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Part One
Pages 1-8

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NO EXCISE LAW CHANGES

President Green Says Republicans Oppose Local Option.

SUNDAY OPENING IS NOT FAVORED

The Party Must Stand for Existing Laws or Lose Thousands of Votes—Convention of the State League Begins.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sept. 4.—The convention of the State League of Republican Clubs began this evening with a mass meeting. Among the delegates there is much discussion of the attitude the party should take on the excise question. President George E. Green, in an interview on the subject, said:

"I hope the excise question and every other question upon which there is an earnest difference of opinion among Republicans will be discussed at this convention. The action of the league, of course, is not binding upon the party, like a declaration of the regular State Convention, but the representatives of the Republican clubs have a right to express their opinions upon public questions, and such expressions should not be without weight in determining the position of the party."

"As to the excise question, I think I can safely say that a very large majority of the Republicans of the State outside of New-York City are unalterably opposed to any modification of the existing laws in the direction of Sunday opening. They will not countenance any action of the party which, to their minds, would endanger the observance of the American Sabbath, and should the party in its coming convention at Saratoga indorse the idea of local option as applied to the Sunday closing question I fear it would forfeit the support of many thousands of its best members.

"I have discussed this matter during the last few weeks with leading Republicans in all sections of the State and their expressions have satisfied me that it would be suicidal for the party to advocate any change in the existing Sunday law."

President Green this morning received letters from Gov. Morton, ex-Senator Warner Miller and other prominent Republicans regretting their inability to attend the convention.

The eighth annual convention of the New-York Republican League opened with a mass meeting in the Opera House this evening. The attendance of delegates was smaller than at some previous conventions of the league. President Green made no address in opening the convention, but at once introduced the Rev. Dr. G. Parsons Nichols, who offered prayer. Before proceeding with the business of the convention, President Green announced that the subject of "practical politics" would be discussed to-morrow by J. Sloat Fassett of Elmira and Edward Lauterbach of New-York. The President announced Committees on Credentials, League Work, Resolutions, and Place of Next Meeting.

The regular exercises were opened by Judge Taylor L. Arms of this city, who delivered the address of welcome. Dr. L. H. Hills, President of the Broome County Republican League, also welcomed the delegates.

The responses were delivered by Edward A. Merritt, Jr., of Potsdam, Third Vice President of the League, and State Treasurer A. B. Colvin.

President Green next referred to the absence in Europe of Gen. E. A. McAlpin of the National League, and introduced for a substitute for him M. J. Dowling of Minnesota, Secretary of the National organization.

Miss Helen Varick Boswell of New-York, Treasurer of the Woman's Republican Association of the United States, was next introduced, and proved her right to a place on the programme by making a bright speech, which was frequently interrupted by laughter and cheers. Miss Boswell has no use for municipal home rule, nor yet for non-partisanship in city government, and is not afraid to say so. She says the Republican women would like to vote, but they are willing to work for the party in some other way until the Republican statesmen see fit to give them the ballot. Among other things, she said:

> It is too late in the century for women who have received the benefits of co-education in schools and colleges, and who bear their full share in the world's work, not to care who make the laws, who expound, and who administer them. This is why American women are coming more and more to think and act on political questions. It should also be remembered that in this country a large part of the wage earners are women. The questions of economics which are involved in the present industrial system affect them, and the wives and dependent children of men wage earners.
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> Patriotic women, conscious of love of country, and with the repose of self respect which becomes their heredity and environment, will do the best they can through the agencies at their command. They will use their efforts in sowing seeds in youthful minds, and wait patiently for its development.
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> Thoughtful women know that the Nation is a grand whole; that if one member suffers the whole suffer; that if one is blessed the whole are blessed. Women have no separate interests; if man is elevated and the general tone of society purified, woman receives her share of advantage. Whatever woman can do to help in American politics, by so much she hastens the time of her own recognition as a political equal. No government will ever attain to its highest possibilities so long as the womanly qualities are left out. We have peculiar ways of doing things, it is true, but we do them, and in the aggregate they attain to vast proportions.
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> Out of the heart are the issues of life in politics as well as in religion. Women have much heart. Politics needs heart. Sentiment is the mightiest force in civilization; not sentimentality, but sentiment. Women will bring this into politics. "Home, Sweet Home," is as powerful on the hustings as at the fireside.

President Green read letters of regret from Galusha Grow of Pennsylvania, Secretary of State John Palmer, Controller Roberts, ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt, Gov. Morton, and Gov. McKinley of Ohio. Mr. Platt wrote: "Your action will set the pace for the State Convention. Act wisely."

Lick Telescopes Pointed at the Moon.

LICK OBSERVATORY, Cal., Sept. 4.—At the Lick Observatory the eclipse of the moon was photographed by four observers, two working with the great telescope, one with an eighteen-inch reflector, and one with the large portrait lens. The photographs are not developed and consequently nothing can be said of them.

The eclipse has been observed visually by four observers, using instruments of all sizes. The visual observations consist in noting the time of the beginning and ending of the phases and also the time when the shadow passes the various craters of the moon, and in the observation of the occultations of small size as they are covered by the moon. These results are expressed in numbers, and have little interest for the general reader.

Swift's new comet was seen during the total phase.

Gen. Schofield at Watervliet.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 4.—Major Gen. Schofield, commanding the United States Army, accompanied by Mrs. Schofield, Lieut. Col. Sanger, and Col. Frank, commanding Fort Monroe, arrived at the Watervliet Arsenal this morning for an inspection of the arsenal. A salute of fifteen guns was fired. While the General was at the arsenal a hoop was shrunk on an eight-inch gun. The party came from Lake Champlain. Gen. Schofield is on a tour of inspection, which has included the posts at Plattsburg and at Burlington, Vt.

RUSTEM PASHA MOVED TO TEARS

Salisbury Said that Turkey Would Yield to the Demand of the Powers or Would Be Dismembered.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Post will tomorrow publish a dispatch from Paris saying that a Constantinople letter is published in Paris containing what purports to be the text of a dispatch sent by Rustem Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador to Great Britain, to the Turkish Foreign Minister, giving an account of an interview the Ambassador lately had with Prime Minister Salisbury. The letter says:

"I began telling Lord Salisbury that the Ottoman Government did not oppose the execution of Article 61 of the treaty of Berlin, and that it was in perfect agreement with the signatory powers, but that it could not admit control by an international commission.

"'Lord Salisbury interrupted me, saying:

"'I have only to repeat to you what I have said, namely, if your Government refuse, we shall appeal to the powers. We shall demand the assembling of a congress and apply Article 61, with an international commission. Now, I beg you to understand that if your Government continue further opposition, this will be the signal for the dismemberment of Turkey.'

"Tears come to my eyes, and I feel overcome. I am telegraphing to you an account of this painful interview.

"RUSTEM PASHA."

The Post will also publish a dispatch from Constantinople saying that the demand of Great Britain, France, and Russia that they be represented on the permanent committee controlling the execution of reforms in Armenia causes the Sultan much concern.

He prefers to accept the original scheme of reforms proposed by the powers. He has given greater latitude to the Grand Vizier in order to facilitate his efforts to arrive at a settlement of the pending questions.

THE SYNDICATE DEPOSITS $2,500,000

Withdrawals for Export More Than Offset — Augusta Victoria to Take Out $1,700,000.

It was announced yesterday afternoon that the bond syndicate had deposited $2,500,000 in gold at the Sub-Treasury to the credit of the Government. The deposit brought the gold reserve to $100,115,172.

It was learned yesterday that $300,000 in gold had been deposited in the Sub-Treasury at San Francisco Tuesday, and it is assumed that this deposit was on account of the bond syndicate, although no particulars about it could be obtained in this city.

A deposit of $13,000 in legal tenders was made in the Sub-Treasury yesterday for the transfer of a like amount in silver dollars to points in Alabama and Texas, to assist in moving the cotton crop.

Withdrawals of gold from the Sub-Treasury for export yesterday were: W. H. Crossman & Brother, $1,000,000; Arbuckle Brothers, $600,000, and Nessiage & Fuller, $100,000, making $1,700,000 in all, which will be shipped on the steamship Augusta Victoria to-day.

Handy & Harman have shipped 200,000 ounces of silver per the steamship Augusta Victoria.

HEAVY RAINS AND TERRIFIC WINDS

Southwestern Territory Visited by Very Destructive Storms.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 4.—Reports received from Central Illinois and Eastern Missouri state that last night's rainstorm did a great deal of damage. In some places the wind reached the dimensions of a hurricane, and the telegraph and telephone wires were demolished. At Macomb, Ill., trees and fences were blown down, corn was badly damaged, and three horses were killed by lightning. At Arcola, Ill., the wind blew down roofs and signs and overturned small outbuildings. At Danville, Ill., many chimneys and trees were blown down. At Canton, Ill., the electric storm was the worst ever known.

At New-London, Mo., the heaviest hailstorm ever experienced in that section swept over the city. Some of the stones measured twelve inches in circumference and weighed eight ounces. A heavy rain followed the hailstorm and flooded the lowlands. Throughout Pike County, Mo., the storm was very severe, but no casualties are reported. At Louisiana, Mo., the river rose six feet in less than two hours, and many persons living in the lowlands were obliged to seek refuge in the upper stories of their dwellings.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 4.—A terrific downpour of rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning, struck this city shortly after midnight and continued until 7 A. M. The rainfall surpassed anything known here in years. The south side was practically cut off, the South Illinois Street tunnel and all of the streets over which the electric lines pass being flooded and impassable. The Telephone Exchange was burned out by lightning and great damage was done everywhere. Incoming trains were delayed today and several washouts are reported. The streets were strewn this morning with thousands of dead birds, as many as 100 being counted in one block. The districts along Pogue's Run, a ditch running through the heart of the city, were flooded and many persons have been driven from their homes.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 4.—A cyclone passed over Huntingdon, Tenn., at 9 o'clock this morning. The station building was unroofed and much damage done to freight that was stored there. Thirteen houses were demolished and one negro was fatally injured.

GOV. MORTON VISITS THE CAPITOL

A Conference with Controller Roberts, Politics Being Tabooed.

ALBANY, Sept. 4.—Gov. Morton and Controller Roberts had an extended interview in the Executive Chamber immediately after the Governor's arrival to-day. The Controller afterward said that he had merely dropped in for a personal call. Among the other visitors at the Executive Chamber were Senator Lamy with a delegation of Buffalonians and Superintendent of Public Buildings Easton, State Committeeman William Barnes, Jr., and George Campbell of Cohoes, who were a committee to invite the Governor to lay the corner stone of the proposed new City Hall at Cohoes in the course of the next two weeks. Gov. Morton left Albany at 4:40 P. M. for Saratoga, to attend the floral fête. Col. Ashley W. Cole, his private secretary, accompanied him.

Minneapolis 48,000 Ahead of St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 4.—The warfare that has been going on between St. Paul and Minneapolis as to the population of each ended last evening with the announcement of St. Paul's population as 140,292. At the same time it was announced that eight wards of Minneapolis had been counted, and that the city's total would slightly exceed 188,000. In five years Minneapolis has added 26,000 to her population and St. Paul 7,000. There have been charges of falsification on both sides, but it is believed that the census for both cities is nearer the truth than any that had been taken in fifteen years.

Accident to the Block Island Steamer.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 4.—The steamer George W. Danielson with 150 passengers on board, lost her cylinder head this morning, and for a time rolled helplessly in the trough of the sea off Brenton's Reef. The steamer was making her daily trip across from Block Island, and when between Brenton's Reef Lightship and Beaver Tail the crankpin broke and the piston plunged up through the cylinder head. There was no panic, and no one was injured. The steamer's small sails were set, but she could make no headway against the strong tide.

Mrs. Gerry Much Improved.

The condition of Mrs. Gerry, who has been dangerously ill with pneumonia at her residence, Broadway and Nineteenth Street, was said last night to be greatly improved.

Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. Gerry's son, sent word that his mother was much better, and that he had strong hopes of her recovery.

SHIPS WILL STAND FIRE

Important Tests of Frames Made at Indian Head Grounds.

THE IOWA'S PLATES ACCEPTABLE

New Style Bolts Also Prove Satisfactory—Results of a New System of Forging Armor for War Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The Naval Ordnance Board conducted a most important and successful test at Indian Head proving grounds to-day. Primarily it was a test of steel armor plate, but was really of greater importance; it was a trial of the strength of the frames of modern warships, which, it had been claimed, would not withstand the shock caused by heavy projectiles against the armor covering them, some authorities even going so far as to assert that the armor, if not shattered or penetrated by the shot, would be driven through the vessel by the crushing of the frames. This was the first frame test ever made of distinctly modern warships, though the English Government some years ago did fire at an antiquated armored vessel for the purpose of observing the effects of the shot. To-day's experiments demonstrated the fact that the frames of our warships are perfectly able to meet all ordinary demands.

It was also demonstrated that the new fourteen-inch armor plate with which the new battle ships will be protected can, under ordinary conditions, receive the fire of any vessel afloat without serious damage.

A test was also made of a new armor bolt designed by the ordnance board to replace the bolts now used in fastening armor to the ships, which are weighty, cumbersome, and expensive. Each of the three tests was entirely satisfactory. The armor plate far exceeded the prescribed requirements, the counterfeit frames bore the shocks without impairment, and the bolts were entirely satisfactory.

The plate tested to-day represented twenty-four others, weighing 620 tons, made by the Carnegie company for the battleship Iowa, now building at Cramps'. It was the first service test of the company's new process of making what is known as double-forged armor, being forged both before and after carbonization or Harveyizing. Heretofore it has not been forged after being Harveyized. This plate, fourteen inches in thickness, formed the outer surface of a target which was an exact reproduction of a side section of the battleship Iowa. It was 18 feet long by 7½ feet high and represented that portion covering the vitals and extending five feet below and two and one-half feet above the water line. Behind the armor was a backing of five inches of oak, and then came the "skin" of the vessel—the inner and outer bottoms, each five-eighths of an inch of steel plate. Some four feet further back was a five-eighths-inch steel plate, representing the inner shell of the vessel, and it was between this plate and the "skin" that the frames, or braces, (also of five-eighths-inch plate,) were placed alternately two and four feet apart. The whole structure was covered by a two-and-one-half-inch steel plate, representing a protective deck. Against the inner plate were heavy timbers resting on the side of a hill.

It would seem at a glance that the conditions were not the same as on board a ship in the water, for the reason that the water would yield, while the solid earth would not. But the naval officers calculated that this difference would be very slight, as the vessel in the water could not yield quickly enough to be of any benefit.

The first shot fired was from a ten-inch gun—a Carpenter projectile weighing 500 pounds being propelled by 140 pounds of brown prismatic powder, attaining a velocity of 1,472 feet per second and a striking power of 741,000 foot-pounds. The shell was completely shattered by the impact, only the point being imbedded in the plate, which was not otherwise injured. So loose was the point in the plate that it fell out entirely from the concussion caused by the third shot. The backing and frames were found intact.

As this shot had made scarcely any impression, the charge of powder was increased on the second shot to 216 pounds, giving the 500-pound projectile a velocity of 1,862 feet per second. As before, the shell was shattered, a larger portion, however, being imbedded in the plate, which was still without a crack or bulge. One of the armor bolts was driven out, the thread being sheared off, but this was expected to happen when a bolt is struck by a shot. Several of the small bolts holding the protective deck were broken, but this was not considered material, for the reason that the bolts were used as a makeshift, a metal joint being the usual method employed. This completed the acceptance test for the lot of the twenty-four plates, and they will undoubtedly be approved.

Then one shot was fired from a twelve-inch gun. A Wheeler sterling projectile weighing 850 pounds was urged along by 400 pounds of powder at a velocity of 1,800 feet per second. This test was ordinarily employed on seventeen-inch plates, and it was thought that it would pass entirely through the fourteen inches of steel and the backing, frames, &c., as well. While the plate was penetrated almost its entire depth, and cracked from top to bottom, the oak backing was scarcely disturbed, and the outer "skin" and the frames were not disturbed at all. Another armor bolt was forced out, and the remainder of the bolts in the protective deck were snapped off. So this plate not only stood the test for its own thickness, but constructively for a seventeen-inch plate.

The new armor is less than half the length of the bolt now in use, and the saving in weight in each ship will be considerable. In addition, the packing used with the old bolts is quite an item, as a brass cylinder, a spring washer, and rubber rings are necessary, whereas in the new ones ordinary tow packing with a lead washer suffices.

The test was made under the direction of Capt. Sampson, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, and was witnessed by Secretary of the Navy Herbert and the Board of Ordnance. A further test, this time with a thirteen-inch gun, will be made as soon as the gun can be set up.

Bold Highwaymen in Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 4.—A band of twelve masked highwaymen stopped a carriageload of people in an Omaha suburb early yesterday morning and secured several hundred dollars. It is an organized band which has long evaded the police. There were four persons in the carriage, and they were told to get out and line up, which they did, with their hands above their heads. One of the robbers searched each man in turn, taking everything of value, after which they were ordered into the rig and told to drive away as fast as they could. When the men reached Benson they alarmed the neighbors, who formed a posse and started for the scene of the robbery. Their hats and watches were found lying on the ground, but nothing else was recovered.

OBJECTED TO CHINESE PUPILS

Brooklyn Primary Students Threw Stones at the Two Chungs, who Soon Found Protectors.

The presence of two Chinese boys in the Primary Department of the public school in Java Street, Brooklyn, has created excitement among the other pupils in that school, and a large proportion of them have arrayed themselves in hostility to the almond-eyed youngsters. The boys are Wonk Quong Chung, thirteen years old, and Wong Shing Chung, eleven years old, who live in Franklin Street, near Kent, where their uncle, Sam Ling, has a laundry. They but recently arrived in Brooklyn from San Francisco, where most of their lives has been spent, and their uncle is anxious that they shall have an American education.

Sam Ling took his nephews to the Java Street school Tuesday morning, and Principal Hannaford readily consented to receive them. They were assigned to the seventh primary class, of which Miss Ackerly is teacher and, during the rest of the day they were regarded with the utmost curiosity by the other pupils.

It soon became known through the school that two Chinese boys were there, and when dismissal hour came an immense crowd of boys and girls gathered in the street to receive the strangers as they left the building. It was a hostile crowd, and the Chinese boys were pelted with stones and vegetables until a policeman appeared, and, scattering the crowd, took the two boys to their home.

A number of the older pupils yesterday held a meeting before the school was opened, and agreed to defend the Chinese boys against any further attacks. They went in a body to the laundry, and assured the two Chungs that they would escort them to the school and protect them during the day and as long as they attended the school. The Chinese boys consented to accompany them. The procession, as it marched through the streets to the schoolhouse, attracted a great deal of attention, but the Chinese boys were safely conducted to their classroom, and were not molested during the day. It is thought that now they will be let alone.

WHITE SQUADRON TO SAIL FROM BOSTON

Fisher's Island the Objective Point—Evolutions to be Practiced.

BOSTON, Sept. 4.—Admiral Bunce of the North Atlantic squadron issued an order today closing the war vessels to visitors and informing the commanding officers of the fleet that the ships must be ready to put to sea at 9 A. M. to-morrow. The signal to get under way will be set on the flagship at 11 A. M. The vessels will not go direct to Fisher's Island, but will drill at sea for some time, going through about the same manoeuvres which they have practiced at intervals since they left Newport. The evolutions will probably be of a more extensive nature.

CAMDEN, Sept. 4.—An attempt was made to-day by the use of powerful tugs to rescue the United States revenue cutter Tybee, which got stuck in the waks yesterday afternoon while she was being launched at Dialogue's shipyard. It is believed that the cutter will be hauled out to-night or to-morrow morning. The Tybee is intended for cutter service along the coast of Georgia and on the Tybee River, which is the entrance to Savannah from the sea.

PROFESSORS OF DANCING IN SESSION

Many New Dances and Figures Illustrated at the Meeting Yesterday.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 4.—The American Society of Professors of Dancing continued its eighteenth annual meeting in the Congress Hall ballroom to-day. The proceedings consisted wholly of demonstrations and illustrations of new dances and figures. The "Trilby Two Step," by James Brooks of Pittsburg, Penn., was executed several times, as was also the "Golf Two Step," by Oskar Duenweg of Terre Haute, Ind. Cotillion figures by A. E. Bournique and H. W. Beck, both of Chicago, Ill., were executed by the professors, assisted by several ladies.

To-morrow the masters of dancing will compare new figures for the cotillion, and will also establish a standard for the dancing of the lanciers. The session will be a brief one, as the professors and their ladies will join in the floral parade in the afternoon, and dance at the floral ball in the evening.

THINKS HE IS DRIVING MANY HORSES

Queer Mania of a Sailor on a Ship That Came from Java.

QUARANTINE, S. I., Sept. 4.—The huge sugar-carrying tramp steamer Osborne, which arrived this morning from Samarang, Java, via Gibraltar and Delaware Breakwater, had a fireman named George Bennett, thirty years old, a native of London, who became insane Aug. 18, the day after leaving Gibraltar, and had not slept since.

His mania is a peculiar one. He imagines he is driving horses, six or eight in hand, and day and night he is continually urging them on, and speaking encouraging words to them. He is secured in a stanchion on the upper deck during the day, and a loose rope's ends are given to him. With this he drives his imaginary horses.

He eats ravenously, but cannot be trusted with dishes or table utensils, as he flings them at his imaginary horses' heads. Capt. Rettie gave him forty drops of laudanum at one time, but it had little or no effect on him.

AN OLD WOMAN CHOKED BY A TRAMP

Mrs. Mary Garrity of Hoboken May Die of Her Injuries.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Sept. 4.—Mrs. Mary Garrity, who is seventy-two years old, is still vigorous enough to act as janitress of 300 Willow Avenue, where she lives. While she was sweeping the lower hallway this afternoon, a tramp who had been loitering in the neighborhood for several days knocked her down and choked her until she was unconscious. She was found by her son a few minutes later.

It is believed that the tramp had been watching for a chance to rob the house, but that Mrs. Garrity's watchfulness defeated his purpose, and that the assault was committed in revenge.

Owing to Mrs. Garrity's age, it is feared her injuries may terminate fatally.

Shenandoah Arrives in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4.—The big American ship Shenandoah arrived yesterday morning 117 days from Liverpool, with 4,505 tons of coal. She left this port Dec. 2, 1894, making a remarkably fast trip. She experienced very rough weather around Cape Horn, and for several days she sailed under her storm canvas.

The crew complains of savage abuses and needless cruelty on the part of officers, especially the third mate. They allege that as one of the sailors was scrubbing he was kicked in the face, the blood running over the deck, and that he was forced to keep on at his work, scrubbing the planks with his own blood. Many others were treated in the same manner. The food, they say, was of a poor quality and in stinted quantities.

Vermont's Deep-Waterway Delegates.

RUTLAND, Vt., Sept. 4.—The Board of Trade of Burlington has appointed delegates to the convention of the International Deep-Waterway Convention at Cleveland, Sept. 24. Thomas H. Canfield introduced a series of resolutions cordially approving the objects of the convention, and its importance to the business interests of Lake Champlain and the Champlain Canal, which were adopted. The following delegation was appointed: Gov. U. A. Woodbury, Mayor William M. Van Patten, Thomas H. Canfield, B. B. Smalley, G. G. Benedict. The Rutland Board of Trade will send a delegation with Senator Proctor at the head.

First Naval Battalion Inspected.

The First Naval Battalion had its annual inspection on board the New-Hampshire, foot of East Twenty-eighth Street, last night. Inspector Gen. McLewee was formally received, after which the first and fourth divisions moved to the spar deck, and the second and third divisions to the gun deck. Inspection was first without and then with arms. Inspector Gen. McLewee expressed great satisfaction.

ALFARO AT THE CAPITOL

Triumphant Entry of the Patriot in Enthusiastic Quito.

MARKS OF POPULAR SATISFACTION

Public Services of the Leader of Ecuador's Liberals Now Supreme Chief of the Much-Abused Republic.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

GYAYAQUIL, via Galveston, Sept. 4.—Gen. Eloy Alfaro has arrived at Quito.

A splendid reception had been prepared for him, and committees and delegations of citizens that went to meet him at Pambrillo, about five miles from the city, passed in a triumphant procession with him under arches erected in his honor.

Great public demonstrations acclaim him, and there are evidences only of rejoicings at his success in Quito.

CAREER OF GEN. ELOY ALFARO.

Incidents of a Business Man's Devotion to Ecuador's Interests.

Gen. Eloy Alfaro, Supreme Chief of the Ecuador Republic, placed in undisputed authority by the surrender of Quito, is an idol of South Americans, if their epithets are precise.

He was born at Monte Christi, a city of the Province of Manabi, in 1843. His parents were wealthy. He was well educated. In his twentieth year he was regarded as a leader among the Liberals opposed to the administration of Gabriel Garcia Moreno. In 1864 he was placed at the head of one of Manabi's insurrectionary armies, and he fought valiantly against a company of veterans disembarked at Manta, gaining, June 5, his first victory. The same day he made a prisoner of Col. F. J. Salazar, Governor of Manabi. Soon after came the news that the revolution had failed in Guayaquil, and Alfaro released his prisoner.

Gen. Eloy Alfaro.

Alfaro went to Panama. He was married there to Ana Paredes; he made a fortune in commerce, and, in 1871, he gave all the money that they wished to leaders of a political movement in Guayaquil, Manabi, and Esmeraldas. He equipped a vessel, the Evangelina, when political agitation failed and armed opposition had a chance of success; but a traitor delivered the Evangelina to Ecuador's Government.

In 1875 Alfaro returned to Ecuador and participated in the revolution of Sept. 8, 1876, to overthrow the Government of Borrero. He obtained the rank of Colonel for bravery on the battlefield of Galte. Two years later he was in banishment in Panama. He returned to Ecuador in 1879 to participate in a revolution against Veintemilla's Government, and was imprisoned on his arrival. When he was set free, after cruel treatment, he returned to Panama.

In 1883 Alfaro took command of the forces organized in Esmeraldas by Luis Vargas Torres, passed into the Province of Manabi, and routed the forces of Gen. Veintemilla. He marched triumphantly to Mapasingue and took the fort by assault, July 9. The convention at Quito elevated him to the rank of General and he withdrew from politics. The nomination of Caamano for President provoked his return to opposition.

He equipped at his own expense an expedition which sailed from Panama on the Alajuela, disembarked at Esmeraldas, sailed on the same vessel to Manabi and attacked Portoviejo, admirably guarded by veteran troops of the Government. He retreated to Manta with a remnant of his army and sailed on the Alajuela. At Jaramijo the steamer Huacho, with 600 men, intercepted him. He gave orders to attack the Huacho without a moment of hesitation. The struggle was terrible, and 200 bodies soon covered the decks of the two boats. He was undaunted, when the Santa Lucia, another warship of the Ecuador Government, appeared. Alfaro's biographer says:

"Caught between two fires, Alfaro was lost; a handful of men were left to him and in a few minutes he would fall into the enemy's power. He took a supreme resolution. He ordered that the ship be steered off, with its prow to the land, and, with his own hands, set fire to the hull. When it almost reached the land the Alajuela's four sides were in flames. A face, pale, sad, but haughty, in which was mirrored all the sadness of its soul, was discerned on the ship's stern. It was surrounded by the flames and by the figures of nine survivors of the conflict. It was the face of Alfaro, and it remained in that light until a moment more of impassibility would have been suicidal. Alfaro threw himself into the sea to save his life."

After this glorious defeat Alfaro went to Central America, where Caamano tried to cause his assassination, and to Peru, where he organized another expedition that traitors surrendered. Then Luis Vargas Torres was ordered to be shot by Caamano and executed at Cuenca.

Alfaro went to Chile, then to Brazil, to Argentina, and to Venezuela in vain attempts to organize another expedition. He went to Central America, where the patriots of La Honra Nacional gave to him the title of Supreme Chief of Guayaquil's revolutionary government. His civil and military acts since then, from his last day of exile to the conquest of Quito, have been recorded from day to day in the reports of Ecuador's revolution, printed by The New-York Times.

Leonard N. Franklin Killed.

RUTLAND, Vt., Sept. 4.—Leonard N. Franklin, Vice President of the Vermont Humane Society, fell backward from the piazza of a tenement house in this city yesterday and was almost instantly killed. An examination showed that his neck was broken. He was a native of Whitehall, N. Y. He was fifty-nine years of age. A wife, a son, and two daughters survive him.

CHILE APPROVES DELIMITATION

Boundary Line of Argentina Is to be Drawn Through the Highest Peaks of the Andes.

BUENOS AYRES, via Galveston, Sept. 4.—Argentina's Minister at Santiago de Chile has sent Chile's approval of the new convention on the delimitation of boundary between Argentina and Chile, which abandons the San Francisco landmark and draws a dividing line through the highest peaks of the Andes.

PERU ANGRY AT USURPERS

Motion of House of Deputies to Expunge Laws of Borgono and Caceres Regimes and Punish Generals.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

LIMA, Peru, via Galveston, Sept. 4.—A motion was made in the House of Deputies, yesterday, to declare invalid all the laws passed by Congress after May 1, 1894, when Col. Borgoño usurped power, after the death of Gen. Bermudez.

The motion suggests also that Gen. Caceres and Borgoño be excluded from the army list, that all their official acts be cancelled, and that they and their Ministers be prosecuted and tried by the Supreme Court for the coup d'état of April 1, 1894.

THE AURANIA TIED TO A STRANGE PIER

Her Own Crowded with Freight—Great Crush of Passengers.

The steamship Aurania was unable to dock yesterday at the company's pier, at the foot of Clarkson Street, because the floor was covered with freight. She therefore was warped into the Columbia Line dock, which is on the lower side. This caused considerable delay.

Deputy Surveyor Dowling ordered that none but hand baggage be examined last night. The passengers wanted to get their trunks away, but as the dock was not fitted with electric lights no examination could be made.

It was learned when the Aurania had been docked that she had encountered rough weather the first three days out, which, however, besides shaking up the passengers and drenching the decks, did nothing more serious than delay her about eight hours.

The Aurania was pressed into service as an extra boat to handle the crush of homeward-bound tourists. She carried 406 in the saloon, 217 in the second cabin, and 210 in the steerage, a total of 833. She was so crowded that the purser and several of the officers gave up their cabins and roomed together.

BROKER LE GRAND S. CHOLWELL ARRESTED

Accused by David Steele with Misapplying Money in a Stock Transaction.

On the complaint of David Steele, Le Grand S. Cholwell, a stock broker at 60 Broadway, was arrested yesterday in a suit brought by Steele to recover $951.43.

Steele alleges that Cholwell misapplied this money, and though he frequently promised to make it good, he failed to do so.

Cholwell is a member of the Consolidated Exchange. Steele is a surveyor at 15 Whitehall Street. Steele alleges that he entered into a contract with Cholwell whereby the latter, acting as his broker, purchased thirty shares of the stock of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company in May, 1892. Cholwell afterward purchased thirty additional shares of the same stock, on Steele's account. The total cost of the stock was $1,587.50.

Steele instructed Cholwell to sell the stock and deduct his commission. It is alleged that Cholwell sold the stock for $1,051.43, but returned only $100.

Cholwell's bail was fixed at $1,000.

FRANKLIN'S CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

Parade, Speeches, Fireworks, and Indian Games on the Programme.

FRANKLIN, Penn., Sept. 4.—Franklin's centennial celebration began at sunrise this morning with a salute of 100 guns and the ringing of bells. At 9 o'clock the industrial parade started over the principal thoroughfares of the city. In this parade were 130 floats, representing all the trades and industries from the early days of Franklin to the present time.

Mayor Forbes delivered the address of welcome to the 15,000 or more participants in the celebration. Addresses were also made by Judge Christopher Heydrick and J. H. Osmer, Esq. The programme this afternoon included horse and bicycle races, athletic sports, an attack on the old block house by 200 Indians brought from the Cattaraugus Reservation; Indian foot races, Indian games, and Indian dances. There was a general illumination and a fine display of fireworks to-night. To-morrow's entertainment includes a military parade of 1,200 veterans and soldiers.

CARLISLE FOR PRESIDENT

A Report that His Wife Says He Will Be a Candidate.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 4.—Mrs. Carlisle has written to a friend in Christian County, Ky., that Secretary Carlisle is a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination, and will have his name placed before the party as the present Administration's favorite. Further than a general statement that this is true, none of the communication's details is given, except that such prospective candidacy is the reason for Secretary Carlisle's support of Nominee Hardin, in Kentucky, along with the assistance of all the Administration forces.

Railroad Accident at Falconer.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 4.—Passenger trains No. 2, north-bound, and No. 1, south-bound, on the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley and Pittsburg Railroad, collided at Falconer this morning. Locomotive No. 6 of Train No. 1, Engineer Beardsley, was derailed, and Locomotive No. 4 of Train No. 2, Engineer Kimble, had its boiler head knocked off. None of the crews was injured. Mrs. S. E. Junck of Fredonia received a serious cut on the head and was rendered unconscious. Rick Dunravon of Kane and J. A. Hand of Warren were slightly injured.

Five Men Suffocated by Gas.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 4.—By the bursting of a gas main at the works of the Providence Gas Company this afternoon five men were suffocated and a sixth narrowly escaped death. The dead are: James Colton, James Riley, Charles McManus, Lawrence Burns, and John McNamee. They were all laborers. While at work on the main it suddenly burst, and the men were suffocated. William Kerrigan, the sixth man, managed to drag himself to the open air, where he was found unconscious and resuscitated.

Mr. Davis's Death Was Accidental.

An inquest into the circumstances leading to the death of E. F. C. Davis, who was killed on the East Drive of Central Park Aug. 6, was held yesterday by Coroner Hoeber. The jury decided that death was accidental. Two Park policemen testified to finding Mr. Davis's body on the drive. Nathaniel P. Hobart, a brother-in-law of Mr. Davis, said he believed death was the result of an accident, and Dr. Francis Valt, a close friend of Mr. Davis, testified that Mr. Davis's horse was a wild one.

Broom Trust Making a Clean Sweep.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Sept. 4.—The American Broom and Brush Company, the Broom Trust that was recently organized, has advanced the price of brooms from 12½ cents to 50 cents a dozen. Other Mohawk Valley manufacturers have made similar advances.

Operatives' Pay Raised Five Per Cent.

DOVER, N. H., Sept. 4.—The Sawyer Woolen Mills Corporation of this city to-day announced a 5 per cent. raise in the pay of the operatives.

ATTACKS LUNACY LAWS

Now a Menace to All Citizens, Albert Bach Says.

DR. WINSLOW ON INSANITY'S PROGRESS

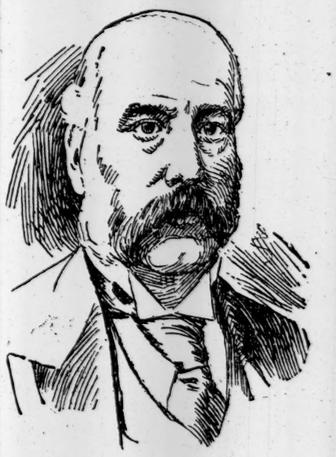
Meeting of the Medico-Legal Congress — Speeches by Men Learned in Two Professions.

ASYLUMS AND CARE OF PATIENTS

Clark Bell's Paper on Mechanical Restraints—Addresses by ex-Surrogate Ransom and Others.

No more important gathering of those who have made forensic medicine a life-long study was ever held in this or any other country than the Medico-Legal Congress, which was opened in this city yesterday. In fact, it is the first Medico-Legal Congress ever held in the history of the world, and it is under the management of the New-York Medico-Legal Society, the first to be established in the world.

To a certain extent the congress is a celebration of the quarter century existence of the New-York society. To attend this congress some of the most eminent alienists, psychologists, and jurists in this country, England, and Canada have come to New-York. Nearly every State in the Union is represented, and the papers that have been prepared are said to be among the most valuable contributions to forensic medicine that have ever been made. Only a few papers were read yesterday, because much time was taken up in the preliminary exercises.



Dr. Forbes Winslow.
Sketched the Progress of Lunacy Before the Medico-Legal Congress.

Quite a sensation was caused by a paper read by Albert Bach of this city, the Vice President of the Medico-Legal Society, on the "Necessity of Amendments of the Law of New-York Appertaining to Commitments of the Insane," in which he took the ground that it was possible, under the present law, to commit a sane person to a lunatic asylum in New-York, and release from confinement a dangerous and irresponsible lunatic.

The lawyers present listened with amazement, while some of the doctors, and particularly those connected with insane asylums, inclined to the opinion that Mr. Bach was in error. The lawyers agreed that a very dangerous state of affairs to the community had been disclosed.

OPENING OF THE CONGRESS.

Addresses by ex-Surrogate Ransom, ex-Judge Davis, and Others.

The congress had been called to assemble at 10 o'clock yesterday morning in the United States District Court room, in the Federal Building, but it was nearly an hour later when the proceedings began. Dr. Forbes Winslow, the insanity expert of London, was one of the first of the delegates to arrive, and was followed by ex-Surrogate Rastus S. Ransom, Clark Bell, Dr. George Chaffee, and Moritz Ellinger of the Committee of Arrangements.

Prof. R. Ogden Doremus and Dr. Hubbard W. Mitchell, the President of the New-York Medico-Legal Society, next came in, and after them Albert Bach, ex-Judge Noah Davis, and Judge Abram H. Dailey of Brooklyn. Then Recorder Goff dropped in in a very great hurry. He had intended making a speech, but having to preside in court, had to hasten away after being introduced to some of the prominent delegates.

Senator Charles L. Guy of this city and William J. O'Sullivan were present; so also were Dr. E. C. Mann, Dr. T. D. Crothers, Dr. Lamo

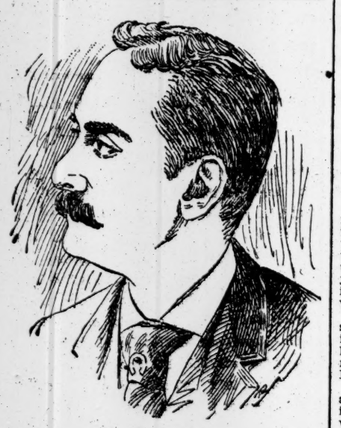
research is a tribute to the society and its work which warms the hearts of its members and encourages them to greater efforts in the work they have set themselves to do. We are complimented beyond words by the presence of many distinguished citizens of our own and other cities, representing the bench and the bar and other learned professions. These distinguished persons, who will take an active part in the proceedings, evidence by their presence their sympathy with the purposes of the Medico-Legal Society and with the work to be done by this congress, and encourage our members to greater efforts and to lasting organization of the Medico-Legal Society.

It is not for me to speak on the fullness of the subject of the work done and to be done by this society. Its origin and its history are of interest and may be referred to later by the President of this congress. The few words I have been permitted to speak in my capacity as Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements complete my duty, but I crave your indulgence for a moment before taking up the formal programme, and ask you to join me in paying homage to one of the members of the Medico-Legal Society for his labor in organizing this congress. A great thinker said: "The creation of a thousand forests is one acorn." This thought and its expression might be appropriately applied to the origin of the New-York Medico-Legal Society. Such application, however, is not my special purpose.

I feel deeply the obligation of this community and of the members of the Medico-Legal Society to our Secretary and former President, Clark Bell. To his learning, industry, zeal, and splendid executive abilities we are indebted for this congress. The enormous labor of organizing the various departments of the congress has been performed by him. Other members have given valuable aid, but Mr. Bell has borne the burden with the utmost patience and utter sinking of self. The thanks of us all are due to him, and I feel it an added honor to be permitted in this public place and in this distinguished company to speak these words. I now invite your attention to the programme.

Ex-Judge Noah Davis.

It had been arranged that ex-Gov. Flower should make an opening address of welcome, but inasmuch as he was unable to be



Albert Bach.
Advocated Changing the Lunacy Law of New-York Before the Medico-Legal Congress.

present, ex-Judge Noah Davis was asked to take his place. Ex-Judge Davis made a mild protest, saying:

Mr. Flower has exercised the better part of discretion if not valor in keeping away, but my respect for my friend Bell and the excellent Judge, who sits on my right, [Mr. Ransom,] and who, to my regret, lately vacated his high station, compelled me to come here and congratulate those who are present on the great progress that has been made in medico-legal associations. And looking on at our own country, for my part I think that that progress has had its effect upon the civilization of our country, and especially upon the humanities of our country and its people for the last fifty years. It has been manifestly greater than in any other part of the world, and I think more useful and beneficial to humanity.

The medico-legal associations of our country have brought together the two great professions of medicine and law. I do not know how you feel about it, I place the medical profession above all professions. It is the noblest of professions, second only to the ministry.

In conclusion, ex-Judge Davis spoke of the medical and legal professions working hand in hand, and the debt that modern legal practice owes to the Medico-Legal Society.

Dr. Forbes Winslow.

Dr. Forbes Winslow of London was the next speaker. He spoke of the great pleasure it gave him to come to this city and attend the congress. He said:

I came, so to speak, not exactly as a stranger in a foreign land, for I claim, in a certain extent, a relationship to your citizens. I am directly descended from Edward Winslow, who went over with the Pilgrim Fathers in the Mayflower two centuries ago. The estates of our family in Boston, however, were confiscated and our family returned to England.

I have come here not only to attend this congress, but also to find some of my lost relatives, and, curiously enough, I found one of them on my first day's visit to New-York.

The subject which we have met here to discuss is one of the most important to mankind—the question of man's mental responsibility. I feel assured that this congress will produce most excellent results.

Senator Charles L. Guy.

Senator Charles L. Guy was then called upon by ex-Surrogate Ransom to address the congress. He spoke as follows:

In accepting your kind invitation to address you I have been actuated not merely by the desire, as a lawyer, to extend the right hand of fellowship to our brothers of the medical profession, but as citizen to bear witness to the debt obligation which we all of us owe to the two great professions represented here to-day. Working side by side, almost from the time of the establishment of the first social system, medicine seeking to unfold the physical laws of the universe and to remedy the evils resulting from ignorance of the same; the law seeking to establish human government on the principles of justice and equity which constitute moral law. These two professions, working thus together, have formed the strongest bulwark that other influences combined in establishing that system of right living, of obedience to physical and moral laws which have come to be comprehended under the term civilization.

And it is no happy accident, no mere impulse of professional courtesy, which has led to the union of these two professions in this great progresive and influential society. It has rather come from a deep recognition of the unity of purpose which through all the ages has guided and directed their labors, making them such potent factors in promoting the welfare of the human race.

In international matters we have seen their joint influence manifested in the changed conditions of modern warfare. Medicine, having for its object the preservation of human life, the promotion and maintenance of physical health, ministering on the field of battle to friend and foe alike, sowed the seed for that broad spirit of humanity which has led to the abolishment by international agreement of many of the horrors of war, has put an end to the butchery of prisoners, the outrages formerly inflicted upon helpless women and children, the devastation of conquered countries, and has brought about the adoption of more humane methods as among all advanced and civilized nations.

So in sanitary matters, medicine, having pointed out the dangers of infection from epidemic diseases and the need of proper restrictive measures, the law has stepped in, and, by the adoption of quarantine laws, universally recognized, has in great degree stayed the course of the great plagues which in former ages spread ruin and death over the face of the earth.

In the treatment of criminals, medical science, disclosing the physical basis of crime, has entered its protest against the cruel and inhuman methods formerly in vogue, and the law, giving intelligent voice to this protest, has abolished such degrading and brutalizing forms of punishment as the thumbscrew, the rack, and the vat of boiling oil. Moral suasion has taken the place of physical torture; the human butcher has been superseded by the electrician, and it is within the realm of possibility, as it must be the earnest wish of all humane and intelligent men, that before another decade has passed judicial murder—the sacrifice of human life by the aid of legal machinery—may be one of the things of the past, discarded as a relic of barbarism.

So, too, in the treatment of the insane, while medicine has labored incessantly toward the mitigation of the sufferings of the afflicted and the removal of the causes of mental disease, the law has thrown its sheltering arm about the unfortunate, protecting their property interests and shielding them alike from the injustice of others and the unhappy consequences of their own irresponsible acts.

Prof. R. Ogden Doremus was the next speaker. He was accorded a hearty welcome. He said:

As an old New-Yorker—and, I presume, I am the oldest of all the native New-Yorkers present—I extend my hearty greeting to all the ladies and gentlemen who have come from distant parts to participate in the great Medico-Legal Congress.

I also congratulate you that the United States Government has recognized this congress and that you and I are permitted to occupy these halls, which belong to the United States, for the first time, I think, in the history of the Medico-Legal Society.

I have witnessed extraordinary mutations in the history of my special department—chemistry—in connection with poison cases, and the progress which has been made is a matter for great congratulation.

Dr. W. J. O'Sullivan.

Dr. W. J. O'Sullivan made a short address, in which he referred to the New-York Medical Society having set the example first followed by France and then by most of the civilized nations of the earth. "The very great importance of this congress and its conclusions," he said, "cannot be overestimated, even by its most enthusiastic supporters."

Officers for the Congress.

Ex-Judge Abram H. Dailey of Brooklyn, Dr. Hubbard W. Mitchell, and Albert Bach also made brief speeches of a congratulatory nature, after which the congress proceeded to the election of permanent officers, who were chosen unanimously, as follows:

Clark Bell, President; Legal Vice Presidents—Judge Abram H. Dailey, ex-Judge Noah H. Davis, Dr. W. J. O'Sullivan, Judge Calvin E. Pratt, Superior Court of New-York; Judge A. L. Palmer, New-Brunswick; ex-Surrogate Rastus S. Ransom, Charles L. Guy.

The following were elected Medical Vice Presidents: T. D. Crothers of Hartford, Conn.; Prof. P. Ogden Doremus, Dr. Paul Gibier, Dr. M. B. Outer, Dr. Irving C. Rosse, Dr. Forbes Winslow, Mrs. A. Louise Thomas, and Dr. Frank H. Caldwell of Florida.

The following were elected Secretaries: Moritz Ellinger, New-York; Dr. F. B. Downs, of Connecticut, Albert Bach, Clarence A. Lighton of Detroit, Prof. Charles A. Doremus of New-York. Dr. George Chaffe was elected Treasurer.

WORK OF MEDICO-LEGAL SOCIETY.

Clark Bell Tells of the Purpose of the Organization and the Results.

Clark Bell upon assuming the chair as the presiding officer, made an address, in which he interestingly described the career of the Medico-Legal Society. He said:

The history of the Medico-Legal Society when it shall some day be written by the historian of the next century, notably since the year 1870 for the quarter of the century that has since intervened, will show best the advance that has attended the development of the science of medical jurisprudence upon the American Continent and its influence upon Continental Europe and the world.

The organization of the American society gave such a stimulus to foreign students that the Medico-Legal Society of France soon followed, and later that of Belgium, and of societies organized for the study of branches of the science in Italy, Russia, Holland, and other countries.

The antagonisms which existed twenty years ago between the legal and the medical profession in the metropolis of the Nation have been almost wholly obliterated, and of the labors of this society it may be truthfully said that it has educated the physician so as to better prepare him for the discharge of his duty as an expert upon the witness stand, and the bar to respect and the bench to protect the intelligent, conscientious physician in his duties as a witness in the court. From slow growths and small beginnings it has awakened in medical men a laudable pride in studies that have advanced the science on its medical side in many ways that have attracted the attention of the scientific world; while upon its legal side it has grown and advanced with equal strides, keeping step on important public questions with that growth and development of forensic medicine that has attracted the attention of jurists and publicists in all lands and especially to the progress of national jurisprudence on this shore of the Atlantic.

Among the eminent names who have lent their talent and influence to the labors of this body who have passed away we may speak without invidious reflection or distinction of David Dudley Field, Edwin M. Stoughton, and William A. Beach of the bar of the metropolis, and among its medical men of Stephen Rogers and Frank Hamilton, who occupied the chief seat, and of James R. Wood, Fordyce Barker, not to mention illustrious names of men of foreign lands who were upon its roll of members; not to speak of the names of both professions now alive, and many of whom are present who have distinguished themselves in the labors that have won for the Medico-Legal Society that distinction and renown which has been justly awarded to it in all lands. These living witnesses have seen the fires lighted in the early days of the body, fed by these hands that are now still about it, from its small and inauspicious beginning, and fanned into a flame that has become a beacon light to the student of forensic medicine, wherever he sits, or in whatever language he speaks, even among the islands beyond the distant seas.

As to its mission. In every Continental university of learning, with scarcely an exception, in the department of law and medicine there is not only a Chair of Forensic Medicine, but it is taught as a science, and a knowledge of its leading principles is a perquisite to graduation. This, while true of Scotland, is unfortunately not so true of England. It should be a part of our duty to endeavor to see it true of every land in law and medicine in the United States of America. The labors of this body for a reform in the office of Coroner and the discharge of his duties, now, after so many years near fruition, should be a source of great pride to the members of this body.

The battle of thought, which, originating in the judicial decisions of New-Hampshire, by its learned and courageous Chief Justice Doe, followed later in Alabama by Mr. Justice Somerville's decision, who later graced the Presidential chair of this Medico-Legal Society, and the decision of other American courts of last resort in the several States as to the true legal test of responsibility of the insane charged with homicide, against what has been called the "right and wrong" test, has led, largely through the action of this society and its officers, to an evolution of judicial thought and decision, not only in Great Britain, but between many of the American States, until now it is doubtful if any insane man will again be executed in England, and these unfortunate cases will no doubt be rarer in the American States.

The society's more recent labors have been directed to molding, creating, and forming a system of medico-legal and railway surgery, which will be commensurate with the greatness and grandeur of the American railway system now so commanding in supremacy and importance when contrasted with that of other nations, and at the same time conservative, protective, and safe for the people who use the railways and for whom and their use the railways were established, and through whom more than any other cause has the greatness of our country and its wonderful resources been developed.

Its last work is the meeting with courageous hearts and thoughtful purpose the grave questions of psychological medicine when they infringe upon or run counter to the administration of justice in the tribunals of the country, on lines that shall make it a common labor of love for the chemist, the lawyer, and the physician to work together for the highest good of the people, whose ultimate welfare is the end sought for. And finally, to bind together the great professions engaged in this work by stronger bonds of unity, friendship, and mutual regard.

Mr. Bell's address concluded the business of the morning session, and an adjournment was taken for luncheon.

"THE PROGRESS OF LUNACY."

Dr. Forbes Winslow's Paper—Increase of Insanity in Great Britain.

The congress reassembled at 2 o'clock, at which time the Department of Insanity and Mental Medicine was opened, in charge of Dr. Forbes Winslow. The first paper read was that of Dr. Winslow on "The Progress of Lunacy." The doctor has a clear, musical voice, and his reading of the paper was listened to with marked attention. He was frequently interrupted by applause. The paper was as follows:

It has given me the greatest pleasure to accede to the request of your worthy Secretary, Clark Bell, to preside over the psychological branch of your congress. The distinction conferred upon me is one not lightly to be esteemed. To be chosen from a body of distinguished physicians, whose admitted eminence and profound learning, whose scientific attainments and undoubted eloquence place the foremost ranks of their profession, is an event which I shall for long cherish as a compliment of the highest description, and will prove to me one of the most agreeable and gratifying occurrences of my checkered career.

The subject chosen is an immense one, and it is impossible to condense such a vast question into the time at my disposal. I will trace the gradual progress of lunacy from the earliest periods up to the present time, briefly referring to its condition in various countries.

I trust the society will pardon me on this occasion, my first visit to the United States, for alluding to the memory of my revered father as no account of the history of insanity, in my opinion, would be complete without doing so.

Following in the steps of Pinal, Jukes of York, and the late Dr. Connolly, he was one of the first to systematize a gentle, persuasive, and loving treatment of the insane, who had hitherto been regarded in the light of wild beasts to be curbed and restrained by bolts, bars, and keepers' whips, rather than as human beings, fallen, indeed, from their high estate, but amenable to tenderness and judicious kindness. He it was who created the science of psychology and gave it a local habitation and a name, at least so far as Great Britain is concerned. He was the first physician who urged the plea of insanity in criminal cases, a plea which has outlived the assaults of popular clamor and ignorance, and is now accepted as valid in the courts of law.

Pays Tribute to His Father.

He largely contributed to the literature of the country. His "Onus Magnum," entitled "The Obscure Diseases of the Brain" is one of the scientific classics of the English language. These achievements, combined with his successful ministry to mind disease and his unvarying kindness, generosity, and deep religious feeling, have earned for him a world-wide reputation, a reputation which will shine with purer and clearer lustre as time allows of full justice being done to the great work he has accomplished.

He is now happily beyond the reach of all human criticism; the work of his anxious life consummated, he sleeps well. He was the ninth son of Capt. Thomas Winslow of her Majesty's Forty-seventh Regiment, and of Mrs. Mary Winslow, whose memoirs, under the title of "Life for Jesus," have obtained for her considerable celebrity in the religious world, not only of my country, but more especially of yours.

My father was a lineal descendant of the famous Edward Winslow, first Governor of New-Plymouth, one of the leaders of the Pilgrim Fathers who left England in the Mayflower in 1620. During the war of independence the Winslows were ardent royalists, and at the termination of the war all the extensive family estates at Boston were confiscated and the remnant of the family came to England. He was educated in Scotland and commenced his professional education in New-York, completing it in England. At the commencement of his career, owing to the straitened family circumstances, previously alluded to, my father was met by obstacles on all sides. He arrived in London with half a dollar in his pocket, and now commenced the struggle. He got an immediate appointment in The Times office, and his duty was to report the Parliamentary speeches, which appeared in extenso the following morning, after which he would go to the dissecting room, and, with the aid of a candle, work into the early hours. With this and the proceeds he obtained for some books bearing on medicine, before he was qualified, he paid all his own fees due for his curriculum, without any assistance. He qualified in 1835 and gradually worked his way up a self-made man to the highest position in the branch of the profession which he had chosen as his own.

Besides being one of the greatest contributors to the literature of psychology, he was engaged in the chief medico-legal cases during a long period of his career, the first being the case of MacNaughten, well known to all students of mental jurisprudence, when he was, though not engaged in the case, publicly called by the Judge, who knew he was in court, though only as a spectator at the time. So much for his professional and public life. Of his generosity and kindness to needy members of the profession, and to those around him, of his geniality and brightness, and the deep religious principles which enabled him to minister to the souls as well as to the bodies of his patients, it is not my desire to speak; these are written, I trust, in the records of another book. He died in March, 1874, having earned for himself an imperishable memorial in the love and gratitude of his countrymen.

He always entertained from his earliest recollections the most sincere affection for all American citizens, in whose country he had lived in his early days, and always expressed the utmost desire to revisit your shores. This, however, he was unable to do, but this pleasure has been left to one who is only a poor representative of that illustrious man to whom I have briefly alluded.

Lunacy in Olden Times.

I propose very briefly to trace the condition of lunacy in various parts of the universe. The recognition of insanity by the ancients is clearly established. Our classical writers, who lived many years before Christ, frequently alluded to it. The Bible contains repeated reference to persons mentally afflicted.

The madness of Saul may be mentioned as one of the first instances we possess, while David was supposed to have been subdued by music during his attacks of maniacal fury. David feigned madness, and in the First Book of Samuel, Chapter xxi, we read: "Then said Achish unto his servants, Lo, ye see the man is mad: wherefore, then, have ye brought him to me? Have I need of mad men, that ye have brought this fellow to play the mad man in my presence? Shall this fellow come into my house?"

The first institute was established at Jerusalem in 401. In the twelfth century we read of one at Bagdad, called Del Almaristhan, or House of Grace, in which building all persons of unsound mind were received in Summer and kept confined in chains until they recovered.

About fifty years ago there was at Fez, the Holy City of Morocco, an asylum, in which poor patients were chained until they recovered.

The oldest hospital for the insane in Europe is Bethlehem Hospital. Henry VIII., in 1547, seized upon the institution, which up to that time had been used for a monastery, and presented it with all its revenues to the City of London as a residence for lunatics. This was absolutely the first establishment for the insane founded in England. In 1660, when experiments for the transfusion of blood were being made in Paris before the Academy of Sciences on a youth and a lamb, so much satisfaction was expressed at the result that the Royal Society of London became anxious to perform the same in England, but were at a loss for a subject. Sir George Ent suggested that it would be advisable to perform this operation on an inmate of Bethlehem.

Insane Persons Badly Treated.

This proposal having met with the approval of the Royal Society, Dr. Allen, the Medical Superintendent of Bethlehem Hospital, was called upon to produce a lunatic for the experiment. He, however, positively refused to grant this request. After this, in Paris, the experiment was again attempted upon a lunatic, who died in the arms of M. Deius, who was the operator. I allude to this incident to show with what feelings persons of unsound mind were regarded at the epoch of which I speak. Many lunatics were burned for witchcraft, while others were confined in dens fit only for wild beasts.

The first lunacy bill introduced into the English House of Parliament was in 1845 by Lord Ashley, who subsequently became Lord Shaftesbury, a man beloved by all who knew him, and whose life was occupied in trying to benefit mankind, and to whom a grateful country has lately erected a public monument in London. In introducing this bill he said that "the whole history of the world until the end of the Reformation does not afford an instance of a single receptacle assigned to the protection and care of these unhappy sufferers, whose malady was looked upon as hardly within the reach and hope of medical aid. If dangerous, they were incarcerated in the common gaol; if of a superior rank in society, they were shut up in their houses under the care of appropriate guardians. Chains, whips, darkness, and solitude were the approved and only remedies."

In 1675, the new building of Bethlehem was completed, the design being taken from the Tuileries at Paris, at a cost of £17,000, the accommodation then being for 150 patients. Two additional wings were added in 1784, and in 1751 the Hospital for St. Luke's, after a time in the City of London, was erected, while in Manchester, York, and other large cities hospitals and asylums for the insane were rapidly established. The first legislative enactment for the protection of lunatics was contained in section of the Vagrant act in 1788, and is as follows:

"Two Justices of the Peace were authorized to issue a warrant for the arrest of any lunatic, who was to be locked up in a secure place, and if it was found necessary he was to be chained and confined in his own parish, and if in possession of any property, it was to be expended for his maintenance."

Various Parliamentary committees met between this time and the passing of the Lunacy act of 1845, but, as previous to these as especially in England, there was more talk than action. Nothing was done until nearly 100 years after the first Parliamentary committee met.

Present Lunacy Law in England.

The 1845 Lunacy act, with one or more unimportant amendments, remained in existence until our present law, which came into operation in 1890. In 1877 a Parliamentary committee sat, in consequence of alleged irregularities in the law. It consisted of twenty-one members, who sat patiently throughout the whole of the Summer. The chief witnesses were lunacy experts, Government officials, discharged lunatics with imaginary grievances, former inmates of asylums, ever eager to make complaint. The result of this was a bulky official blue book as the outcome of what had taken place.

Clouds and mists were dissipated and there remained the fact, as testified to by reliable witnesses, that the law as then administered was sufficiently equitable and humane. The report concluded by stating, notwithstanding all the evidence, "in no single instance had mala fides been proved."

Thirteen years after this, without any further Government inquiry, was passed the act of 1890, which I will at once pronounce as inferior to the old act, and in certain ways very complicated. A lengthy consideration does not appear to me to come within the limits of the time of the congress, and I therefore only very briefly propose to allude to that part of it which directly refers to the admission of patients into asylums in England.

"To admit a patient into an asylum in ordinary cases of lunacy can be dealt with in one or two ways. First, a petition signed by a relative, accompanied by two medical certificates, are presented to a Justice of the Peace, Magistrate, or County Judge, who, if he is satisfied, signs the reception "order," and the patient can be admitted forthwith, and those taking part in such removal are protected by the statute. There are certain persons who are prohibited from signing the order or medical certificates, but I will not weary you with a detailed account of the act, with its 342 sections. I only think desirable to inform you as to the admission of lunatics in England. Then, in an urgency case, a patient can be admitted on one certificate, accompanied by an order of a relative. Upon these documents any one can be received into an asylum. Within a specified time of the reception under these circumstances, two fresh medical certificates have to be obtained, and a petition signed by the relative. These are presented to a Justice of the Peace having authority in the matter, who, if he is satisfied, signs the reception "order."

Increase of Insanity in Great Britain.

In Great Britain on the 1st of January, 1895, according to the very latest available statistics, there were 94,081 persons registered as of unsound mind in the various institutions of England and Wales. As compared with the registered lunatics on the 1st of January, 1894, there is an increase of 2,014. These lunatics are distributed in private asylums called licensed houses, in county and borough asylums, registered hospitals, naval and military hospitals, criminal lunatic asylums, workhouses, private single patients, and outdoor paupers.

Of the gross total, 61,908 are detained in county and borough asylums, whereas the private lunatics in licensed houses amount to 4,178, the remaining number being distributed in the other receptacles for lunatics which I have previously mentioned. Taking the decade from 1859 to 1869 inclusive, the average annual increase was 1,641; in that between 1869 and 1879 it was 1,671; in that between 1879 and 1889 it was 1,445, while in the six years between 1889 and 1894 it was 1,628.

The estimated population of Great Britain at the present day is 14,727,164 males and 15,666,914 females, making a gross total of 30,394,078 individuals. The ratio per 10,000 of lunatics to the population is 29.06 males and 32.78 females, or a gross total of 30,95. Whereas in 1886, when the total population amounted to 27,581,780, statistics show us that in every 10,000 of the population there was the ratio of 29.12 of lunatics. Thus we see that in ten years there has been an increase of over 1,000 persons of unsound mind in every 10,000 of the gross population in Great Britain.

The increase of pauper lunacy has been very general throughout the country, and in only 8 of the 56 counties in England is there a decrease; the increase being largest in the County of London, viz., 482. Notwithstanding what we have written on the contrary, there has been, as it is proved by statistics, a gradual increase in insanity in Great Britain, though many of the insane when at first stricken can be treated out-side an institution. There is no provision for such treatment beyond the hospital founded for lunacy in America.

Aid for Insane in America.

It was not until the middle of the eighteenth century that any steps were taken for providing for the care and treatment of the insane in America. Drs. Bond and Franklin in 1750 inaugurated a movement for this pupose in the City of Philadelphia, Penn.; a memorial was presented the following January to the Provincial Assembly for a charter for an insane asylum and asking for pecuniary assistance.

A bill in accordance with this wish was passed in February, 1751. Two thousand pounds were voted as a preliminary, and Thomas Bond and Franklin were nominated two of the managers. Steps were immediately taken to provide for the care of the insane, and a private asylum was rented for a time, pending the construction of a proper establishment. This private house was open in February, 1752, and on the 11th day of that month the first patients ever placed in such an institution in the United States were admitted for treatment, and I understand that ever since that time one wing of the Pennsylvania Hospital has been devoted to the care of the insane.

On May 23, 1755, patients were received in the new building. The first State institution for lunatics was opened in 1773 at Williamsburg, Va., also one in New-York in July, 1797. This was the germ of what is now known as the Bloomingdale Asylum. The Maryland Hospital, in Baltimore, made provision for lunatics the same year, and this accommodation was increased in 1807. From that date up to the present there has been a steadily increasing interest taken in the management and welfare of the insane in the United States, and I am looking forward with much pleasure to visiting these institutions and adding my poor testimony to what I have already heard of the general excellency of your system.

America Viewed Forty Years Ago.

In an article which appeared in my father's Journal of Psychological Medicine, so far back as 1851, by Dr. Ball, entitled "A Recent Visit to Some of the American Asylums," he writes:

"The physical aspect of a country has, we believe, an influence upon the character of its inhabitants, and the grandeur of American scenery, its exhaustive forests, its vast lakes and mountains, magnificent rivers and waterfalls, are morally suggestive of great undertakings. Hence the social institutions of America are for the most part conceived upon a large and extensive scale. Their public buildings, their street architecture, the style of their principal cities prove a noble character breathing rather an air of ostentation than of simple republicanism.

"The progress of American science and literature has been signal, and in that department of the profession to which this journal is dedicated they have shown an energy worthy of a free and enlightened people. At this moment there are philosophical works publishing in America that would do honor to Great Britain. And to what is this attributable but to that spirit of liberty which emancipates their philosophy from scholastic chains, while in Europe universities, too, often restrict the independence of the inquiring mind. Liberty and philosophy must ever go hand in hand; without intellectual liberty there can be no progression of thought, no positive advancement of knowledge. The liberal scale upon which all the great institutions of America are founded seems to outstrip European competition. Their hospitals for the sick are admirably designed and organized. We believe that in many respects they are even better managed than many in this country. Their architectural designs are vast and comprehensive—their wards, day rooms, sleeping rooms, baths, kitchens, &c., are lofty and spacious, and well arranged, and so likewise we gather from the various reports which we have from time to time analyzed that their lunatic asylums are admirably constructed and managed upon the best and most enlightened principles."

There are about 90,679 persons of unsound mind in France out of a population of 37,988,905, and the average admission per year is rather over 10,000. These are distributed as follows: 35,973 in asylums, 54,707 are taken care of at their own homes, there being one insane person in every 747 of the population. The chief causes enumerated in France are epilepsy, convulsions, intemperance, destitution and misery, disappointed hopes, and hereditary predisposition. All departments in France must contain public institutions for the reception of lunatics, who are under the direct inspection of the Prefect of the department and other officials. In addition to this, there are several good private asylums in the vicinity of Paris, besides in other parts of France.

Much has been done of late years to raise the institutions, and for this the late distinguished Frenchman Charcot worked hard and well, and Dr. Luys is following in his footsteps.

Less Lunacy in This Country.

According to figures which I have collected, I have discovered that there is less lunacy in America, as compared with some other countries.

In Great Britain the proportion of lunatics is 1 in every 400 of the population. In Scotland, 1 in 430; in Ireland, 1 in every 303; in France, 1 in every 747, and in America, 1 in every 625, one of the smallest ratios being 1 in every 900 of the population. In Australia many of the present asylums were originally used as prisons. The chief official here is called a Master in Lunacy, whose duty it is to exercise his surveillance over all persons noncompos mentos. He is the guardian and trustee for the time being of the lunatic.

In New South Wales there is one lunatic in every 361 of the population. The number of the general paralytics are considerably less than in England, being one-third of that existing in that country.

In Scotland and Ireland the management and treatment of the insane has much improved during the last few years. The law in each of these countries differs from each other, and also from that in vogue in Great Britain. The first Scotch act being passed in 1857, and the present one in 1866. In the whole of Scotland there are between 10,000 and 11,000 persons of unsound mind. The first effectual act dealing with the lunatics passed in Ireland was in 1821, and the first public asylum opened in that country was that of St. Patrick's Hospital, in Dublin, in 1745. by Dean Swift, who, as he himself has stated:

"Gave the little wealth he had
To show by one satiric touch,
No Nation needed it so much."

Dean Swift left nearly all his property for the purchase of the land to erect this hospital. As long ago as 1810 a committee appointed by the English Government sat to consider the condition of the insane in Ireland. Several minor acts were passed, but nothing satisfactory until the one previously mentioned in 1891. There are between 8,000 and 9,000 persons of unsound mind in Ireland, and the ratio is as mentioned previously one in every 303 of the general population.

When Dr. Winslow concluded the reading of his paper, he was greeted with loud cheers.

WOULD CHANGE LAWS FOR INSANE.

Albert Bach Says Present Measures Are a Menace to Citizens.

Albert Bach, the lawyer, followed Dr. Winslow, his paper being on "The Necessity of Amendment of the Law of New-York Appertaining to Commitments of the Insane." The paper was as follows:

In contemplating the subject of my paper, I am forcibly reminded of the old nursery story of the pious hypocrite, who, with an accurate knowledge of the consequence of his intended act, cried out "Mad dog! Mad dog!" with the result so well known. It would be a stupid child indeed who hesitated to place the blame for the dog's death where it properly belonged, yet, strange to say, the goodly influence of the story seems to have been confined to the nursery alone. No matter how much man's inhumanity to man may be doubted, my personal research and experience have taught me that there have been, are, and always will be human monsters fully aware of the certainty of social and business death consequent upon a false charge of insanity and commitment thereunder, yet eager to avail themselves of the letter of the law as a shield against just condemnation for the enormity of the crime of making such false charge and bringing about such improper commitment.

It is no adequate answer to say that there are but few of such monsters, and, therefore, we should not heed them. Criminal laws are enacted to protect society against the wicked few. No rational being would attempt to contend that, because comparatively a small number of persons will avail themselves of the provisions of a bad law, that, therefore, no effort should be made to abrogate such law. The laisser-aller doctrine, the argumentum ad convenientiam are invariably advanced by weaklings and sluggards in the field of sociology; the true reformer of social wrongs, ever jealous of the eternal rights of man, ever alert to wage war against the encroachers upon those rights, does not ease his conscience with any such sophistry, does not assert that everybody's business is nobody's business, and particularly none of his, but exerts himself to rid the world of crime and criminal propensity, and leads in the labor of perfecting mankind.

Call such a reformer "crank" if you will, be he but true to his lofty principles the appellation "crank" when applied to him, will eventually become synonymous with that of philanthropist. If this age, not only the sins, but also the misfortunes and afflictions of the parent are visited upon his children, and none of such afflictions more so than that of lunacy. Show me a man who has, whether rightfully or wrongfully, been committed to a lunatic asylum and kept there for any length of time, and I will show you a man whose whole life is blasted. The stigma of criminality is not so far reaching or disastrous as that of insanity, and the laws of heredity have greater popular sanction when applied to insanity than when applied to crime. The presence of a discharged lunatic is more dreaded and avoided than that of a discharged criminal, and that, too, although we be assured that the once lunatic has been thoroughly and entirely cured—there appears to be a lurking suspicion that once insane, never thereafter absolutely sane and harmless. Add to the above considerations the instinctive demand of all civilized beings that personal liberty should be held inviolate, and we have, indeed, grave reasons for the amendment of a law which not only permits of the unwarranted deprivation of one's liberty, but also of his social, professional, and mercantile status.

Present Law a Menace, He Says.

I am a believer in the necessity of stability in the laws of the land, but at the same time I contend that when amendment or even repeal is necessary there should not be any hesitation to either amend or repeal. There are certain contingencies which cannot always be foreseen and provided against, but as a rule there would be less occasion to change our laws if there were a greater amount of learning and cool, calm, thorough, and exhaustive deliberation brought to bear in the enactment thereof.

I have had the honor heretofore of arguing before the Medico-Legal Society of New-York that the existing law of the State of New-York as to the commitment of the insane should be amended, and that as it now stands said law is a menace to the rights of the citizens of this State, and while the title of this, my paper, may appear to treat of a purely local law, it seemed to me that a presentation of my reasons for such amendments as I advocate will lead us in our discussion out of the narrow confines of mere State legislation into the broad field of universal legislation in this interesting and vitally important subject.

We should approach the consideration of all medico-legal questions free from any mere professional prejudice or preconceived ideas. The union of our two noble professions should be like a successful marriage in which we find harmony, unity of purpose, and mutual welfare as the result.

There is a tendency on the part of some physicians to consider lawyers inimical to the medical profession, and by reason of such belief an unwarranted hostility on the part of said physicians has arisen against the legal profession. There appears to be an opinion among certain alienists that lawyers are little less than impertinent when attempting to walk into the domain of mental medicine, and such sentiment often leads to a purely obstinate, reasonless opposition to any innovation or suggestion on the part of the legal profession. If gentlemen of the medical profession would but remember that there are men sufficiently versed in both the science of medicine and law as to entitle their opinions in both fields to respectful consideration, there would be more toleration of the lawyers' views on medical questions, less pure bias, greater harmony and exchange of ideas, greater advancement of medico-legal science, greater benefits to humanity at large.

I have been told by some very estimable alienists that a lawyer is, by training, apt to give undue importance to what he said, and that he designates as mere personal liberty, and those gentlemen have urged upon me the necessity of subordinating personal liberty to the treatment of mental disease.

I recognize and admit that when confinement in a lunatic asylum is essential for the proper treatment of one mentally deranged, and for the protection of society at large, the individual rights of absolute freedom under sanction of law must yield to the public good, but I do not acquiesce in the propositions that all cases of mental derangement require enforced incarceration and treatment in asylums, that mere manifestations of insanity by a couple of tyros in the medical profession is justification for such enforced incarceration.

Why He Advocates Reforms.

Some years ago a society was formed in this city having for its object the protection of sane persons threatened with commitment to lunatic asylums, the procurement of the release of those who were improperly detained in said asylums, the enforcement of proper care of the insane in and out of asylums, and agitation of reforms in the laws appertaining to the insane. I had the honor of being the counsel for said society in its application for a writ convinced me that many reforms were needed not only in the interest of people of unsound mind, but also for the conservation of the rights of the sane when attempted to be infringed under cover of our loose law as to the commitment of persons to asylums. I have appeared before committees of both branches of our State Legislature urging the passage of bills whose purpose was the alleviation of the suffering of the insane from official maladministration and maltreatment; I have raised my voice frequently in effort to awaken the public to the necessity of a jealous care of our afflicted fellow mortals confined in so-called State hospitals, and I sincerely believe that the tendency of to-day is to compel the treatment of the insane as patients, rather than as wild, dangerous beasts.

Alienists as a rule ridicule the suggestion that sane people are in danger of the operation of our law of commitment to asylums, and while to a certain extent acknowledging the insufficiency of the law in securing perfect immunity from erroneous commitment, they tell you that there are so few cases of persons committed without cause that the law should be allowed to remain as it is. It is my opinion that the majority of alienists are so keen on discovering abnormality of mind that they often fail to perceive normality therein, and their list of perfectly mentally sound individuals is very limited in number, so much so that the sensible mind of the average man doth deem it safe to place nine-tenths of the entire population of the world in some quiet, restful retreat, wherein the nerve centre might be relieved of undue agitation and their estimate of mental soundness attained.

A very prominent alienist of this country remarked to me that he knew of many cases of people confined in lunatic asylums who should not be detained there, but he was not aware of a single case of a perfectly sane man or woman being committed to an asylum. My answer to him was that I, in my practice, did know of sane people who had been kidnapped and actually dragged into asylums under the form of legal commitment, and that I regard as illegal and wrongful detentions in asylums, because I had liberated therefrom a number of persons perfectly sane, and that, too, in the face of the most strenuous opposition of the Superintendent, in the courts and after full hearing.

The Position of Superintendents.

I do not assert that all Superintendents of lunatic asylums would willingly detain a person improperly committed, but even if I were to admit that there was not a Superintendent who would be a voluntary party to such a false and horrible imprisonment, the fact still remains that the Superintendents are not the original parties to the commitment proceedings, and as the law now stands, permitting confinement upon the certificate of two supposedly respectable physicians, very few if any Superintendents would refuse to receive into an asylum a person so certified to be insane. True, the Superintendent has the power to discharge the party if upon examination he is found to be sane, but there is involved the necessary delay for examination and the setting aside of a legal commitment. In other words, under the present system in this State as to such commitment, it is tantamount to declaring a man guilty before trial; and then having a trial at which he must prove himself innocent. Some people may indulge in the violent presumption that every one is insane until proved sane, and from a certain standpoint they may be correct, but such doctrine would be very dangerous were it allowed to prevail.

My purpose in bringing the question before this congress is to procure for it a wider discussion and the benefit of the opinion of other eminent medico-jurists in aid of legislative action. The faults I find with the existing law are these:

It permits commitment and confinement in an asylum upon the mere certificate of two physicians under oath, without any hearing or representation of the accused, which is contrary to and in direct violation of the Constitution of the State and of the United States; such commitment, in my opinion, should never be made, except after a full hearing by a Judge of a court of record or a jury, with full notice to the accused and in his presence, if practicable; and at said hearing the accused must be represented by counsel. The notice to the accused should put him in possession of all the facts and charges he has to meet, including the grounds and reasons for attempting to have him committed, and the names of his accusers. Notice should also be given to all the known relatives of the accused of the time and place of the hearing. There should really be two hearings—a preliminary one and a final one; the preliminary one might be had before the Judge alone, but always in the presence of the accused or his attorney; the final hearing should be had before a Judge and jury or a commission composed of a lawyer, a layman, and competent allenists, and ample opportunity should be given the accused to defend himself against the charge of insanity.

The purpose of a preliminary hearing is to determine whether there is sufficient reason for even temporary confinement in an asylum. The utmost publicity in such matters, in my opinion, is conservative of the ends of justice, and is of more consequence than the wounding of sensitive feelings by the notoriety of the application in a case of real insanity. I believe that a majority of people would prefer the protection of publicity to the danger of secretiveness and the chances of false imprisonment.

Would Enlarge the Courts' Powers.

The qualifications specified in the law as it now exists as to the competency of the certifying physician are certainly inadequate to protect the liberty of the citizen. Instead

PLATT MEN OUT IN FORCE

County Committee Business Narrowed to One Subject.

MR. LAUTERBACH HAD SO ORDERED

Col. Cruger Outvoted on the Question of Place for the Twentieth District Convention—The Organization Committee Upheld.

Politics of the "machine" order was indulged in liberally last night by Chairman Edward Lauterbach of the Republican County Committee. Ten members of the committee had signed a call for a special meeting to consider the question of the place for the Republican Assembly District Convention in the new Twentieth Assembly District, and also to consider such other business in reference to the primaries and conventions as might be brought up.

Chairman Lauterbach, who is a Platt man, simply called the meeting to act upon the Twentieth Assembly District matter, and ruled the remainder of the call out of order. He could not have done this with any other intention except that of confusing the anti-Platt men in the committee. It was part and parcel of the high-handed policy that Platt and his friends are pursuing to secure control of the party organization in this city.

So far as last night's meeting was concerned, the Platt men had it fully in hand. Many of the anti-Platt or Brookfield members absented themselves, and this accounts for the preponderance of Platt votes that was the main incident of the meeting.

The committee met at the headquarters in West Thirty-eighth Street, near Broadway.

At the outset Mr. Lauterbach said the letter requesting that the meeting be called contained an interlineation, reading, "and all other matters concerning primaries and conventions in the City of New-York."

Mr. Lauterbach explained that he considered this too vague to insert in the call for the meeting.

Benjamin Oppenheimer declared that because Mr. Lauterbach had left this clause out of the call, at least forty members had staid away from the meeting.

After Chairman Lauterbach had made his alleged "explanation," Col. S. V. R. Cruger, the leader of the new Twentieth Assembly District, said that, while he regretted the fact that the County Committee had been called together at this time, he thought it was necessary. He then pointed out that, while the delegates to the County Convention from his Assembly district had asked that the district County Convention be held at 215 East Thirty-sixth Street, the Sub-Committee on Organization of the County Committee had decided that it should be held at the Garfield Club, which is on East Thirty-second Street.

This was done in the face of the fact that after the delegates from the district had found that the Committee on Organization could not agree to the Thirty-sixth Street place, the delegates had asked that the convention be held at the Lyceum Opera House, on Thirty-fourth Street. This request was signed by Amasa J. Thornton, who usually votes with St. Lawrence County, and the other delegates.

But the Committee on Organization, which is a Platt committee, was obdurate and would not make the change.

Col. Cruger moved that the place for the district convention be the Lyceum Opera House, on Thirty-fourth Street, and not the Garfield Club, on Thirty-second Street, which, he said, was a factional affair. Col. Cruger said that the location that he suggested was the most convenient.

Wilbur F. Wakeman of the American Protective Tariff League wanted to know why it was that the Committee on Organization had ignored the suggestion of the delegates from the Twentieth District. Abraham Gruber wanted to know what district Mr. Wakeman represented. Mr. Wakeman referred him to the Secretary. It was discovered that Mr. Wakeman was a delegate from the First Assembly District.

John M. Doremus, Chairman of the Committee on Organization, explained the attitude of that committee. He said that twenty out of the thirty-two election district Captains had asked that the convention be held at the Garfield Club, and so it had been decided.

Delegate McCann wanted the "integrity" of the County Committee and the Sub-Committee on Organization upheld.

Dr. Hamilton Williams, in offering the motion of Col. Cruger, had much to say about the annoyance of factions. It is not long since Dr. Williams was the loudest talker in the Milholland movement.

Amasa J. Thornton of St. Lawrence County said that he would vote to sustain the Committee on Organization, thus opposing Col. Cruger.

The yeas and nays were called for on Col. Cruger's resolution to change the place for holding the District Convention from the Garfield Club to the Lyceum Opera House. The Platt men all voted against it, and the vote was 63 against Col. Cruger's resolution and 22 for it.

Benjamin Oppenheimer tried to bring up some other business, but Mr. Lauterbach, seeing that he had all the Platt men on hand, ruled him out of order.

There was a story about yesterday that Joseph Pool was arranging a conference of all kinds of Republicans, to be held next week, for the purpose of establishing unity. All knowledge of this was denied by Mr. Pool, William Brookfield, Edward Lauterbach, and all the others supposed to be interested in the plan.

DECLARE FOR A UNION TICKET.

The John E. Milholland Club Is Also in Favor of Local Option.

A meeting of the John E. Milholland Club was held last evening at 109 Clinton Place. C. Young, Jr., presided. There were 150 members present, and twelve new members were elected. Preparations were made for an active canvass of the Assembly district prior to the primaries of next week.

The club is the central organization of the new Thirteenth Senatorial District, and the headquarters of the new Fifth Assembly District. It is a Brookfield organization, and is probably one of the strongest Republican organizations in that section of the city.

The club passed a series of resolutions declaring for local option, praising the administration of Col. Strong and his heads of departments, especially Mr. Brookfield, and advocating an enlargement of the State Committee, one man from each Assembly district.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

8 A. M.—803 Amsterdam Avenue; G. Malle; damage, $50.

9:55 A. M.—234 West Thirty-first Street; no damage.

12:20 P. M.—413 East Twelfth Street; Max Weill; damage, $300.

3:20 P. M.—38 First Avenue; damage, $25.

3:40 P. M.—531 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; Kate Reilly; damage, $25.

5:35 P. M.—103 Sullivan Street; Alice O'Hame; no damage.

6:05 P. M.—695 Amsterdam Avenue; Albert Staker; damage, $5.

7:30 P. M.—605 Ninth Avenue; damage trifling.

7:50 P. M.—402 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street; Thomas Crystal; damage, $10.

8:15 P. M.—540 West Fifty-third Street; T. Murphy; damage, $10.

11:12 P. M.—6 Doyers Street; Daisy Wilson; damage trifling.

A Tandem Bicycle Rider Injured.

A tandem bicycle ridden by Myron E. Canfield of 404 West Forty-fourth Street and George Schinkel of 400 West Twenty-ninth Street, ran into a light wagon on One Hundred and Tenth Street, near Fifth Avenue, last night, and Schinkel was badly hurt.

His jaw was broken and his head and body were badly bruised. He was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital.

Canfield was arrested on a charge of reckless riding, made by the driver of the wagon, Charles Drummond of East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street.

Latest Arrivals.

SS Northern Light, (Br.,) Parton, Newcastle Aug. 21, in ballast to Goepel & Trube. Arrived at the Bar at 8:45 P. M.

SS Catalina, (Span.,) Diaz, Matanzas Aug. 31, with sugar to E. Puig. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 P. M.

SS Cherokee, McKee, Jacksonville Aug. 31, via Charleston, with mdse and passengers to W. F. Clyde & Co.

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A HOT POLITICAL FIGHT IN UTAH

The Democrats Are Confident They Will Elect Both Senators and the Representative from the New State.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Lawrence Gardner, Secretary of the League of Democratic Clubs and Secretary of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, says that the representation of the new State of Utah in the United States Senate will be equally divided between the so-called "Gentiles" and the Mormon Church—one of each—no matter whether the Democrats or Republicans are successful in the ensuing State campaign. This, Mr. Gardner says, has been determined upon by the leaders of both parties in the embryo State, and another feature will be the fact that both Senators will be of the silver persuasion.

Chairman Caine of the Utah Democratic State Central Committee is very sanguine of success at the approaching election. He bases his hope mainly upon the fact that the Republican voters in Utah are newcomers and unmarried men in the majority of cases. On the other hand, the old settlers, Mormons and Gentiles alike, are mainly of the Democratic faith. This includes the women, who will be permitted to vote the entire State ticket, which includes members of the Legislature, who will choose the United States Senators. A recent decision of the Supreme Court of Utah threw down all the barriers as far as women are concerned, and they will have the same privilege, in so far as voting is concerned, that their fathers, husbands, and brothers have.

"Owing to the fact that this is a year of State elections, the Congressional Committee of our party," says Mr. Gardner, "did not propose to take an active part in the campaign. But the new State of Utah has attracted so much attention that it could not be ignored, and hence the Congressional Committee has been doing pretty good service in that section of the country. Two United States Senators and a Congressman are worth fighting for, and particularly in view of the narrow margin which divides the two parties in the proposed State. At the last Territorial election there were 21,000 Republican votes cast, 19,000 Democratic, and 500 Populist."

SOUND-MONEY DEMOCRATS.

A Full Ticket Will Be Placed in the Field in Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 4.—The second Democratic State Convention in Nebraska this year will be held in Lincoln to-morrow by that branch of Nebraska's Democracy, which upholds the Administration of President Cleveland, and is opposed to the free coinage of silver as espoused by the convention at Omaha in August. Delegates to to-morrow's gathering, many of whom are already in the city, are full of enthusiasm and predict a full attendance of the 643 delegates.

Secretary Carlisle, who was expected to be present, has written a letter of regret, in which it is expected he will announce his personal views, as well as those of the Administration, on the monetary question. Ex-Congressman Michael D. Harter of Ohio will be present and make an address.

Less interest is manifested in the probable candidates than in the declaration of principles. It is safe to predict that the Omaha Convention will be denounced for its friendship for free silver and its Populistic theories, and that President Cleveland will receive unstinted praise.

The convention will not meet until 4 P. M., and there is a possibility that an adjournment may be taken until Friday.

Pennsylvania Democratic Clubs.

LANCASTER, Penn., Sept. 4.—Although comparatively few delegates to the State Convention of Democratic Societies to be held here to-morrow are yet in the city, the indications, based on advices received, are that this will be the largest convention in the history of the society. Chauncey F. Black, the President, and Secretary Warman arrived this afternoon and are busily engaged in arranging the details. The first delegation to arrive was from Erie, which place is being urged for the next convention.

The resolutions, it is understood, will declare in favor of the nomination of six candidates for Superior Court Judges and unequivocally for honest money.

Prohibition County Ticket.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Sept. 4.—The Prohibitionists of Warren County to-day nominated J. C. Allen, a lawyer of Hackettstown, to be County Judge, J. H. Willever for County Clerk, and Dr. McKinstry and George Carter for the Assembly.

WILL MANUFACTURE CIGARETTES

Plug Tobacco Manufacturers Determined to Extend Their Business, but Defer Formal Action.

A meeting of the plug tobacco manufacturers of the United States was held yesterday in the Holland House, Fifth Avenue and Thirtieth Street, to consider the advisability of manufacturing cigarettes on their own account. Col. M. Wetmore of the Liggett & Myers Company of St. Louis presided, and H. I. Drummond of the Drummond Tobacco Company, St. Louis, was Secretary.

The other manufacturers present were C. E. Hollinell of Liggett & Myers; B. Dula of the Dula Tobacco Company, St. Louis; Daniel Catlin of the Catlin Tobacco Company, St. Louis; James J. Lewis of the Lewis Tobacco Company, St. Louis; Paul J. Sorg of the P. J. Sorg Company, Middletown; Pierre Lorillard, Jr., of Pierre Lorillard & Co., Jersey City; F. W. Smith of Smith Brothers & Co., Winston, N. C.; Christian Pepper of the Christian Pepper Tobacco Company, St. Louis; Mr. Brown of Brown Brothers' Tobacco Company, Winston, N. C.; Robert McGinnis of the Buchanan & Lyle Tobacco Company, New-York; Mr. Sother of Cameron & Cameron, Richmond, Va.; Mr. Meyer of the United States Tobacco Company, Winston, N. C.; President Scott of the J. Wright Tobacco Company, Richmond, Va.; P. H. Meyer of Meyer & Brother, Richmond, Va. Those present represented a capital of at least $60,000,000.

The subject of beginning the manufacture of cigarettes was discussed at great length. Some of those present favored the idea of beginning right away. Others, however, expressed a wish to consult their partners before committing themselves to any agreement. Several said that whether the other manufacturers agreed or not they would act independently and proceed with the manufacture of cigarettes.

It was agreed to adjourn until this afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Holland House.

Secretary Drummond, when seen after the meeting, said that the proceedings were most harmonious throughout.

"There was only one subject discussed," he said, "and that was whether we should begin the manufacture of cigarettes or not. Well, we were a unit on that point, for we were all of the opinion that we would. But there were a number of gentlemen present from a distance, and before they came to a final decision they wished to consult the other members of their firms. That is the reason why we adjourned. Our object is not to fight any trust, but to manufacture cigarettes."

What to Do When You Decline.

From The Boston Transcript.

A law enacted in 1792 provides that "The only evidence of a refusal to accept, or of a resignation of, the office of President or Vice President, shall be an instrument in writing declaring the same, and subscribed by the person refusing to accept or resigning, as the case may be, and delivered into the office of the Secretary of State." The law, it will be noticed, does not say that the "instrument in writing shall be addressed to the Secretary of State," but simply that it shall be "delivered into the office of the Secretary of State."

SAXTON TALKS CONFIDENTLY

Thinks New-York Will Elect the Republican Ticket This Fall.

BUFFALO, Sept. 4.—Lieut. Gov. Saxton, last night, in an interview on the political outlook in the State, said:

"Everything looks bright for Republican success. I was in New-York a few days ago, and from the conversation there, in Albany, and here in Buffalo, I must say the outlook is most promising. It is the general and genuine opinion of Republicans that we will win this Fall.

"It will be the old ticket. The consent of Controller Roberts to allow his name to be used in the convention settled that. I learn with surprise that Columbia County, at the instance of Lou Payn, has instructed the delegates for Judge Cady for Attorney General. I believe, however, that the naming was done for the purpose of putting the Judge in line for something else.

"I know of no trouble in the Senatorial districts, except in Oneida, where Coggeshall is running. Raines, in the Wayne-Ontario district, will probably be nominated, and if he is, I think he will be generally supported by Republicans. The Assembly situation I have not looked over very thoroughly, but I believe we will have in the Senate a far finer body of men than we have had for the last two years. The nominations already made are of the highest class, and will commend themselves to the voters of the State.

"There is no reason in the world why the Republican Party cannot this year elect its whole ticket, provided the members of the party are governed in their choice by selecting only the best men.

"Harrison's prospects for President are not so bright as they were before recent events in Pennsylvania. It is hardly to be expected that Quay's delegation, if he has one at the National convention, will support Harrison. There is a good deal of talk just now about Read and McKinley, and considerable about Allison. Then there is Morton. A great deal has been said about him in this State, but I don't know whether he will be a candidate. If he is, I suppose this State will be much inclined to give him the delegation; in fact, there would be no opposition to him. Still, I don't think he has made up his mind to be a candidate."

Platt's Forces Routed.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Sept. 4.—The political fight between the Platt and anti-Platt factions of the Republican Party in Niagara County has resulted in a complete victory for the latter. The anti-Platt forces, led by Richard Crowley and Assemblyman Clark, have elected about seventy of the ninety-nine delegates to the County Convention, indicating the nomination of an entire anti-Platt ticket in this county and John H. Clark for Senator. The fight has been a very hot one throughout, and the feeling is very bitter between the factions.

Morton Indorsed for President.

CORNING, N. Y., Sept. 4.—The Steuben County Republican Convention was held here to-day. There was a strong contest over the office of County Clerk, the nomination finally going to Leonard S. Lamson of Woodhull. J. Amasa Stanton of Hornby was renominated for Superintendent of the Poor, as was also William W. Clark of Wayland for District Attorney. Resolutions indorsing the State Committee's work and Morton for President, were adopted.

Colored Voters Want Recognition.

The standing committees of the colored Republicans of the State of New-York, appointed at the conference held on Thursday night, met last night in Adelphi Hall, at Fifty-second Street and Broadway.

Resolutions were adopted pledging allegiance to the Republican Party and declaring that because the colored vote held the balance of power in the State the colored voters should receive more recognition.

A Prohibitionist for Senator.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 4.—The Prohibition Convention for the Twenty-eighth Senatorial District has nominated for State Senator Dr. Richard D. P. Duning of Greenwich, Washington County.

Democratic State Delegates.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 4.—The First Oneida District Democrats to-day elected as delegates to the State Convention Samuel A. Beardsly, Jacob Scheehl, and Clifford F. Marklove.

NEW-YORK STATE NOMINATIONS

Senate.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT—Dr. Richard D. L. Duning, Prohibitionist.

STATE CONVENTION DELEGATES

Democratic.

ONEIDA COUNTY—First District—Samuel A. Beardsley, Jacob Sheehl, Clifford Marklove.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Asheville, N. C., Sept. 4.—A. D. Tanner, the leader of a new sect among the negroes, has been preaching on the streets here, and his doctrines aroused some bitter feeling. Meetings protesting against Tanner have been held, and last night a mob of 200 men, said to be mostly negroes, went to Tanner's place presumably to run him from the city. The Tannerites fired on the mob, which returned the fire. Three negroes were shot, but not dangerously. None of the Tannerites was hurt.

New-Milford, Conn., Sept. 4.—The south-bound train passing this station at 10:40 A. M. struck a buggy containing a man and woman at Boardman's bridge, two miles north of here. Henry Ellsworth of New-Milford was instantly killed, and Mrs. Tremont or Dowling was seriously injured. She was taken to the Danbury Hospital.

Seattle, Washington, Sept. 4.—Fred J. Church, son of Church, the famous landscape painter, and a graduate of Yale College, is accused of having appropriated about $2,000 of the funds of the Oregon Improvement Company, of which he was cashier. Upon the discovery of the shortage it was made good by Church's father.

Elwood, Ind., Sept. 4.—Ex-State Senator S. W. Edwins, M. D., while driving yesterday, was run over by a Lake Erie and Western passenger train and sustained injuries from which he may die. He is well known all over the State, and is one of the leading Democratic politicians of Central Indiana.

Des Moines, Iowa, Sept. 4.—While drilling a well for water on the farm of Henry Evans, near Berwick, this county, the drill, at a depth of thirty-two feet, struck a strong flow of gas. Water and dirt were thrown into the air for 200 feet. If the flow continues it will be piped to Des Moines.

Boston, Sept. 4.—The safe in the Cambridge Post Office, in Central Square, Cambridge, was robbed some time last night of $1,000 in cash, $200 in stamps, and several registered letters. The safe was opened by means of the combination.

Bridgeton, N. J., Sept. 4.—Charles Bartlett of Millville fell from a moving train here to-day and was so badly crushed that he cannot live. He was in the company of a number of young men who came here from Millville to play ball.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

White Plains, N. Y., Sept. 4.—Sparks from a locomotive set fire to the Harlem Railroad Station at Hartsdale this afternoon, and totally destroyed the building and a feed store adjacent.

Long Branch, Sept. 4.—The cottage of Rice A. Brown, a New-York broker, was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $10,000. W. R. Map's cottage, adjoining, was badly damaged.

New Weekly for Israelites.

The first number of a German weekly publication entitled Der Jude made its appearance Sept. 1. The new weekly is devoted to the interests of Israelites, and its editor is Dr. Michael Singer. The publication office is at 233 Broadway. If the standard of contents is kept up to that of the first number, the weekly will be a valuable acquisition to the Jewish journals of America.

Beecham's pills for constipation 10¢ and 25¢. Get the book at your druggist's and go by it.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 324 Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

POLICE MAKE SLIGHT GAIN

Not Known Where the Poison That Killed Mrs. Bliss Came From.

MRS. FLEMING TALKS IN THE TOMBS

Her History Brought to Public Attention Weighs Against Her—Chemist Scheele's Final Report to be Made To-morrow.

The death from poisoning by tartar emetic at 397 St. Nicholas Avenue last Friday of Mrs. Henry H. Bliss has not been clearly established as due to her daughter, Alice L. Fleming, who was cast into the Tombs on Coroner O'Meagher's warrant.

It has not been ascertained where the poison was obtained, Mrs. Fleming's apartment at the Colonial Hotel has not been searched for evidence, and the police seem to have overlooked the importance of determining the possibility of the accused woman having an accomplice.

In the light of yesterday's gossip and publication, which dealt largely with Mrs. Fleming's antecedents rather than with her capabilities as a matricide and an expert in toxicology, the effort seemed to be to prove that Mrs. Fleming had a past rather than to establish that she was a poisoner, and to confirm the belief that the police had a theory and were building around it.

As fact the police have proved:

That chowder and pie were sent to and eaten by Mrs. Bliss Aug. 30.

That Mrs. Bliss was seized with vomiting and other symptoms of poisoning the same day, and that death came quickly.

That although cardiac trouble was so far advanced as to leave calcareous deposits, death was due to gastritis, the result of an irritant poison.

That an analysis discovered poison—tartar emetic—in the organs of the dead woman and in the pitcher that contained the chowder.

That by the death of Mrs. Bliss, her daughter gained a fortune of $200,000.

The police claim to be able to prove:

That Mrs. Fleming procured and sent the chowder and pie to Mrs. Bliss, and gave to the person who took them to her, peculiar instructions.

That Mrs. Bliss, when poisoned, made accusations, which chime in with the police theory, to Dr. W. F. Bullman.

Gossip and publicity reveled again yesterday in the grime of a suit brought in 1883 by Mrs. Fleming—her real name is Mary Alice Almont Livingston, and she was never married—against Henry Fleming, an oil broker. The demand for damages was based on betrayal. A jury found a verdict for the full amount, $75,000. This verdict was unchallenged by an appeal for a new trial.

Capt. Thompson on Thursday admitted that he had not found where the poison which killed Mrs. Bliss came from, nor who procured it. Last night he admitted that he had made no progress in this direction. His detectives said they had not searched Mrs. Fleming's apartment, at the Colonial Hotel, and that they had not been directed so to do. They also said that they had not so far discovered any person so intimate in relations with the prisoner in the case that he or she could be classed as an accomplice.

Mrs. Fleming received a reporter for The New-York Times in the Tombs Prison yesterday, and while she acted so as to convince him that he talked either to an innocent woman or one of the most consummate actresses and heartless criminals that the annals of murder will ever record.

Matron Stone came from the cells with her arm around the waist of a woman so slim, lissome, and light of foot as to suggest a girl in her teens. Mrs. Fleming, while tall, has a very handsome, arched nose of singularly delicate mold, and she had her hair done up in ringlets in the fashion of Mme. de Sévigné's time, and appeared to be entirely recovered from her ordeal of Tuesday.

A smile from the prisoner revealed a set of handsome but large teeth, and the smile was accompanied by a pleading glance of very dark and very bright eyes.

"I cannot," said the matron's ward, releasing her custodian's arm, "talk freely. I haven't retained a lawyer yet, but I have talked with two, one sent by my father, the other summoned by me. Each tells me to say nothing."

"I can, however, say that I feel more reconciled, mainly because of the evidence of the kindness of the matron, and I do not see my position in the same light as yesterday, although it is sad enough. Yesterday I buried my mother, and I left her grave to be confronted with an accusation that I do not yet understand, and am separated from my three children, one a baby, and then the talk about my life!

"At present I have nothing to say, nothing to contradict, nothing to explain. I must be wise in following advice from those who know what is proper for me to do better than I. All I can say is that I am innocent and trust to the lawyers I shall choose. I am in good hands, and so much more reconciled, now that I know that my children are in good hands."

The prisoner in this interview betrayed many graces of features and manner, and her emphasis at every phrase was a smile varying in character, but always charming, and as she retired she showed that when accomplishments were taught her mantien was not forgotten.

"She is," said the kind-hearted matron afterward, "one of the most interesting prisoners I ever had, and she is so lovable. I cannot think that she is guilty. She slept well, although she said her bed was strange to her, and ate fairly for the little soul she is. She has had no visitors, except she went to the consulting room twice, once to see Lawyer J. C. Shaw and the other time to talk with Lawyer F. B. House, but she did not decide on either. Those who are interested in her may rest assured that she will be well cared for while she is with me. Mrs. Foster, the 'Tombs Angel,' saw Mrs. Fleming, and is much interested in her."

Coroner O'Meagher said yesterday that he had left the completion of the case to the police, but that Chemist W. T. Scheele would file his final report on analyses tomorrow morning, and that possibly the inquest might be held that day. As to the prisoner, while he sympathized with her, he considered her a singular creature, because, with her light, even frivolous, bearing, there was a sub-stratum of acuteness rarely seen in a woman.

The police, while making no discovery that added to the chain of evidence against Mrs. Fleming, had been busy with her stepfather, Henry H. Bliss, and learned that in 1881 he was divorced from the woman who died on Friday, and never remarried her. Mrs. Bliss instituted the suit and the plea for separation was because of cruelty and desertion.

But at the service of the summons and complaint—the suit was tried in New-Jersey—and during the pendency of the action, and for some time after, complainant and defendant occupied the same house.

The police also busied themselves, without avail, in regard to the paternity of Mrs. Fleming's two youngest children, and the movements of Henry H. Bliss, his son, Henry E. Bliss, and Miss Florence Bliss. Miss Bliss, to avoid newspaper men, had gone to Point Pleasant, N. J. Her father and brother were together the greater part of the day in Mr. Bliss's office, in the Havemeyer Building.

The discovery was officially made that the senior Bliss was in a financial strait, so as to be unable to meet a judgment against him. An attempt to levy on his property in his apartment at the Colonial Hotel was met by a chattel mortgage.

Mrs. Fleming's children were at the hotel yesterday in the care of Mrs. J. M. Haicht, and they will remain there as long as Mr. Bliss pays the bills.

"Not a word," said Mrs. Fleming's stepfather, as he met a reporter for The New-York Times as he entered the Colonial Hotel last night. Mr. Bliss was flushed and angry, and the words came as a crack of a whip.

"About Mrs. Fleming and what I shall do. I tell you Alice is out of her mind, and has been for several years—she's not sane.

"But why am I talking to you, when all my best friends and my lawyer have warned me not to talk? Go to my lawyer. I'm tired of it, tired of being scandalized. It will ruin my business. I'll lose $5,000 this year if I am identified with these scalawags. Nothing I say is published right, and I can get no fair statement before the public, so why should I talk?"

"Why not," suggested the reporter, "go to your lawyer and have him draw up a statement meeting all that has been said and saying what you want to say? It would certainly be published."

"Oh, I'm calloused now of all that may be said. What good would it do in the face of desperate efforts at sensationalism? I only care for my son. He would not hold his position if he were not one of the most honorable and best-educated men in the city, with Gen. Alexander S. Webb behind him.

"Oh, as to Alice's children; they're all right and will be well taken care of. And as to Alice, I'm not opposed to her. I'm not against her and I'm not going to betray her, because I've nothing to betray. But I'm not a defender of crime, and I'm going to await results.

"And here I've been talking in spite of advice, and I'll stop. You'd do the same if you were in my position."

"That will be the plea at the trial—insanity—mark my words!" said Dr. Bullman, who attended Mrs. Bliss on her deathbed, when he heard what her husband had said about his stepdaughter's sanity. "I prophesied that this would be the plea this afternoon."

Dr. Bullman, while refusing to imperil the case of the police against Mrs. Fleming by revealing the name of the messenger who carried the chowder and pie, and Mrs. Bliss's accusations, said that when the proper time came there would be very conclusive evidence offered for the people, while the source of the poison was not known. Dr. Bullman added that while he declined to say what his present opinions were, he at one time regarded Florence Bliss as an accomplice in the poisoning because of her absolute indifference.

Mr. Bliss senior went to bed at the Colonial Hotel after a long talk in the barroom with Mr. Uriah Welsh. He was "shadowed" by Detectives Sanger and Moore, who would not tell the reason.

At a conference at the Coroner's office yesterday there were present Chemist Scheele, Coroner O'Meagher, Capt. Thompson, and Assistant District Attorney Miller, who will appear for the people at the inquest. It was held to familiarize Mr. Miller with the character of the case.

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it in a cold pan, heating it with the pan. Cottolene produces the best results when very hot, but as it reaches the cooking point much

Directions

sooner than lard, care should be taken not to let it burn—when hot enough, it will delicately brown a bit of bread in half a minute.

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BICYCLISTS AND DELIVERY MEN

For Them Were the Prizes Yesterday at the Richmond County Fair—The Track Record Broken.

WEST NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., Sept. 4.—The fair being held on the grounds of the old Staten Island Athletic Club continues to attract good sized crowds each day. There is much interest in the exhibits, which are creditable, considering that it is the first county fair ever held on the island, and that it was planned late in the season. The track and other contests also take up interest as the fair progresses.

To-day was wheelmen's and delivery men's day. The greatest interest was in the bicycle contests, which made up the greater portion of the programme. The first event was a one-mile scratch race. It was run off in heats. The winner of the final was J. H. Lake. The second man was S. Cortelyou. The best time was 2:14.

Lake and Cortelyou were again first and second in the one-mile handicap. The mile was ridden by Lake in 2:26 1-5.

The two-mile handicap, open to residents of Richmond County only, was won by Charles Brady, a scratch man, with S. C. Cortelyou second. The time was 5:13 1-5.

The two-mile handicap for Class B men was won by Ray McDonald, whose only competitor was C. T. Earle, with fifty yards' handicap allowed. 5:08 was the time.

The one-mile scratch event was won by Charles Brady, with J. H. Lake second. Time—2:39 1-5.

The three-mile open handicap was won by H. Hanson, a thirty-yard man, with William Simmons second. The time was 7:59 2-5.

Ray McDonald rode against time, breaking the track record. He covered the mile in 2:18 3-5. The track was in very bad condition.

The award for the most appropriate cycling costume for men was won by George Irving of New-Brighton. Mrs. Alden A. Russell won the prize for the best costume for ladies.

The judging of delivery wagons followed the races. In the two-wheeled class, Otto Pape of Stapleton took the blue ribbon, Hooker Brothers of Port Richmond the red ribbon, and William Horn of Stapleton the yellow ribbon. In the four-wheeled delivery cart class there were eleven entries. W. G. Bourne & Co. took the blue ribbon, Charles Goessel of Tompkinsville the red, and I. Kryzewski the yellow.

The judging of pairs of business horses followed. There were three competitors, and the awards were made in the following order: G. Loescher of Stapleton, E. C. Muerer of Stapleton, and W. Andrews & Sons.

The judging of horses to runabouts brought out seven entries. David J. Gould's Myopia took the blue ribbon, Harry Tainter's Kucha Kucha the red, and Miss Violet Ward's Flashlight the yellow.

Tenor Schueter Arrested.

Alberto Danes, a woman living at 97 Perry Street, went before Police Magistrate Cornell in Jefferson Market yesterday afternoon and swore out a warrant for the arrest of Ferdinand Schueter, tenor of the Conried-Ferenczy Opera Company, whom she charged with abandonment. Mr. Schueter is one of the finest singers in this country, and he admits that he did abandon Alberte.

The opera company was to go from Terrace Garden after the performance last night to the steamship Augusta Victoria, to sail for Europe to-day. Three detectives appeared at the theatre before the curtain rose, and before it dropped one of them had placeh Schueter under arrest. He was taken to the Fifty-first Street Police Station, where Manager Conried went and gave bail for him, and he is now on board the steamship with the rest of the company.

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BRITISH ATHLETES HERE

London A. C. and Cambridge University Teams Reach the City.

A LITHE, WELL-BRONZED SET OF MEN

Make-up of the Two Teams — The Cambridge Men to Go to New-Haven To-day—Two Dozen in the Party.

Well browned with exposure to the sun and weather, the band of British athletes who are to uphold the colors of the London Athletic Club and Cambridge University in international contests with the New-York Athletic Club and the Yale University athletes, respectively, arrived in this city on the Cunard steamer Aurania, at seven o'clock last evening.

There were two dozen men in the party. The London Athletic Club men were in charge of Montagu Sherman, and their trainer, "Jack" White, and the Cambridge men were in charge of their Captain, F. S. Horan, and the College Association's Secretary, H. Becks.

Owing to a lack of room at the Cunard pier, the Aurania was warped into the slip alongside the old Inman Line pier, No. 43, North River. Assembled on the pier to greet the visitors, were the New-York Athletic Club committee, consisting of James Whitely, President; J. R. Van Wormer, Vice-President; John C. Gulick, Secretary; Benjamin C. Williams, Chairman of the Athletic Committee; H. H. Baxter, the pole vaulter; Dr. B. F. O'Connor, the champion swordsman; Bartow Weeks, and R. D. Winthrop. Yale University was represented by Sherman Day, President of the Yale Athletic Association; R. B. Wade, a former President, and McLane Van Ingen, who was with the Yale team at the time of the trip to England, a year ago.

As soon as possible, after the boys got off the big steamer, they were escorted to carriages by the Reception Committee, and driven to the Murray Hill Hotel, where, at 9:30, they sat down to their first American meal. But before that meal all who wished were introduced to the Manhattan cocktail, that typical American "appetizer." It was a revelation to all who tried it, but most of the lads, a rosy-faced, rather slender bull lot of athletes, looked at the enticing drink askance, and concluded that it was better to be looked at than tasted of. Those who tried it smacked their lips in lusty English fashion, and declared the drink a good one. Then, accompanied by the Reception Committee, they sat down in the north dining room and did full justice to a meal specially prepared to suit the appetities of a set of lusty and hungry athletes.

As registered at the Murray Hill Hotel, the London Athletic Club was distinctly represented by these men:

A. C. Bradley, the English champion at the 100-yards dash, and A. R. Downer, the Scottish champion, who is supposed to be the fastest man in Great Britain at distances from 120 yards up to 300 yards.

Godfrey Shaw, the English champion at the hurdles, and who may possibly compete also at the half-mile run on the flat.

G. Jordan, the Oxford sprinter, who won against Yale last year, and who will represent the London Club in the 220 and 440-yard dashes.

W. J. Oakley, the English champion, at the broad jump, or the long jump, as it is termed in British athletic circles.

Reginald Williams, the high jumper, with a record of six feet, which his friends think he will beat in the games here.

G. S. Robertson, who was sent as a substitute in the hammer and weight-throwing contests, when the Irish selections refused to make the trip.

W. Sherman, the manager of the team, who is accompanied by his wife, did not go to the hotel, but drove directly to the residence of friends in this city.

The men above named form the nucleus of the London Athletic Club's team, and will be reinforced by members of the Cambridge University team. These are thirteen in number, consisting of the men sketches of whom, with their complete college records, were published in The New-York Times of Sunday last. The team consists of:

F. S. Horan, Captain, President of the Cambridge University Athletic Club, and their representative in the half-mile and mile runs. He will also represent the London Athletic Club in the half-mile.

William E. Lutyens, B. A., the long-distance runner, who will represent his college in the mile, and, possibly, in the half-mile run, and the London A. C., in the three-mile run.

William Fitz Herbert, college representative in the 300 and 440 yard run, and first string of the London A. C. at the latter distance.

Horace J. Davenport, Cambridge's representative in the mile dash.

Charles H. Lewin, who will represent his university in the 300-yard run and the London A. C. in the quarter-mile dash.

George Gomer-Williams, on whom Cambridge will chiefly rely in the 100-yard dash.

Eustace H. Wilding, another 100-yard man from Cambridge.

Lionel E. Pilkington, the first string of the team at hurdles.

Walter M. Fletcher, another of the strong team of hurdlers, for which Cambridge is noted.

E. J. Watson, who will appear in the weight contest against Hickok of Yale, and will represent the London A. C. at the same game.

Wallingford Mendelson, who will represent both Cambridge and the London A. C. in the broad jump.

Francis M. Jennings, who will represent his university at the high jump and in throwing the hammer.

Allan B. Johnston, who will put the weight and try the high jump for the university, and throw the hammer for the London A. C.

W. McG. Henningway, another member of the Cambridge team, is already in this country as a substitute on Mr. Mitchell's university cricket team, which left yesterday for Canada. He will join the team at New-Haven.

The athletes were well tired out after the trip, the first four days of which were very rough and stormy. The New-York Athletic Club's committee had intended to hold a sort of informal reception for the athletes, but the late hour of arrival prevented this, as most of the men were anxious to get a good night's rest after dinner instead of going out to do the town. A few who had expressed a desire to attend a roof-garden concert, of which they had read, but which they had never attended, were accomodated by the New-York Clubmen, who acted as their guides after the dinner was ended.

This morning the members of the Cambridge team, as soon as their luggage is released, will go to New-Haven. They will stop at the Hotel Majestic while there, and will do their training at the Yale field, which has been placed at their disposal. Those who are to take part in the London Athletic Club games will return to this city at the end of a week and complete their training with the other members of that club's team.

The London Athlet

The New-York Times

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INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

	Page.		Page.
Amusements	7	Help Wanted	7
Apartments To Let	15	Hotels	7
Autumn Resorts	7	Instruction	7
Bicycles	6	Marriages	5
Board Wanted	7	Meetings and Elections	13
Special Business Notices	5	New Publications	5
City Flats To Let	15	Proposals	14
City Houses To Let	15	Public Notices	15
City Items	5	Real Estate at Auction	15
City Real Estate For Sale	15	Referees' Notices	15
Country Real Estate For Sale	15	Situations Wanted	7
Deaths	5	Stables To Let	15
Dividends	13	Summer Resorts	6
Excursions	7	Surrogate Notices	14
Financial	13	The Turf	16
Furnished Rooms	7	Travelers' Guide	16
		Unfurnished Rooms	15

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:00—The Sporting Duchess.
AMERICAN, 8th Av-42d St—8:00—The Great Diamond Robbery.
BROADWAY, Broadway-40th St—8:00—Princess Bonnie.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:00—The Merry World. Roof Garden—7:00 to 12:00—Vaudeville.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—Le Collier de la Reine.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:00—The City of Pleasure.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—In Old Kentucky.
GAIETY, Broadway-29th St—8:15—White Crook. Matinée, 2:15.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
GARRICK, 35th St-Herald Square—8:30—A Man with a Past.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 8th Av-23d St—8:00—The Passing Show.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—Thrilby.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, Broadway-24th St—8:30—Lost—24 Hours and The Littlest Girl.
KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23 St—8:15—The Prisoner of Zenda.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th Sts—8:15 to 12:00—Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN BEACH—3:30 and 7:10—Kerker's Orchestra. 3:30 and 9:00—Rice's Circus Carnival. 8:15—Pain's Fireworks. 9:00—1492.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Fleur-de-Lis.
POLO GROUNDS, 8th Av-157th St—3:45—New-York vs. Cleveland.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE, 58th St-Lexington, 3d Avs—Noon to 12 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Charley's Aunt.

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS

Page 1
Against Excise Law Changes.
Successful Test of Armor Plate.
Alfaro at Ecuador's Capitol.
Medico-Legal Congress in Session.
Objected to Chinese Pupils.
Syndicate Deposits $2,500,000 in Gold.
Rustem Pasha Moved to Tears.
Chile Approves Delimitation.
Peru Against Usurpers.

Page 2
Medico-Legal Papers.

Page 3
Platt Men Have Their Own Way.
The Bliss Murder Case.
British Athletes Here.

Page 5
Tumult in South Kerry.
Workmen Not Socialists.
"The Prisoner of Zenda" Staged.

Page 6
Conditions of the Yacht Races.
Crack Cyclers at Buffalo.

Page 8
Regulars of Kings for Harmony.
Saratoga's Summer Fête.
Firemen's Contests in Sayville.
Several Policemen Dismissed.

Page 9
Ex-Mayor Hewitt on the Canal.
Many Candidates for Justice.
Herman Winter Dead.
Sea Beach Employés in Jail.
Sought Divorce by Fraud.
Borings for the New Bridge.

Page 10
New-Yorks Win and Lose a Game.
Candidates of Prohibitionists.
For the Protection of Forests.
War Among Orthodox Greeks.

Page 11
More Active Grain Speculation.

Page 12
Large Dealing in Stocks.

Page 13
Great Crops in Kansas.
State's Increase of Taxable Wealth.
Heavy Sentences for Excise Violators.

Page 14
Women as Scientists.
News of the Railroads.
The Hartford Postmastership.
A Check to Mrs. Reinhard's Assurance.

Page 15
A Church 175 Years Old.
In the Real Estate Field.

Page 16
Capt. Sumner's Court-Martial.
Fishing Beyond Sandy Hook.
Miss Gould Founds Scholarships.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of The Times Building opposite the Franklin Statue, six feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Times 1894.	Times 1895.
3 A. M.	65	64	67
6 A. M.	63	64	66
9 A. M.	69	66	70
12 M.	75	70	76
4 P. M.	71	72	74
6 P. M.	70	73	73
9 P. M.	68	71	71
12 P. M.	68	69	70

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....70.87
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....68.6
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....68.2
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....70.60

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair; stationary temperature.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 6, Column 7.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 5, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

REPRESENTATION IN THE STATE CONVENTION.

The action of Tammany Hall and the State Democracy in regard to representation at the State Convention on the 24th, if it were final, would certainly be extremely unfortunate. The proposition made by the former and rejected by the latter is precisely the one embodied in the resolutions of the State Committee; as a plan to secure a united representation it is impossible to concede either its good faith or its intelligence. It was perfectly well known to the Tammany leaders before the offer was sent out that it would not be accepted by the State Democracy. It was believed by the State Democracy that there was no desire or intention on the part of Tammany really to secure union in this fashion. On the other hand, the resolution of the State Democracy to hold their own primaries and to send their delegation to Syracuse, claiming seats in the convention, while it was the natural response to the action of Tammany, does not necessarily end the matter. It transfers to the State Convention an opportunity and a duty which previously existed for the two organizations in this county. It will be for the State Convention to determine what arrangement can be carried out that will be reasonably satisfactory to both parties. It is still possible for the leaders of the two organizations to aid the State Convention in reaching a wholesome decision. Whether that will be done or not will depend upon the sincerity of both sides in seeking a Democratic victory in the State without reference to the questions which divide them in this city. There can be no question that such a victory is essential to the prosecution of next year's campaign with the vigor and spirit necessary to success. Nor is there any reason why the united action necessary for that purpose should affect any proper object on either side in local matters.

In Kings County resolutions have been adopted by the committee of the Democratic organization calling itself regular which may bring forth much better fruit than was to be had from the Tammany proposition. Instead of setting forth a plan of its own by which, and by which alone, the independent Democrats of that county could act with regard to the State Convention, a conference committee is recommended to seek an adjustment of the differences between the two elements in the party. It is reported that the leader of the independent Democrats regards this action as indicating a fair disposition and approves the conference committee provided for. On this point The Brooklyn Eagle says:

"By this he does not mean, of course, that the independents contemplate for a moment the abandonment of their own primaries. They could not do so with any degree of consistency, for they have already declared against a proceeding of that kind, and have made arrangements for sending their own delegates to the State Convention. These delegates will apply for admission to the State Convention, and, if they be refused representation on the ground that they did not participate in the primaries, as was the case last year, they will walk out in a dignified way without indulging in threats. But there is no reason why there should be a wrangle in the convention on the question of representation. This is presumably what Mr. Shepard means when he says the appointment of a conference committee might be desirable. The apportionment of representation, not only for the Shepard Democracy in Kings County, but for the State Democracy in New-York, ought to be a matter of easy settlement by the leaders of both organizations, providing they be actuated by a conciliatory spirit."

We have repeatedly pointed out that there are certain objects in National and State politics which must be to all Democrats of the greatest importance. In regard to these it is quite possible to act together consistently and with energy without in any way abandoning especial views in regard to local matters. The regular organizations in New-York or in Kings cannot reasonably or decently ask that Democrats who have differed from them shall abandon the policy carried out in the election of Mayor Strong in this city and of Mayor Schieren in Brooklyn. On the other hand, the Democrats who, in pursuance of this policy, oppose the regular organizations can have no reason for carrying that opposition into State affairs. The two matters are wholly distinct, and it is entirely possible for men who differ in regard to the first to unite heartily in regard to the second. Failure to do so will certainly bring a serious responsibility upon those leaders to whom it is due.

NORTHERN PACIFIC SITUATION.

The latest phase of the litigation in which the Northern Pacific property is involved has caused some misapprehension regarding the legal status of the receivers and the validity of their acts. Erroneous reports telegraphed from Seattle, in Washington, have spread broadcast the impression that United States Judges Hanford and Gilbert decided last Monday that the appointment of the present receivers of the Northern Pacific Railroad was illegal and that the $5,000,000 of receivers' certificates issued some time ago was invalid.

There has been no judicial decision adverse to the legality of the appointment of the Northern Pacific receivers, nor has the validity of the receivers' certificates been questioned. The facts in brief are these: Brayton Ives, President of the Northern Pacific Company, recently filed a petition in the United States Circuit Court for the District of Washington asking for the removal of Receivers Oakes, Rouse, and Payne. Serious charges of extravagance and neglect of duty were preferred against the receivers. After several days of argument by counsel representing respectively President Ives, the receivers, and other interests involved, Judges Hanford and Gilbert decided that the receivers must make answer to the charges before them within thirty days. There was no question raised as to the legality of the receivers' tenure of office or of the issue of receivers' certificates.

The chief significance of this judicial ruling is that the United States Judges for the District of Washington refuse to recognize the paramount authority of United States Judge Jenkins in the Eastern District of Wisconsin, where the receivers were originally appointed. They contend that, inasmuch as very little of the Northern Pacific property now lies within the jurisdiction of the United States Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, the rule of comity does not require the Judges of other United States courts along the line of the Northern Pacific to send all matters that may arise concerning that property to the Wisconsin court as the court of primary jurisdiction. The receivers must answer to any United States court having jurisdiction in territory through which the Northern Pacific line runs.

In the latest decision, which was subscribed to by both Judges Hanford and Gilbert, the following paragraph clearly affirms the validity of the receivers' appointment and of the receivers' certificates: "It must be conceded in any view of the case that the receivers are at the present time, and have been since their appointment, the lawful appointees of all the courts in the jurisdiction of which the property of the Northern Pacific Railroad is situated. They are the receivers of the railroad, and none of their acts, done within the scope of their authority, and under the orders of the courts which have control over said property, is invalid."

The validity of the Northern Pacific receivers' certificates is further assured by the fact that the order authorizing their issue was signed by the Judges of every United States court having jurisdiction in Northern Pacific territory. The present holders of the certificates, it may be stated, are in no wise troubled over the recent attempts to cast a slur upon the validity of their securities. The chief concern that the friends of the Northern Pacific property manifest over the existing situation is that the obstructive litigation now being carried on is likely to prevent the financial reorganization of the property which is so urgently needed.

THE MADNESS OF GENIUS.

Dryden expressed the belief of everybody in the couplet that everybody knows:

"Great wits are sure to madness near allied,
And thin partitions do their bounds divide."

Ever since his time, and indeed before, the absence in a man of any indications of "genius" has been held by himself, and very often by other people, to his great profit, to be a vindication of his sanity. It is a great consolation to dull people to believe that bright people are not so "safe" as themselves. Indeed, this feeling goes so far as a general distrust in practical affairs of people who are capable even of saying "good things." Doubtless there are stockholders of the New-York Central who upon this account view the President of that corporation with apprehension and alarm.

Dr. E. Forbes Winslow, in an interview printed in yesterday's Times, undertakes to give a scientific basis to this popular belief, but he does not seem to us to have succeeded very well. When he says, in effect, that genius implies unusual sensibility, and that unusual sensibility commonly means unusual excitability, he is on safe ground. But it is doubtful if one can go much further than that proposition and remain on safe ground, and Dr. Winslow goes much further. When we are invited to consider Sir Walter Scott's lameness, like Byron's, as the sign of a morbid temperament, we are moved to a distinct protest. For surely Scott's lameness was purely a bodily ailment, and a healthier-minded man never lived. Dr. Winslow says that his genius ended in a state of imbecility, of which he first became conscious by his failure to recognize his own sonnets. This may be partly due to the circumstance that he had not written any, but apart from that the causes of Scott's intellectual decline are so plain and so well known that he is not in the least available for the support of a theory which his career most conspicuously refuted. He died of a hereditary disease, possibly brought on prematurely, although he was sixty when it attacked him, by the enormous and superhuman exertions he had made for some years in order to pay his debts, a process in which the morbid geniuses, of whom Dr. Winslow would persuade us that Scott was one, are not apt to take any interest. But there is in English literature one more conspicuous refutation of the theory, or exception to it, even than Scott, and that is its supreme genius. Shakespeare's life was that of a prudent, thrifty, and prosperous citizen, insomuch that the historian of English literature ascribes his complete sanity to the fortunate conditions of his time, "when the solidity of the muscles balanced the sensibility of the nerves; when genius was a blossom, and not, as now, a disease." Shakespeare is indeed a great stumbling block in the way of those who attempt to make out that intellectual exaltation is incompatible with intellectual balance. Dr. Winslow tries to overcome him by suggesting that his death was due to excessive drinking, but that is of no validity for Dr. Winslow's purpose, unless he be prepared to maintain that stupid people never get drunk. In fact, the popular notion that "great wits to madness are near allied" is a more accurate statement of the case than can be any attempt to make out that the connection is necessary and invariable.

ENGLISH TRADES UNIONS.

The action of the Congress of Trades Unions at Cardiff, Wales, is a new evidence of the sobriety and conservatism which prevail among these organizations in England, and which might well be imitated by similar organizations in this country. The question at issue is a very simple but a very radical one. At last year's congress there had been adopted a resolution declaring the sympathy of the trades unions with the preposterous plan for the nationalization of land and for similar vagaries of State Socialism. This course was made possible by the fact that the vote was taken in the congress by delegates without reference to the numbers represented. The action of last year's congress disgusted and alarmed the rational and responsible leaders of the labor union. They perceived not only that it would estrange many of their friends in other classes than their own, but that it would greatly weaken them for the legitimate purposes of their organization. It was determined this year that the congress should be exposed to no such wild scheme. For that purpose the Parliamentary Committee, or, as we should call it, the Committee on Rules, of whom the majority were conservatives, made two changes in the rules governing the congress. One was that no delegate should be admitted who was not actually engaged in the practice of the trade which he professed. By this means the demagogues and agitators with no real responsibility would be shut out. The second change was that the vote in the congress should be taken, not by delegates, but by the number of bona fide members of the trades unions represented by the delegates. There was very strong opposition on the part of the leaders who controlled the congress of last year to the acceptance of these changes, but after a stiff fight it was completely overcome.

The position thus taken by the really able leaders of the trade union movement in England is of much more than passing importance. It means not only the protection of the movement from the windy orators and the ambitious agitators, but also the embodiment of a true representative principle in the congress. It indicates that the more general and powerful a trade organization becomes, and the more thoroughly it represents the men employed in the trade, the more rational it is likely to be. With the greater strength that enables the union to protect its interests there comes an added sense of responsibility, with a clearer perception of the expediency as well as justice of recognizing the rights of others. The tendency is toward a rational appreciation of the mutual obligation, as well as the common interest existing between employers and employed. A specific instance will illustrate this. The iron trade in England is more highly organized as concerns the workmen than almost any other. When recently it was found by the employers that the obstinate depression in trade would compel them in some way to reduce their expenses, instead of ordering a lock-out or inducing a strike, a conference was held with the leaders of the men, a committee was sent into Germany, Belgium, and France to examine the conditions of trade and the real need of a reduction of wages, and a conclusion was reached satisfactory to both parties. This principle of common interest and mutual responsibility is bound to strengthen with the passage of time, because it is absolutely the only principle by which the greatest good of the greatest number can permanently be subserved.

THE RIFLE MEETING AT SEA GIRT.

The fifth annual meeting of the New-Jersey Rifle Association is going on at the State range this week, and the fact that riflemen from several States are competing, some coming from as far away as Georgia, and that even regulars from the Department of the East have reappeared in these competitions, is especially gratifying.

The range at Sea Girt has for several years succeeded Creedmoor as the one on which the matches of the National Rifle Association are shot, and this fact gives it a claim to widespread interest. It also furnishes, in addition to the competitions restricted to the New-Jersey riflemen, a good variety of individual, team, and pool matches open to all visitors. The great matches are, of course, the Hilton Trophy, Inter-State Military, Wimbledon Cup, and President's Match for the military championship, the two former being team matches and the two latter individual, while the first three are those of the National Rifle Association. Last year there were teams of twelve for the Hilton and Inter-State matches from Maine, New-Jersey, New-York, Pennsylvania, the District of Columbia, and Georgia, making a very busy competition. This year New-York is unfortunately not to be represented in either, and this is the more a matter of regret since Sea Girt is so easily reached from this city.

When it is noted that this week the Hilton Trophy Match will be shot for the eighteenth and the Inter-State Military for the twenty-first time, it will be seen that both these competitions have a long record that helps to make the winning of either an honor. New-York leads with six victories in the Inter-State competition, and ties with another competitor in the totals for the Hilton Trophy, which makes it additionally desirable for her to compete annually.

We can never expect Sea Girt to become a Bisley in the number and value of its prizes or the throngs of competitors. The conditions in the two countries are in all respects different. But it would certainly be possible to increase greatly the attendance and the interest at the New-Jersey range as the seat of the National competitions by liberal action on the part of State authorities. In the best days of Creedmoor National Guard teams came from as far away as Michigan and even California, and the regulars contributed teams for years from the Division of the Atlantic, and at one period even from the Division of the Missouri and the Division of the Pacific. As the army now has its own competitions, it cannot be expected to do as much for Sea Girt as it formerly did for Creedmoor, but it is encouraging to find some army riflemen appearing at the New-Jersey range. It is also a good sign that teams from some quite distant States on the Atlantic seaboard occasionally send their representatives to the meetings.

The benefit derived from these competitions is not limited to the interchange of ideas and experiences and the observation of the methods pursued by others. The preparation for them stimulates thorough practice and instruction both among those who hope to be members of teams and among those actually chosen. And since good marksmanship is so large an element in the efficiency of State troops, it is clear how great a benefit may be derived from the meetings at Sea Girt.

ENGLAND AND TURKEY.

The announcement which has been cabled from Constantinople, on the alleged authority of the Turkish Ambassador in England, as an official announcement, is not couched in official or in diplomatic language. Rustem Pasha is made to report Lord Salisbury as saying that "if the Porte persists in its refusal, the powers will themselves undertake the suggested reforms," but that "if the Porte continues to resist it will be a signal for the dismemberment of Turkey."

It is credible that Lord Salisbury might have used this language in a private and unofficial conversation with the Turkish Ambassador, but not that he should have used it for transmission to Constantinople, much less for publication. Whether the language reported, however, is a free rendering of what the Prime Minister said, or whether it has been given literally by the indiscretion of his interlocutor, we can readily believe that the report of it "has caused the greatest uneasiness" at Constantinople. It could not have been used to be promulgated, for the simple reason that there has been no conference of the powers on the subject of the Armenian atrocities which could give Lord Salisbury the authority to speak on behalf of any nation but his own. By the treaty of Berlin Turkey agreed to protect the Christians within her borders, and she has not kept her agreement. Some way must be found of making her keep it or else of taking it out of her hands, but nobody is as yet authorized to threaten "the dismemberment of Turkey."

Turkey would have been dismembered long ago if the powers could agree among themselves upon what was to be done with Constantinople. But they are as far as ever from having reached an agreement upon this point, and the very existence of the Sublime Porte is simply a monument of their disagreement. So far as English opinion goes, there is no doubt that it is accurately reflected by the remarks attributed to Lord Salisbury. The case of Turkey is the same as the case of China, excepting that the victims of violence in the Turkish dominions are not British subjects, but only "fellow-Christians." Nevertheless, Turkey has promised and failed to protect them, just as China promised and failed to protect the missionaries. The moral right of the powers to undertake for themselves the protection which Turkey has failed to afford is as complete as the right of aggrieved nations to furnish such protection to their own people in China. In each case the existence of the inefficient power is necessarily threatened. There is no reason why a Government that cannot fulfill the obligations of a Government should be allowed to continue. But in Turkey the separate intervention of Great Britain would not be tolerated by the other powers, of which one entertains a chronic resentment against a like separate intervention in Egypt. The dismemberment of Turkey is not an event that any lover of civilization would resent, but it is an event all but impossible to bring about in a manner satisfactory to all concerned.

From a long article over the signature of the Loyal League's only spokesman we gather that those curious persons are much better satisfied with Brooklyn's financial condition than are Brooklyn's financial officers. Brooklyn, it seems, is really much easier in her finances than most persons think, and has, in fact, an increasing Constitutional margin of credit, while New-York's is decreasing. This is in the best style of the Windy City, or, for choice, of Little Peddlington, crass self-satisfaction being, we believe, characteristic of Little Peddlingtonians. Would any one imagine from this Loyal Leaguer's wail that New-York's valuation for taxation is almost fourfold Brooklyn's? And that, too, upon an appraisal so moderate that the State officers added over $70,000,000 to New-York's roster, but from very pity at the exaggerated valuation and excessive burden of taxes in Brooklyn deducted over $20,000,000 from Brooklyn's self-assumed burdens? With that example of how a credit margin can be created, we shrink from estimating how much money New-York could Constitutionally borrow if so wishing. The Loyal Leaguers are amazed at New-York's interest in their town, and cry aloud, Where is the money coming from that our rich neighbor proposes to spend in bringing us up to date? That, we may remark, is New-York's business, assumed for reasons satisfactory to a majority of voters of Brooklyn and New-York, and objected to by nobody except a few antediluvians who woke up after everything was settled. We are almost afraid to be disrespectful to a gentleman who can write such long letters with so many figures in them, and yet it seems to us that if the match between Cinderella and the Prince should ever be celebrated there will be no room at the festivities for Mr. Redfield, unless he should accept the rôle of the scolding mother-in-law.

"Philadelphia," says The Times of that city, "is becoming more and more popular as a stop-over place for travelers." Now, we always felt sure that some day or other Philadelphia would be explained, and as it were justified. At last it has been done, in a conclusive and satisfactory manner, and those of us who are religiously inclined can henceforth use the "evidences of design" argument with full assurance that no troublesome scoffer will be able to ask what purpose in the economy of nature is served by that curious settlement over on the Schuylkill. Such a person will still be able to say, indeed, that as a mere stop-over place Philadelphia is needlessly big, and so try to prove the haphazardness of at least one thing in the world, and he might even comment on the decided queerness of finding a source of civic pride and a cause for self-congratulation in having at last attained popularity in this particular manner, but all that is beside the question and does not really affect it in any degree. Philadelphia may be needlessly, or at least for the present inexplicably, large for the purpose it was designed to fulfill, but nobody can say that it is needlessly quiet. When a traveler "stops over," between two trains, say, or while suffering from the headache often produced by a long railroad ride, quiet is just what he wants. For excitement, amusement, business, or information, of course, he will always come to New-York. So our contemporary was wise in telling that a painter has been busy at the Continental for days, that new matting has been tacked down in the Lafayette's corridors, that the number of tables in the Bellevue dining room has been increased, that the Aldine and the Walton have been reshingled—in short, that all the Philadelphia hotels are keeping right up with stop-over requirements. Becoming popular, indeed! The word might even be changed to fascinating without doing a bit of harm.

Investigation has convinced the Canadian authorities that as a resort for pirates the Gulf of St. Lawrence is not altogether unworthy of comparison with Tangier in its most prosperous days. Owners of ships that have been wrecked anywhere in the neighborhood of that great estuary acquired the same knowledge long ago in a much simpler though more expensive way—that is to say, by experience. There are a few places on the coast of Africa and some in the East Indies where the crew of a vessel that gets among the breakers are in greater danger of getting beaten to death with clubs or stabbed with long knives than is the case when the same accident happens in the neighborhood of Newfoundland, but so far as safety of property goes, it is about as nearly non-existent in the one locality as in the worst of the others. A ship stranded on Belle Isle is sure to be stripped bare of gear and cargo long before her owners can make any attempt to perform the same operation for their own benefit; or, if possible, to have the craft floated again by one of the great companies that have given the word "wrecker" a new and honest meaning. Of course, this is a most outrageous state of affairs. If the Dominion officials persist in saying that they cannot, and those of Newfoundland that they will not, put an end to it, the only course that can be suggested is for a United States or an English gunboat to go up into that region and argue with the resident savages in exactly the manner that reformed the habits, if not the morals, of the piratical Moroccons. If only shelling a village or two can convince those so-called fishermen that to intimidate Captains and rob ships is no longer stylish, then the village or two ought to be shelled just as soon as a few naval men can be spared from Halifax or Bar Harbor.

AMERICAN SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

Department of Health Subjects Discussed at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, Sept. 4.—Department of Health subjects were considered to-day by the American Social Science Association. The Chairman of the department, Dr. Frederick Peterson of New-York City, gave an interesting description of the Craig colony of epileptics. The establishment has a farm of 19,000 acres and will be able to care for almost 400 epileptics.

"A Plea for the Legal Control of Certain Dangerous Communicable Diseases" was the title of a very able paper by Dr. L. Duncan Bulkley of New-York City.

Dr. Grace Peckham Murray of New-York City presented a paper on "The Relation of Education to the Cerebral Development of the Child."

Dr. Thomas Muttock Cheesman of Columbia College, New-York City, to-night gave an illustrated lecture on "Bacteria."

The annual election of officers resulted as follows:

President—F. J. Kingsbury of Waterbury, Conn.; First Vice President—H. L. Wayland of Philadelphia, Penn.; General Secretary—F. B. Sanborn of Concord, Mass.; Treasurer—Anson Phelps Stokes of New-York City; Department Chairmen—Education, Joseph Anderson of Waterbury, Conn.; Health, Dr. J. W. Brannan of New-York City; Finance, J. W. Jenks of Ithaca; Social Economy, F. B. Sanborn of Concord, Mass.; Jurisprudence, Francis Wayland of New-Haven, Conn.

The Missions in the East.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

In their proselytizing work the missionaries come into conflict with the social habits of races which are quite as convinced of their capacity to judge what is best for them socially as the missionaries. Especially is this the case in all questions in which the relations of the sexes are involved. Zenana missions and the like are, no doubt, admirable in theory, as they are in intention, but in practice they arouse more jealousy and suspicion than all the other methods of proselytism put together.

No nation is more sensitive about interference with the privacy of the home than our own, and missionaries and their wives must realise that Chinese and Hindu and Mahommedan heads of families resent meddling with their household arrangements as much as the average Englishman. And this brings us to one last point in connection with this question. Whatever may be said in defense of missionaries risking their own lives—and the lives of many others, it must be remembered—there can hardly be two opinions among sensible men as to the folly—a much stronger term might be used—of exposing women to the risk of such outrages as have recently been perpetrated.

If this dangerous work is to be carried on in countries such as China, let it be carried on as it is in the case of the Jesuits—by celibates. We certainly have a right to ask that missionaries should realise before they begin their task not only the dangers to which they expose themselves, but those to which they expose all members of the race who happen to be fellow-residents with them.

Mr. Benedict Calls on the President.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Sept. 4.—The steam yacht Oneida arrived here this forenoon, and E. C. Benedict and family called on the President and Mrs. Cleveland.

LAST CONCERT IN ABINGDON SQUARE

Ninth Warders Out in Full Force to Hear the Old Guard Band and the Children.

Abingdon Square was in gala dress last night on the occasion of the last open-air concert for the season given by Rampone's Old Guard Band, and the Ninth Warders turned out in full force to do honor to the event. These concerts have been a source of great enjoyment to the residents of old Greenwich Village, and regret was generally expressed last night that they had been brought to a close.

A peculiar feature of the concerts has been the part taken by the children of the neighborhood in singing the choruses of the popular songs to the accompaniment of the band.

The bandstand was lighted up last night with calcium lights, and many of the houses fronting on the square, particularly the political headquarters, which abound, were illuminated with Chinese lanterns. The square was crowded. Traffic was impeded, and it was with much difficulty that the police succeeded in keeping open a passage for the surface cars. The crowd was good-humored, however, and nothing occurred to mar the enjoyment of the music.

The concert began with "The Star-Spangled Banner," nearly 500 children, grouped in front of the bandstand, joining in the chorus with great vim. The popular melodies, with which all were apparently familiar, were received with much applause by the audience. Frederick Cunard played on the cornet "Sweet Eileen" and "You Don't Find a Girl Like My Girl Every Day," and the children joined in the choruses. Miss Kitty Rampone sang "My Dad's the Engineer" so sweetly, and the children joined in the chorus with such telling effect, that a repetition was vociferously demanded, and was given. The audience remained until the programme was brought to a close with "Auld Lang Syne."

IN FAVOR OF SHORT CAMPAIGNS

R. C. Kerens Would Have Six Weeks Instead of Months.

R. C. Kerens, the Republican National Committeeman from Missouri, was at the Holland House yesterday. In an interview with a reporter he advocated the holding of the Republican National Convention in September next year. Mr. Kerens said:

"I think the National campaigns are entirely too long, and they should be shortened to one month, or six weeks at the utmost. A majority of the members of the Republican National Committee agree with me, and the new plan will be inaugurated next year. Instead of the committee meeting in October, as some predict, it will certainly not meet until December, and perhaps not until January or February. And the convention will be called for the latter part of September, instead of June or May, as some think. I find that this idea of a short campaign is an exceedingly popular one, and it will be appreciated by the business men and the farmers of the country. There are seven or eight good and potent reasons why we should have short instead of long campaigns in the United States. In England when a Parliament is dissolved an election occurs within a few weeks. The people of this country are just as intelligent as the English electors, if not more so, and they know the issues. In a land like this, where everybody reads the papers, the electors fully understand the political situation, and a long, tedious campaign is merely an insult to their intelligence. To those who run a long campaign it means worry, fatigue, and superfluous work.

"A long campaign also breeds corruption. Time, you see, is given for blackmailing organizations to form, strikers, thick as the leaves of the forest, appear, and both the Democratic and Republican Committees are often fleeced by the same parties. This reason alone should be sufficient to abolish the long-campaign system. During the Summer months little can be done, and it is a most trying time physically to those in charge of a campaign. As I am on the Executive Committee, I know something about the work that should be done. Six or seven months are actually consumed in campaigning and getting ready to nominate a Presidetial cadidate. The people are tired of so much politics."

EAST BOSTON FREIGHT WHARF BURNED

Boston and Albany Railroad and Shippers and Consignees' Losses.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 4.—The Boston and Albany Railroad's extensive wharf and freight sheds in East Boston, known as Pier 1, Grand Junction Docks, were destroyed by fire this morning. The sheds were filled with freight of various kinds, none of which could be saved. The fire was a fierce one, and it was only by the hardest kind of work that the firemen prevented its spread to the other wharves and to buildings on Marginal Street. Several dwellings caught fire from sparks, but were not badly damaged.

The British bark Barbadian was pulled out by tugs after one of her yards had taken fire. Two lighters belonging to the Boston Towboat Company, also lying at the wharf, were towed out into the stream, but not until one of them, used as a grain elevator, had been badly scorched. The steamer Burton, from Progresso, had just discharged 5,072 bales of hemp at the Albany wharf, and the cargo was burned with the other goods in the freight sheds, which also included a large quantity of flour for export. The Cunard steamer Cephalonia, lying at the Cunard Dock, was not damaged beyond the blistering of the paint and scorching of the rail on her starboard side.

The burned sheds covered the outer end of the wharf, and had a frontage of 220 feet, with a depth of 342 feet. In the sheds were stored about 5,000 bales of sisel grass, fifteen or twenty carloads of hay in bales, nearly fifty carloads of flour in sacks, a large quantity of wool and hemp, sixteen carloads of merchandise, comprising fittings for a skating rink, shipped for Buenos Ayres, and a large amount of general merchandise, all valued at about $300,000. The wharf and buildings destroyed were worth $200,000.

About 7,000 bales of hemp were consigned to Henry W. Peabody. The wool was consigned to Nichols, Dupee & Co., and other dealers. The losses on freight will fall upon the consignees and shippers, who, it is stated, have their goods insured.

BROOKLYN CITIZENS ASKED TO GIVE

If They Do, the Gift to the Cruiser Brooklyn Will Be Magnificent.

The committee appointed by Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn to raise a fund for a suitable present to the United States cruiser Brooklyn is desirous of making the contributions of a popular character, and it is believed that if every resident of that city who takes a pride in it would subscribe $1 the entire sum needed could very quickly be raised.

The committee desires to realize at least $10,000, which will defray the cost of the gift and of the ceremonies incident to its presentation to the cruiser.

It has not yet been decided what the gift is to be, but it will probably be a magnificent silver service. Such a testimonial from the citizens of Brooklyn would be valuable and appropriate, and it would be particularly gratifying to the people of Brooklyn to know that they had a personal interest in it.

Contributions may be sent to any member of the committee.

BUT TWO MORE COLLEGE DETAILS

One to be Made To-day and the Other Not Until December.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—There will be but two more college details made this year by the War Department. One of these will be made to-morrow, as a relief for Lieut. J. H. Wills, Twenty-second Infantry, on duty at the Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical College at Auburn, Ala. An infantry officer has been offered the position, and a telegraphic inquiry has been sent him as to his wishes in the matter. The detail is not a prominent one, and there are no applications for the billet.

There will be no more college details made until December, when Lieut. E. C. Brooks, Sixth Cavalry, will be relieved from duty at Girard College, Philadelphia, and ordered back to his troop. This is one of the most desirable billets for officers who are ambitious to become professors of military science at educational institutions, and there are likely to be many candidates for Lieut. Brooks's place.

TUMULT IN SOUTH KERRY

Candidature of Murphy Against Farrell Denounced as Treason.

O'BRIEN TELLS TALES ABOUT HEALY

Justin McCarthy's Enemy Wanted Pledges from Gladstone and Proposed to Insult Him—Morley's Experience

DUBLIN, Sept. 4.—The campaign in South Kerry is attracting much attention in Irish political circles. A new election in the district was rendered necessary by the decision of Denis Kilbride, (Anti-Parnellite,) who was returned from South Kerry and North Galway, to represent the latter constituency in the House of Commons.

The Anti-Parnellites at a regular convention selected Mr. Farrell as their candidate, but Mr. Murphy, who is ostensibly a member of the Anti-Parnellite Party, is contesting the district as an Independent candidate. Justin McCarthy, the head of the party, issued a manifesto to the electors, Monday, in which he denounced the candidature of Mr. Murphy as treason against party discipline, and said it was due to a conspiracy.

For three years, he added, there had been an incessant campaign against the unity of the party, which reached a climax in Mr. Healy's "baseless falsehood uttered at Omagh," where he charged that the Anti-Parnellite Committee had sold seats in the House of Commons for English gold.

William O'Brien, formerly one of the Anti-Parnellite leaders in the House, spoke at Kerry to-day, in behalf of Mr. Farrell. In the course of his speech he said that Mr. Healy proposed, after the election in 1892, that the Irish Party should not put Mr. Gladstone in power until he gave written pledges to appoint Nationalist Magistrates and Sheriffs, and to promote policemen from the ranks.

Mr. O'Brien further said that, the night before Mr. Gladstone introduced the second Home Rule bill, Mr. Healy, like the other members of the committee, was informed what the provisions of the bill were. Mr. Healy declared that Mr. Gladstone had swindled them, and proposed that, when Mr. Gladstone stood up to propose the bill the next day, the Irish Party should rise and quit the chamber.

Moreover, Mr. O'Brien added, it was by Mr. Healy's advice that the then Chief Secretary for Ireland, the Right Hon. John Morley, was boycotted by the Irish members, when he came to Ireland to ask their advice how to administer the affairs of that country. The speech has caused a sensation in Irish circles.

INDIAN BUDGET IS APPROVED.

Lancashire Need Not Fear that Customs Duties May Be Harmful.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, introduced the Indian budget in the House of Commons to-day. The statement showed that the expenditures of the Indian Government continued to exceed the revenue, but the deficit was less than shown by the previous budgets. The fall in the rate of exchange was the chief difficulty, the Secretary said, but the financial position was distinctly better than it was three years ago.

J. Kenyon, Conservative, said he hoped that the Government would repeal the cotton duties in India.

The Right Hon. Henry Fowler, Secretary of State for India under the late Liberal Government, urged that the Indian finances ought to be considered with a view of conserving the Indian interest.

Mr. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, concurred in Mr. Fowler's views, but said that special or constituent interests ought not to override the interests of the Imperial Government. Lancashire, he said, could rely upon it that the duties would not be allowed to unduly favor Indian manufacturers

The budget was approved. The House will be prorogued to-morrow.

KAISER AGAINST AN EDITOR.

The Vorwaerts Seized for Criticising Adversely Sedan Festivals.

BERLIN, Sept. 4.—The editor of the Socialist organ, Vorwaerts, has been arrested, and all copies of last Sunday's edition of that paper have been seized in consequence of the publication of a leading editorial on the Sedan Day celebrations. The charge against the editor is high treason.

To-day's edition of the paper criticises the Emperor's fêtes and speeches, and declares that an explanation of the passage in the Kaiser's speech at the state dinner in the White Hall of the castle Monday evening, calling upon the guards to "put down that treasonable band" (meaning the Socialists) has become imperative.

The paper adds that adequate criticism of such threats as were indulged in by the Emperor is impossible on account of the public prosecutions already begun.

The initiative in the prosecution was taken by the Emperor himself after seeing the objectionable articles. The semi-official press made haste to deny that the action taken against the Vorwaerts implies a project to renew exceptional legislation in the Reichstag.

SPAIN'S FLEET FOR TANGIER.

Morocco Has Failed to Fulfill the Conditions of Its Treaty.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—A dispatch to the Central News from Madrid says that, in consequence of the failure of diplomatic measures, the Government has decided upon a naval demonstration at Tangier to enforce the terms of the treaty signed with the Government of Morocco. Four warships are now at Cadiz in readiness to start.

The treaty between Spain and Morocco was concluded with the Sultan of Morocco in March, 1894, by Gen. Martinez Campos, now in command of the Spanish forces in Cuba, after the troubles with the Riffians at Melilla. The convention provides for sending the offending Riff tribes into the interior, for the execution of the ringleaders, and the imprisonment of others of the principal aggressors.

In addition, Morocco agreed to the establishment of a neutral zone, and to pay Spain an indemnity of 20,000,000 pesetas. As some of the more important provisions of the treaty, especially that requiring the payment of indemnity, has been carried out, despite the diplomatic endeavors and threats of Spain, it is now proposed to resort to other and more drastic means of compelling the Sultan to keep his agreement.

EVACUATION OF THE LIAO-TUNG.

Amount of Indemnity Required by Japan Regarded as Excessive.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 4.—It is stated that France and Russia are desirous to bring about at the earliest possible moment the evacuation of the Liao-Tung Peninsula by the Japanese, and that they will apply themselves to bring this about, apart from the conditions of a conclusion of a commercial treaty with China.

They hold that the extra indemnity of 50,000,000 taels demanded by Japan for the evacuation of the peninsula is excessive. Germany, which originally did not object to the amount, does not now support Japan's demand.

CECIL RHODES IN GOOD HEALTH.

Unconfirmed Rumor Reported of His Death Denied by Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Agent General of Cape Colony has received a cablegram setting at rest the rumors of the death of Cecil Rhodes, Premier of Cape Colony.

The cable dispatch says that Mr. Rhodes is in good health and attending to his business as usual. Mail advices, however, represent him as being in ill health, but these are of course of much earlier date than the telegraphic advices.

REGO AND PEREZ DEFEATED.

Arms and Ammunition Captured by Spanish Troops in Trinidad.

HAVANA, Sept. 4.—While Lieut. Alquemar, with fifty-four troops, was watching the coast Monday last, he was attacked on the Guayana farm, in the Trinidad district, by rebel bands led by Rego and Lino Perez.

The Government force retreated, fighting for a league to Vista Alegre, where they were reinforced by eighty troops. The rebels were then attacked, and nine of them were killed. The troops captured a quantity of arms and ammunition. The Government loss was four wounded.

Death of Svenon Louis Loven.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 4.—Prof. Svenon Louis Loven, the Swedish zoologist, is dead.

Svenon Louis Loven, son of a Mayor of Stockholm, was born there Jan. 6, 1809. He studied at the University of Lund, received his degree in philosophy in 1829 and became a professor in 1830. Ehrenberg and Ritter in Berlin gave lectures which he attended. He studied the marine fauna of the Scandinavian coasts, explored the Baltic, Finnmark and Spitzbergen, and wrote several memoirs on the anatomy, physiology and geographical distribution of inferior marine animals. He became a member of the Academy of Stockholm, professor and librarian at the Museum of Natural History, member of the Academies of Munich and Berlin and a corresponding member of the French Institute.

Lords Pass Bills Without Debate.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The House of Lords to-day passed through all their stages without debate the bill for the removal of any doubts as to the validity of the act of the Dominion of Canada respecting the Deputy Speaker of the Senate and the bill re-enacting the thirteenth section of the Irish Land bill of 1891.

Germanic Avoids Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 4.—The White Star Line steamer Germanic, Capt. McKinstry, from New-York Aug. 28, arrived off this port at seven o'clock this evening, but did not communicate with the shore, owing to a dense fog. She proceeded for Liverpool.

Nelidoff to Succeed Mohrenheim.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—A new journal, The Poste, announces that Baron Mohrenheim, the Russian Ambassador to France, will shortly retire, and that he will be succeeded by M. Nelidoff, at present Russian Ambassador to Turkey.

Havelock to Succeed Wenlock.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Sir Arthur Elibank Havelock, at present Governor of Ceylon, will succeed Lord Wenlock as Governor of Madras. The latter's tenure of office will expire in December.

Hohenlohe to Call on the Czar.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 4.—It is reported that Prince von Hohenlohe, the German Chancellor, will arrive here to-morrow, and that the Czar will receive him at the Peterhof Palace.

Mgr. Kennedy Appointed.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Chronicle will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Rome saying that the nomination of Mgr. Kennedy as Rector of the American College in Rome has been confirmed.

Tasmania and Universal Suffrage.

HOBART TOWN, Tasmania, Sept. 4.—The Legislative Council has rejected the Universal Suffrage bill, which was recently passed by the Assembly.

MANY MILK DEALERS FINED

Some Wholesalers Sentenced to Pay $100 Each and Serve Ten Days' Imprisonment—Cases Postponed.

A number of dealers were fined in the Special Sessions Court yesterday for selling impure milk.

The first case was that of Dora Kalchbein of 264 Delancey Street. She said, tearfully, that she got her milk from Jorden of Newburg, N. Y. The milk she sold was 18 per cent. skim. She said she sold ten quarts a day. Dr. Lederle of the Health Board said that the milk had been examined on other occasions, and had been found all right. "Jorden promised to pay the fine," the defendant said. She was fined $75.

Louise Penner, who keeps a milk grocery and delicatessen store at 3,603 Third Avenue, was arraigned for having milk 53 per cent. skim. She said she sold ten quarts a day. She was sentenced to pay a fine of $25 and serve five days' imprisonment.

Frederick Cordes of 3,664 Third Avenue was sentenced to pay $25 and serve ten days.

Frederick W. Meyer of 664 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street was sentenced to pay $50 or serve ten days.

John Mullenhauer of 796 Courtlandt Avenue was sentenced to pay $50 and serve ten days.

Michael Klug of 3,495 Third Avenue was sentenced to pay $75 or serve fifteen days.

H. Niebauer was sentenced to pay $50 and serve ten days. Charles F. Klein was sentenced to pay $75 or serve fifteen days. Frank Kraschnes of 109 Broome Street was sentenced to pay $50 or serve ten days.

The heaviest sentences of the day were imposed on Henry Vogts, a wholesale milk dealer, at 38 Chrystie Street; Otto C. Borchow, a grocer at 132 Allen Street, and Isaac H. Harris, of 94 Willett Street. They were sentenced to pay fines of $100 each and serve ten days in prison. Vogts pleaded guilty.

Wolf Fox, of 43 Eldridge Street, George Berger, Vitelle Bruder of 571 Courtlandt Avenue, Charles Solomon of 26 Baxter Street, Fanny Baff of 1,190 Second Avenue, and John Brinkerman of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street and Vanderbilt Avenue were sentenced to pay $50 each or serve ten days.

The other cases were postponed.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Capt. Alfred Thompson.

Capt. Alfred Thompson, who was known on both sides of the Atlantic as an artist, novelist, and playwright, died at Barnegat Park, N. J., last Saturday of consumption.

He was born in London, and received his education at Rugby and Cambridge. Soon after leaving the university he entered the Inniskillen Dragoons, with which command he served until he reached the rank of Captain. He then sold his commission and began the study of art at Munich. From there he went to Paris, where he continued his studies and did some work for illustrated papers. In the London Royal Academy he exhibited three paintings, pictures of Japanese women.

A number of pantomimes produced at the Drury Lane Theatre and Covent Garden were written and put on the stage by him, and he was one of the founders of the Empire Music Hall. On his arrival in this country, eleven years ago, he started a comic paper called Snap, which was short-lived. He wrote "The King's Pleasure" for Lawrence Barrett, and also the librettos for "The Arabian Nights" and "The Crystal Slipper."

He had devoted himself almost exclusively of late years to designing theatrical scenery and costumes. He also designed the floats for the Columbian celebration parade. His wife, two sons, Ivan Peronet Thompson, an artist, and Ernest Tarleton, an actor, survive him.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—The Rev. William Anderson Harris, President of the Virginia College for Young Ladies, at Roanoke, died at the college yesterday morning. For forty years he had successfully conducted schools in Georgia and Virginia, having been President of the Wesleyan Female Institute at Staunton for twenty-seven years. He was sixty-eight years of age, and a brother of ex-Congressman John T. Harris of Virginia.

—Howard Impson, who for many years held a position in the New-York Custom House, died in Montgomery, N. Y., Tuesday night, aged eighty-one years.

—Charles H. Davis of Newark died yesterday at Flushing, L. I., where he had gone for medical treatment. He had been ill only two weeks.

Aid for the Armenians.

A number of members of the Church Club met in the clubroom, 146 Fifth Avenue, Tuesday night, and formed themselves into the Armenian Relief Association. An Executive Committee, consisting of J. Bleecker Miller, Chairman; William Bispham, Ludlow Ogden, Henry H. Mann, Robert G. Hone, Charles H. Stout, and Nicholas R. Merserеau, was appointed to obtain subscriptions, which may be sent to Charles H. Stout, cashier of the Bank of the Republic. Inquiries concerning the work of the association should be sent to Nicholas R. Merserеau, 77 Broad Street.

WORKMEN NOT SOCIALISTS

Another Committee Victory at the Cardiff Trades Congress.

BURNS DEPRECIATES KEIR HARDIE

A Resolution Favoring an Eight-hour Working Day and Another for Abolition of the House of Lords.

CARDIFF, Sept. 4.—The Trades Union Congress at to-day's session approved the report of the Parliamentary Committee, with an addendum asking that Parliament pass legislation providing for the payment of union rates of wages to all workers in the Government depots.

During the debate on an amendment censuring the Parliamentary Committee for failing to promote legislation in favor of Socialism and land production, Delegate Salmon charged John Burns with deserting the unemployed workers and cultivating only those sources which would be likely to assist his re-election to Parliament.

Mr. Burns replied that these statements were inspired by journalists who had now been dismissed from the congress. A bill for the nationalisation of land production had been intrusted to Mr. Broadhurst. Where was it? he asked. He (Burns) had attended to his place in the House of Commons instead of lecturing for hire at 5 guineas a lecture, and had also been present at twenty-two meetings of the Parliamentary Committee on Unemployed, while Keir Hardie had attended but eight. Social revolution, he said, was slow work. There were men who were trying to get it immediately, and it was possible that they had laid the foundation stone of the social millenium.

The amendment was rejected and the resolution favoring a general eight-hour working day was passed with an amendment excepting miners from its provisions The resolution declares:

"That the time has arrived when the hours of labor should be limited to eight hours per day in all trades and occupations in the United Kingdom and that the Parliamentary Committee be instructed to draft a bill on the lines of this resolution with a view of getting it passed through Parliament and made a law of the country."

The congress then defeated the second resolution on the programme, referring to the liability of employers. This resolution, which was moved by E. Harford, a delegate of the Amalgamated Railway Servants, says:

"That in order to place the law relating to employers' liability on a more equitable basis, and to make it more conducive to safety, this congress calls upon the Government so to amend the existing act that, among other things, the responsibility may rest upon the employer for the acts of all his employés, or of those of any sub-contractor; and, irrespective of the acquiescence of the persons injured, that its provisions may apply to the workers in all industries on land or sea, in private or State, or municipal employment; and that contracting out of the act be illegal. With other alterations, such as the extension of the period of notice, and the removal of the maximum limit of compensation, the Parliamentary Committee to be instructed to draft a measure on these lines and secure its introduction into the House of Commons as early as possible."

Mr. J. M. Jack, of the Associated Society of Iron Molders, moved the following resolution:

"This congress is of opinion that the representative character of the House of Commons is impaired and its decisions rendered nugatory by the power of the House of Lords, and, with a view of maintaining inviolate the supremacy of Parliament, this congress calls for the speedy abolition of the second chamber." Both resolutions were unanimously adopted.

SALARIES OF LETTER CARRIERS

Association Recommends the Passage by Congress of the Dunphy Bill.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.—At the session of the National Association of Letter Carriers to-day a resolution was presented from the Committee on Legislation which stated that the subject of increase of salaries was of most paramount importance to the convention, and recommended to the Legislative Committee the introduction of the bill known as House of Representatives Bill No. 6085, and urged its speedy passage by Congress.

The measure referred to is the Dunpry bill, which was introduced in the last session of Congress, but which failed to pass because, as was declared in the convention to-day, the letter carriers are divided on the subject. It provides for an equalization of salaries at $1,000 per annum. Carriers in cities of the first class are now paid $1,000 per year, and those in second class cities receive $850. The former carriers want their pay increased to $1,200 per annum, and are therefore opposed to the Dunphy measure. The resolution was passed.

A number of resolutions were then quickly disposed of. Among those favorably considered was one directing the Legislative Committee to prepare a bill for presentation to Congress, granting $30 a year to letter carriers for the purchase of Summer and Winter uniforms. Another, which was adopted, called for the presenting to the Post Office Department of a petition requesting that the letter carriers be allowed to wear a lighter coat during the heated term.

A resolution providing for a Government salary of $200 per year for substitute letter carriers, although discussed in a kindly spirit, failed of adoption.

Before the convention opens to-morrow there will be a special meeting of the delegates from Omaha, Neb.; Columbus, Ohio; Richmond, Va.; Paterson, N. J.; Denver, Col., and several other prominent cities, to consider plans for obtaining back salary due carriers for the year 1890, just previous to which the cities affected had been raised to the first class because of an increase in population. The advance has been paid since 1891. The amount involved is $40,000.

UNPROVOKED ATTACK ON A FIREMAN

He Is Felled with an Iron Bar by a Saloon Keeper.

Fireman William McCoy was assaulted in front of the Franklin Street engine house last evening, while he was talking with Capt. Farrell, who is his commander, by Edward J. McCoy, a saloon keeper, who is in no way related to the fireman. Both firemen saw the saloon keeper coming along the sidewalk, but paid little attention to him.

When opposite the men he wheeled around and struck Fireman McCoy under the right eye with what Capt. Farrell and McCoy think was an iron bar. Edward McCoy then walked away toward his saloon, at 398 Greenwich Street.

The blow knocked the fireman down and cut a deep gash across his face. He was taken to the Leonard Street Station, where the wound was dressed. The saloon keeper was soon afterward arrested and later admitted to bail in $1,500.

Misdirected Suspicion.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

A clairvoyant's interesting story that a horse missing from the premises of Ezra Lebroke in Albany had been taken from the pasture by two men, and that, after having changed owners three times, was then in the possession of an honest man, has been spoiled by the finding of the remains of the horse partialy imbedded in a creek in a neighboring pasture, which he apparently had tried to cross, with disastrous effects; and the finger of suspicion that the unfounded story had pointed at the innocent has been hurriedly withdrawn and placed over the lips of scandal.

The Lazzaroni.

From The Boston Transcript.

The Association for the Advancement of Science has outgrown the proportions and the conditions of the old days when the little band called themselves "the Lazzaroni," (as they were dubbed by the late genial Prof. Bache,) became a newspaper in a Western city, where one of their early meetings was held, announced in jesting allusion to the careless dress of the scientists, "The Lazzaroni have come to town!" By the bye, the word "scientist," now so common, was first employed by Dr. Benjamin Apthorp Gould of Cambridge, one of the eminent members of the association.

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Eight or nine thousand men in line in the Labor Day parade directed attention anew to the fact, which is not generally known, that Washington is fast taking rank among the chief manufacturing cities of the country. The last census reports conveyed the gratifying information that there were but twenty-six cities in the United States which exceeded Washington in the value of manufactured products. In 1890, according to the census returns, there were 2,300 manufactories in Washington which had furnished statements to the Census Bureau relative to their operations. This was a gain of 1,330 over 1880. The capital invested exceeded $28,000,000, and more than 23,000 hands were employed. The sum of $14,187,752 in wages was disbursed that year. The cost of the materials used was in excess of $17,000,000, and the value of the goods manufactured exceeded $39,000,000. Baltimore, which is a great manufacturing centre, found in 1890 that the total value of its manufactures was less than four times the amount credited to Washington. Several cities which boast of their standing in the manufacturing world found themselves lower in the list than the National capital.

Washington's advance in the line indicated has been greater in the last five years than in the preceding half decade. Last year about 7,000 men paraded on Labor Day. This year the parade was far more impressive, Pennsylvania Avenue being closed to ordinary business traffic for fully two hours. Most of the marching bodies were uniformed, which added to the attractiveness of the affair. The local newspapers were very much in evidence in the parade, it being well understood here that the patronage of the laboring classes is worth looking after. One newspaper had several hundred men in line, uniformed, each man carrying a blue flag on which the name of the enterprising sheet was stamped. The local typographical union was represented by about 1,800 marchers. All the unions furnished floats representative of their callings. There were so many bands in line that the tunes overlapped, so to speak, and it was difficult for some of the organizations to keep step. A great deal of money was represented in that parade. It has occurred to some who are familiar with the complaints of the trades unions that half of the money expended on the Labor Day parade in Washington would, if it had been devoted to some purely charitable object, have had a practical effect more in keeping with the professions of the various orders than the empty show which it helped produce. This, of course, is a question which will produce disagreements.

Labor is as well organized here as in any other city in the country. Some of the unions are very powerful. The printers have a very effective organization. It has been asserted in the past, and apparently with truth, that the knowledge on the part of the employers of the strength of the different unions operates to prevent strikes in Washington. There may be a stronger reason, but it is noteworthy that strikes are very infrequent. In the last few months the mantle of civil service reform has been enlarged to cover many of the employes of the Government Printing Office. The relations of the printers in that establishment with the Government could not be more harmonious. The unions represented there take to themselves much of the credit for this satisfactory condition of affairs.

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With all its beauty and attractiveness, Washington is regarded by many as a city of false pretenses. It cannot be denied that many municipal defects are to be found underneath the veneering of alleged progressiveness which is held up to the country as a model. More than a year ago the statement was made in these dispatches that Washington was a "moonlight town." That declaration still holds good. The moon is depended upon to light the streets a certain period every month. The almanac cuts an important figure in the office of the District Commissioners. When it schedules moonshine the city gas lamps are not lighted. Those who have lived in towns where the moonlight system is followed do not need to be told that Washington frequently is given over to darkness through too close adherence to the almanac. Only a few streets have electric lights. Gas and naphtha, the chief illuminating agents, are treated as luxuries, the orders regulating the lighting and extinguishing of the lamps being based on the most careful computations of the almanac expert. The parsimony of Congress is alleged to be the cause of the imperfect system of street lighting. The District Commissioners submit estimates for lighting which Congress religiously cuts down. If some of the backwoods statesmen could have their way there would not be any light in Washington's streets at night except that furnished by the moon and stars.

The new-comer is not prepared beforehand to find gloomy streets in the National capital. He had been led to believe from the fulsome praise bestowed upon Washington that the city is another Paris so far as municipal improvements are concerned. If does not take him long to find that inadequate street lighting is not the only drawback to life here. The far-famed pavements attract his atttention through their unevenness. If he be a bicycle rider he speedily decides that Washington asphalt is a delusion and a snare. Instead of level surface he finds hills and valleys. This is a hot climate, and under the influence of the Summer sun asphalt "heaves" and crumbles. Only on a few avenues is the effort made to keep the pavement continually smooth. An army would be required to hold the asphalt down to its proper level in the Summer months. At the beginning of Autumn the streets generally are in a wretched condition, and not until Spring do they approach the degree of excellence which is claimed for them at all times by most Washingtonians.

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There is a great brickmaking industry here, and loaded brick carts are to be seen on the streets every day. As a result, fragments of brick are scattered about the streets, where they remain until the regular days for the street-sweeping brigade to make its rounds. While the brick cart drivers are contributing this nuisance, quantities of broken stone are being added to the accumulation in the streets by the carts which serve the concrete makers. The repairers of bicycle tires are the only ones who benefit from this shiftless practice. The authorities apparently do not consider littered pavements a drawback to the city's reputation.

These are only a few counts in the indictment which is brought against Washington by observing people. There are many other nuisances which ought to be abated and which would not be tolerated in a Northern city. Ex-Postmaster General Bissell is being roundly denounced by newspapers and persons who assume that this is the only city in the country fit to live in, because of the assertion recently credited to him that he preferred Buffalo to Washington as a place of residence. Mr. Bissell may or may not have made this remark, but the criticisms now being leveled at him are welcomed by all who believe that comparisons of Washington with other American cities may result in the obliteration of the municipal drawbacks which now exist here. Buffalo already has more miles of asphalt pavement than Washington, and its park system is infinitely superior to that of the capital. When it comes to street lighting, Washington does not rank with Northern and Western towns of less than a third of its population.

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The theatres have reopened and time no longer hangs heavy on the hands of the local pleasure seeker. During the heated term Washington is barren of places of entertainment. There is but one roof garden, and it is so eminently respectable that its patronage is limited to the people living in the immediate vicinity. Ice cream and ices and Summer drinks are dispensed there, but beer is excluded. A fortune awaits the man who will meet the demand for a roof garden to be operated on the plan which has proved so successful in New-York and other big cities.

AT THE HOTELS.

—John Boyd Thacher of Albany is at the Gilsey.

—Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs are at the Waldorf.

—E. J. Baldwin of San Francisco is at the Hoffman.

—The Rev. Dr. Mackintosh Mackay of Glasgow is at the Brunswick.

—James W. Hinkley, Chairman of the New-York Democratic State Committee, is at the Murray Hill.

—Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield and wife and Lieut. Col. J. P. Sanger, United States Army, are at the Windsor.

—Gen. Felix Agnus of Baltimore, Galusha A. Grow of Pennsylvania, Bradley B. Smalley of Vermont, J. Ross Robertson of Toronto, Judge Edward T. Green of Trenton, N. J., and J. J. Richardson, member of the Democratic National Committee for Iowa, are at the Fifth Avenue.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Styles were never so varied, nor did prices ever lean so much your way. 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

THE KING OF RURITANIA

A Play Founded on the Charming "Prisoner of Zenda."

SOTHERN AS THE TWO RUDOLFS

A Very Great Triumph Secured at the Lyceum Theatre by the New Play and the Actors.

Mr. Sothern began his annual engagement at the Lyceum Theatre last evening with a new play that will live long enough to be called an old play. It is not too much to say of Edward Rose's dramatization of "The Prisoner of Zenda," that it is almost as charming as the story on which it is founded. The dramatist, who has not hitherto signed any work of great value, has performed his difficult task with so much ingenuity and with so little variance from the original scheme—every departure from the story being an improvement, in the theatrical sense—and has preserved so faithfully the wit, humor, and sentiment of Anthony Hope's work, that it is easy to believe the announcement on the house bill that he enjoyed the advantage of that brilliant writer's assistance in making his play.

We have no doubt that the author of the original "Prisoner of Zenda" would be perfectly willing to acknowledge his share in the play. Probably he did more than merely supervise the work of dramatization. While almost all the dialogue in the story has been used, potently, there is much new dialogue, humorous and sentimental, and much of this is of the same quality as Anthony Hope's.

"The Prisoner of Zenda" may not live in English fiction for a century, but it is certainly an epoch maker. Founded on an odd and droll idea of a writer who is essentially a humorist, it never fails on its romantic side. It charms the fancy, stirs the blood, and touches the heart. To read it makes one feel better, even if he felt tolerably well before. The play, as we have said, possesses almost the same qualities. Perhaps some of the atmosphere and aroma have been lost in the translation to the stage. Certainly many of the most exciting and ingeniously devised incidents have been omitted altogether.

It would not have been possible, for instance, for Mr. Sothern, who plays the two Rudolfs, English and Ruritanian, and also, by the way, the peccant ancestor of the young German Prince, who was responsible for the auburn strain in the Rassendyll family, to swim all night in the moat or to climb through the big pipe. The midnight gallops, the hairbreadth escape in Strelsau, the encounter in the wood were all necessarily suppressed. But the compression of the essential elements of the story into four short acts, full of varied interest, has been accomplished with so great dramatic tact that one who had never read the book would comprehend it all in the play.

On the stage "The Prisoner of Zenda" resolves itself into a romantic drama, with heroism and self-sacrifice as its theme, and an undercurrent of fresh and spontaneous humor to contrast with its serious interest. Its characterization is strong, and seems novel because it is true to the essential facts of human nature, and what is true is always new.

There is a prologue, representing the incidents of 1733 in a London mansion, briefly and jestingly referred to in the book. A former Black Elphberg is here introduced playing Iago to the Othello of Lord Rassendyll. There is a duel with swords between Rassendyll and Prince Rudolf, the Prince is wounded, and over his prostrate body the young wife confesses her sin. The theatrical value of this episode is beyond question, it is constructed in a workmanlike way, and it arouses the interest of the spectators.

At the beginning of the first act, time 1894, Rudolf Rassendyll is found in the Forest of Zenda, accompanied by Bertram, the young artist, mentioned in the book as the fiancé of Mlle. Antoinette de Mauban. In the play he is a light-hearted, simple-minded fellow, merely smitten by the lady. He is useful later in the needful mistaken identification of the prisoner in Zenda Castle with the missing Rudolf Rassendyll, and he has a humorous colloquy with Rudolf posing as the King.

Antoinette and Princess Flavia are both strong rôles, well contrasted, and they have a scene together that is one of the best in the play. In the climax of the penultimate act Rassendyll confesses his identity to Flavia, but she still clings to him in her love. Much of the last act is, inevitably, of the old pattern of romantic drama, with the ringing of bells and the clatter of steel. But it is virile and short. In the end Flavia and Rassendyll decide that love is not all. He departs, and she goes to the stricken, but rescued, King.

The performance is admirable. Mr. Sothern seems to have derived fresh inspiration and new ambition from the splendid opportunity. If never powerful, his acting is always discreet, tasteful, and sympathetic. He is capital as the drunken King, not over-emphatic in the scene of the King's suffering after his long imprisonment, and, as Rassendyll, buoyant, graceful, and occasionally fervent, though his fervor, properly perhaps, is not ardent. Miss Virginia Kimball's pretty Princess fairly matched this hero. She is sweet, dainty, and sincere. Miss Shotwell is comely and vigorous as Antoinette, Mr. Buckstone and Mr. Flockton excellent as the old soldiers, Mr. Selten unexpectedly alert and vivacious as the devilish Rupert, while Howard Gould deserves a word for his fine differentiation of two totally distinct portrayals. The setting is new, rich, and tasteful.

Rudolf the Fifth	E. H. Sothern
Rudolf Rassendyll	E. H. Sothern
Michael, Duke of Strelsau	A. R. Lawrence
Colonel Sapt	Rowland Buckstone
Fritz von Tarlenheim	Howard Gould
Captain Hentzau	Morton Selten
Detchard	Daniel Jarrett
Bertram Bertrand	Sam Sothern
Marshall Strakencz	C. P. Flockton
Lorenz Teppich	Henry Talbot
Franz Teppich	W. B. Woodall
Lord Topham	W. L. Branscombe
Ludwig	Charles Arthur
Toni	R. Erlynne
Josef	John J. Collins
Princess Flavia	Grace Kimball
Antoinette de Mauban	Marie D. Shotwell
Frau Teppich	Kate Pattison-Selten

"THE GREAT DIAMOND ROBBERY."

American Melodrama Well Acted and Handsomely Staged.

At the American Theatre last night a new drama, involving a story of love and crime in the low life and pseudo high life of this town, was produced in a splendid fashion. Messrs. A. M. Palmer and Edwin Knowles are the owners of the play, and supervised its production. Mr. T. H. French, the manager of the theatre, lent them effective assistance. A large number of other persons of skill and repute in various branches of the theatrical calling were employed in the preliminaries of production. There are no fewer than seven scenes in the new play, and all but one of these is a "heavy set." One of the pictures represents the showy café of the Hoffman House on an election night, when the place is crowded by politicians and college boys interested in football. This, in particular, is a fine example of modern scene painting and stage mechanics. A large number of supernumeraries are employed in this and other episodes, with fairly good results.

Vastly more important than the pictorial details, however, are the play itself and the acting of it. The title of the drama is "The Great Diamond Robbery," and the authors are Edward M. Alfriend and Andrew C. Wheeler. It is divided into a prologue and five acts. The prologue is essential, and reveals the presence in New-York of a wonderful collection of jewels belonging to a Russian nobleman. These are in possession of an old banker, and his wife, formerly the Russian nobleman's mistress, desires to possess them. To the banker his wife's vicious character and her design are suddenly made clear. He is murdered by poison, and the crime is fastened, by quickly manufactured evidence, upon a poor young man.

In the succeeding scenes this young man and his sweetheart are found to be in the toils of a group of conspirators, actuated by various motives, but all eager to possess the diamonds. The Police Department and the public press, deceived by the skillful accumulation of false evidence, are against them. A rascally political boss, enamored of the banker's widow, and a receiver of stolen goods, of the Mother Mandelbaum type, are seen to possess sufficient power to baffle justice.

But an alert "special" of the Central Office devotes himself, in spite of the opposition of his superiors, and at great personal risk, to the prodigious and romantic task of clearing the reputation of the falsely accused young man, uniting the fond and sorely tried young hearts and recovering the diamonds. He is ubiquitous, oracular, and versatile. He is seen, successively, as a noisy sea Captain, a crazy old man, an impudent Irish porter, and a drunken bogus "cop." His alertness is amazing, and his presence of mind in all situations marvelous. He is, in short, Vidocq, Monsieur Le Cocq, Hawkshaw.

The probability of a play dominated by such a protagonist, if it possess any, is dramatic, in the technical sense, not actual. Many incidents in this piece would not seem likely if the spectator took time to think about them. It is essential to the success of such a play that the spectator should not be permitted to think, that his attention should be held closely to the action, and his mind ever diverted from reflection. Messrs. Wheeler and Alfriend have worked well to this end. They have been at pains to make the succession of incidents swift, the dialogue as terse and pungent as possible, and the characterization varied and picturesque. Thus the cupidity, malevolence, and evil power of the old receiver, Mother Rosenbaum; the shrewdness, superficial good humor, animal spirits, and personal force of State Senator McSorker, the "boss"; the adroitness, cruelty, and fascination of the handsome murderess, are all depicted with careful skill and a sure comprehension, at once, of stagecraft and human nature. The evil possible to human nature—and in this respect there is no exaggeration in these personages—is shown, it must be admitted, with rather more deftness than the virtue. The purely good folks are merely conventional characters.

The interest, however, is cumulative. Knowing that, for the sake of poetic justice, the new Hawkshaw must triumph, one waits to the end to see what the fascinating demon will do in her moment of defeat. Her foul plans seem to have been successful when, late on election night, she goes to the Senator's reception. A motley crew is gathered in the gorgeous Fifth Avenue house, including some curious decent folks. As the murderess descends the stairway, the stolen jewels blazing upon her, she encounters, first, the poor girl whose abduction and death she had planned; secondly, the young man whose reputation she had ruined; thirdly, the rightful owner of the diamonds. She calls "Police!" and the ubiquitous detective comes forward to announce that the guardians of justice are at hand. "This," as the lady remarks, "is the end." Nothing remains possible but quick suicide by poison and a few modest but triumphant remarks by the detective.

Miss Blanche Walsh is a picturesque figure as this adventuress, and her acting is not without strength and subtlety, especially in her scene with Mme. Janauschek, who still controls her powers of dramatic expression, and plays Mother Rosenbaum with wonderful force and variety. Her art lends dignity to the conventional melodramatic scene in the Canal Street den, but in her interview with the younger and fascinating harridan in Act II., the authors have provided material better worthy of such an actress, and the subtlety and graphic quality of her work there are positively delightful.

Mr. Thompson, as the man of many disguises, is as zealous as usual; his skill is fine, and he carries an air of personal distinction. Perhaps some other actor might have invested this rôle with a larger share of elocutionary force, but none could make the detective seem more natural. Mr. Odell Williams, as the Senator, has a rôle similar to that he acted so well in "The District Attorney" last year, while Miss Grey, Mr. Orrin Johnson, Mr. Boniface, Mr. B. R. Graham, and Mrs. Yeamans also do good service.

There was a very large audience last night, and the play was warmly received. The principal actors were vehamently applauded, especially Janauschek.

Dick Brummage	W. H. Thompson
Frank Kennett	Orrin Johnson
Senator McSorker	Odell Williams
Dr. Livingstone	Joseph Whiting
Clinton Bulford	George Boniface
Mario Marino	Byron Douglass
Grandfather Lavelot	Joseph Wilkes
Sheeny Ike	B. R. Graham
Count Garbiadoff	George Middleton
Jack Clancy	C. B. Hawkins
Patsy Brannigan	James Bevins
Jimmy McShane	Gustav Frankel
Mrs. Bulford	Blanche Walsh
Frau Rosenbaum	Mme. Janauschek
Mary Lavelot	Katharine Grey
Mrs. O'Geogan	Annie Yeamans
Pegsy Daly	Fanny Cohen
Mme. Merivane	Florence Robinson
Mary Wheeler	Ray Rockwell

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Coats—Barnwell.

FLUSHING, L. I., Sept. 4.—Miss Bessie Barnwell of this place and Alfred M. Coats of Providence, R. I., were married in St. George's Church at noon to-day. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Endicott Peabody of Boston.

The bride was attired in white satin, with point lace collar, and diamond ornaments. The bridesmaid was Miss Mabel Van Rensselaer of New-York, who wore white crepon. The best man was Mr. Wesley Doane of Chicago. The ushers were James Coats, Jr., br

CONDITIONS OF THE RACES

Rules to Govern the Contests Between the Defender and Valkyrie.

FIRST RACE TO BE SAILED SATURDAY

Sailing Instructions Issued by the Regatta Committee—Valkyrie Trim Being Changed—Defender Out Sailing on the Sound.

The first race for the America's Cup between the Defender and the Valkyrie will be sailed next Saturday. The dates for the other races will be Tuesday, the 10th; Thursday, the 12th; Saturday, the 14th, and Tuesday, the 17th. If the Defender or the Valkyrie should win the first three races no others will be sailed.

This is a change in the arrangement for the races. It was made to accord with the deed of gift, which says that one day, not counting Sundays, must intervene between each race. The America's Cup Committee met at the New-York Yacht Clubhouse last night, and arranged many of the minor details of the race. After the meeting this notice was posted on the bulletin board:

The America's Cub Committee has arranged that the first race shall be sailed on Saturday, Sept. 7, and that one day (not counting Sunday) shall intervene between each race, unless changed by consent of both the competing yachts.

JAMES D. SMITH,
Chairman.

After the meeting Mr. Smith announced that the representative of the America's Cup Committee on the Valkyrie would be Mr. Latham A. Fish. Lord Dunraven will be represented on the Defender in the first two races by Mr. David Henderson, and in the other races by Mr. Herman B. Duryea.

The conditions agreed upon between Lord Dunraven and the Cup Committee at their meeting last Friday were also made public. Ex-Commodore Smith visited Lord Dunraven on the City of Bridgeport early yesterday morning. He had with him copies of the conditions, which both gentlemen signed. They are as follows:

The match shall be decided by the winning of three out of five races.

Courses.—Starting from Sandy Hook Lightship, first race to windward or leeward and return. Second race, equilateral triangle. Third race, to windward or leeward and return. Fourth race, equilateral triangle. Fifth race, to windward or leeward and return, the starting line and spindle pass bearings to be announced as early as practicable. In every case the course from the starting line to be laid to windward if possible from the Sandy Hook Lightship. In case the course as required by these conditions cannot be made out from Sandy Hook Lightship, the Regatta Committee may provide some other suitable starting point, and, in this case, the preparatory signal will be given about half an hour later than the time named before starting from the lightship.

Length of Courses.—The courses shall be, as nearly as possible, thirty nautical miles in length.

Start.—The starting signal shall be given at 11 A. M., and this time shall not be changed, except as follows: First, by the Regatta Committee, as described in the preceding paragraph for changing the starting point; second, by the Regatta Committee, in case of fog; third, in case both yachts consent to a postponement, in which case the Regatta Committee shall determine the time of the start; fourth, in case of accident, as hereinafter provided. The preparatory signal shall be given ten minutes before the starting signal, and, in case of change of time to start, a preliminary signal shall be given fifteen minutes before the preparatory. At the starting signal a yacht may cross the line. The exact time at which a yacht crosses the line during the succeeding two minutes to be taken as her start, and the end of that period as the start of one crossing after its expiration. If a race is not started by 1:30 P. M., the Regatta Committee shall have the right to declare the race postponed for that day, but no race shall be started after 3 P. M.

Time of Making Races.—Any race in which the elapsed time of the yacht finishing first exceeds six hours shall not count, and must be resailed.

Load Water Line Length.—The challenger having named 89 feet load water line length, the condition of 1893, limiting any excess to two per cent. (2 per cent.) thereof, is covered by the condition limiting single-masted vessels to 90 feet load water line, as expressed in the deed of gift.

Time Allowance, Measurement, &c.—The system of measurement, time allowance, embracing rules at present in force in the New-York Yacht Club, shall govern the races, except as hereinafter modified, and with the proviso that any excess of load water line length over 89 feet shall be counted double in calculating the racing length for time allowance.

Date of Races.—The first race shall be sailed Sept. 7. One day shall intervene between each racing day, unless changed by agreement. No race of one kind shall be repeated until finished.

Accidents.—In case a serious accident to either vessel occurs prior to the preparatory signal she shall have sufficient time to effect repairs before being required to start, or if such accident occurs during a race, before being required to start in the next race.

Representatives of the New-York Yacht Club:

The America's Cup Committee name as the representative of the New-York Yacht Club the yacht Defender.

A referee shall be selected only in case some question demands his services.

Manual Power.—Manual power only shall be used for working vessels.

Measurements.—The competing yachts shall be measured with all the weights on board, dead or alive, which they intend to carry during a race, but shall not have on board more persons all told during any race than are permitted by New-York Yacht Club rules. Waste tanks or water tanks, if carried, must be filled with water at the time of measurement, the boat carried to be not less than 12 feet in length. The restriction of the New-York Yacht Club rules as to floors, bulkheads, doors, water tanks, bar anchor, and cable is waived.

Alteration in Measurement.—If either yacht, by alteration of trim or immersion by dead weight, increases her load-water-line length, or in any way increases her spar measurements as officially taken, she must obtain a remeasurement by special appointment before the next race, or failing in this, must report the alteration to the Measurer at the clubhouse at 10 P. M. of the day before the race following such alteration, and must arrange with him for remeasurement, and, if required, be in the Erie Basin by 7 A. M. of the day of said race, and there remain till 8 o'clock P. M., if necessary, for the purpose of remeasurement.

If either yacht decreases her measurements or racing length, in any way, in order to profit thereby in time allowance in any race, she must obtain a remeasurement by special appointment before such race, or notify the Measurer and be at his disposition as above prescribed. A measurement taken as provided above shall be final, and not subject to protest by either party. In the event of the Measurer being unable to obtain a measurement which he considers accurate before a race, a remeasurement shall be taken as soon as possible after the race.

JAMES D. SMITH,
Chairman America's Cup Committee.

The Regatta Committee of the New-York Yacht Club issued its sailing directions to the two yachts. A code of signals has been arranged, as in former races, and this is embodied in its circular. All who witness the races should keep these directions before them. They will then know exactly what is going on if they have a copy of the international signal code with them. The sailing instructions are as follows:

Start.—The start will be made off Sandy Hook Lightship, the preparatory signal being given at 10:50 A. M., and the starting signal at 11.

Courses.—No. 1, (Letter C.)—From the starting line, to and around a mark fifteen miles to windward, or to leeward, and return, leaving the mark on the starboard hand.

No. 2, (Letter D.)—From the starting line, ten miles to and around a mark; thence ten miles, to and around a second mark; and thence ten miles to finish line, turning the marks on the outside of the triangle, to port or starboard, according as the yachts are set around.

Starting and Finish Lines.—Will be between a point on the committee boat, indicated by a white flag, and the mainmast of the lightship, or other stakeboat, if the start is made further out to sea. These lines will be at right angles with the outward and home courses, respectively.

Compass Courses.—Will be set before the preliminary signal is made. The signals for Course No. 2 must be read beginning forward.

Marks.—Will be floats displaying a red flag with white stripes. The position of each float will be indicated by a tug showing a red ball and stationed about 100 yards to-wind. Should a float be wrecked, its place will be taken by its marking tug, which will show the club signal in addition to the ball, and in turning the tug, the directions for turning the float will govern.

STARTING SIGNALS.

Preparatory.—A gun will be fired, the "Blue Peter" set, and a red ball hoisted.

Start.—Ten minutes later a gun will be fired and the ball will drop.

Handicap Time.—Two minutes later a gun will be fired and the "Blue Peter" hauled down.

Should a signal gun miss fire, a prolonged blast of the whistle will be given.

RECALL SIGNAL.

A yacht crossing the line before the starting signal is made will be recalled by a blast of the whistle and the display of her private signal.

POSTPONEMENT SIGNAL.

Letter H.—Do you assent to postponing start until later in the day?

Letter G—Do you assent to calling the race off for the day?

If a yacht assent, she will display letter C.

If a yacht dissent, she will display letter D.

Letter L.—Race postponed on account of fog.

Race postponed until later in the day, letter S.

Race postponed until another day, letter Q.

Letter V.—The starting point will be shifted out from the lightship.

In case of serious accident to either yacht, prior to the preparatory signal, she will display letter M, and shall have sufficient time to repair before being required to start; should such accident occur during a race, she shall have sufficient time to repair before being required to start in the next race.

In case the start is postponed or the starting point is shifted from the lightship, a preliminary signal will be made by firing a gun and displaying the yacht ensign at the fore.

The committee boat will display the club signal at the fore and the committee flag aft.

Should the committee boat fail to reach the finish, her place will be taken by a vessel displaying a red ball.

Note.—A special chart for the America's Cup races, on a working scale, has been published by the New-York Yacht Club, and can be obtained at the clubhouse, 67 Madison Avenue.

S. NICHOLSON KANE,
CHESTER GRISWOLD,
IRVING GRINNELL,
Regatta Committee.

The Regatta Committee has been trying to do away as much as possible with the crowding of the yachts by the fleet of excursion boats. Several fast steam yachts and tugboats will patrol the course and try to keep back those vessels that get too near the racers. This circular will be sent to all vessels that are advertised to go out to see the races:

To Those in Charge of Vessels Attending the America's Cup Races:

The Regatta Committee of the New-York Yacht Club earnestly request those in charge of vessels attending the races for the America's Cup to keep at least half a mile away from the competing yachts, even when to leeward of them, as the wind in this case is seriously banked up.

It is also absolutely essential that a clear space of a half mile be maintained all around the starting line, to permit the manoeuvring for the start, and that a space of at least a quarter of a mile be maintained at the turning marks.

The courses will be guarded by patrol boats flying white flags, with the word "Patrol" in blue letters. Four short blasts of the whistle from any of these boats, or from the committee boat, will mean "You are too near."

The committee ask the hearty co-operation of every one in keeping a clear course, free from interference or crowding, thus insuring a perfectly fair race. REGATTA COMMITTEE.

In the Erie Basin the Valkyrie was admired all day long by a big crowd. As soon as the water was out of the dock on Tuesday evening a big gang of men was put to work to scrape off the black lacquer from her hull and smooth off the planking. Yesterday afternoon she was ready for the new paint, but it was decided not to put it on until to-day. The topsides will be painted white again, and the under body will be treated with a thick coat of lacquer and potlead. This will be allowed to get thoroughly dry, and by the time the yacht is floated it will be as hard and smooth as glass.

The hull of the yacht was in first-rate condition when put in the basin. The black composition had stood the effect of the water well, and was in good condition as when the yacht was floated. The topsides had not stood so well. The sun had blistered and dried the composition so that the seams showed through plainly, and in some places it had blistered badly.

George L. Watson, the designer of the yacht, was getting in his fine work yesterday. He was trying in every way possible to reduce the yacht's racing measurement without changing its rig or trim. The iron on the end of the bowsprit was taken off, and the topmast stay put back to another iron. This will reduce the base line for measuring the sail area several inches. Then the planking at the stern of the boat, on the water line, was planed down. This was done to reduce the water line length as much as possible.

The Valkyrie will be floated early to-morrow morning, and then John Hyslop, the official measurer of the New-York Yacht Club, will find out just what her racing length is. Later in the day he will measure the Defender, and then every one will know just how much the Valkyrie will have to allow the Defender.

The Defender took a short spin yesterday morning. She left her moorings at New-Rochelle at 11 o'clock, and after making two or three short tacks across the Sound, ran back and anchored at 12:30 o'clock.

At 1:30 the breeze, which had been rather light, had increased until it reached a good stiff reefing wind, and the water outside the harbor was dotted with whitecaps. This was just what Mr. Iselin and Capt. Haff wanted to give the Wilson Silsbee sails a thorough test, so the Defender once more left her moorings under jib and mainsail, and stood up the Sound. The yacht was truly a beautiful sight as she fairly raced through the water, making little or no fuss, and pointing up in splendid style.

The new sails seemed to work remarkably well. At 6:10 the yacht again reached her moorings off Premium Point, and shortly after this C. O. Iselin landed in his launch. His face wore a look of smiling confidence greater than it had reflected since the Defender was launched, and when he was asked if the trial to-day was satisfactory, he replied most emphatically that it was more than satisfactory.

As to the probability of keeping on the Wilson & Silsbee sails for Saturday's race, Mr. Iselin said that it had not been determined as yet, but that he was well satisfied with the way they worked. He then walked away from the dock and laughingly declined to answer any more questions.

The Defender may leave New-Rochelle tomorrow night for the Erie Basin, but in all probability she will not leave before 10 o'clock Friday morning, and will then go to the Erie Basin, where Mr. Hyslop will make the official measurement before Saturday's race.

HOW TO SEE THE RACE.

Big Excursion Steamers to Follow the Yachts over the Course.

There is every promise of an unusually large fleet of steamers to accompany the yachts on the races for the America's Cup, on Sept. 7, and the following days. A reference to the advertising columns of The Times shows the following among the well-known boats which will be sent out:

The Old Dominion Steamship Company's new and commodious steamship, the Yorktown, will carry a load limited to 500 passengers, at a fare of $5.

At the same fare, the Norwich Line boat City of Lowell will carry 800 passengers.

The Richard Peck of the New-Haven Line will carry a limited number of passengers. The fare will be $3 on this boat, and on the Fall River and Providence Company's steamer Mount Hope, whose passengers will be limited to half its carrying capacity.

At a lower fare, the sightseer will have a choice between the well-known boats Grand Republic and General Slocum, at $2, or the steamer Bay Queen at $1.

YACHTS REPORTED.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Sept. 4.—Passed East—Steam yachts Ozhesta, G. M. Preston, and Aquilo, estate of George A. Thayer. Schooners Stella, James H. Breslin; Judge, W. J. Arkell; Vision, F. H. Benedict, and Theresa, Gustavus Sidenberg, Schooner yachts Amorita, W. G. Brokaw, and Agnes, J. Norton Winslow.

Passed West—Steam yachts Reva, George L. Rosalds; Nomad, T. J. Byrne; Countess, G. H. Stover; Radha, J. B. Wolfe; Alicia, H. M. Flagler; Empress, F. A. Schermerhorn; Lorna, W. L. Stow; Halcyon, Howard C. Smith; Orienta, E. R. Ladew; Magnolia, Henry Belknap, and Helvetia, Columbus O'D. Iselin. Schooner yachts Alsaclenne, C. C. Bragg, and Clytie, H. C. Ward. Cutter Queen Mab, Percy Chubb.

At Anchor Here—Schooner yacht Crusader, S. L. Husted, Jr., and sloop yacht Vision, Mark Hartley.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 4.—Yachts sailing today are: Steamer Xara, F. Grand D'Hauteville, and schooner Mayflower, Amory Gardner.

Yachts arriving to-day are: Steamers Clipso of the Eastern Yacht Club; Dora, P. S. Mosely, and Wadena, J. H. Wade, Jr.

Other yachts in port to-night are: Steamers Ballymena, John Nicholas Brown; Valiant, William K. Vanderbilt; Hermione, Robert Goelet; Sultana, John R. Drexel; Thyra, James Stillman; Shearwater, Edwin D. Morgan; Nourmahal, John Jacob Astor; Mindora, G. H. Merrill, and Sakonnet, Frederic Sheldon. Schooners Intrepid, George W. Weld, and Monreve, E. P. Borg. Sloops Ilderim, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.; Navahoe, Royal Phelps Carroll; Wenonah of the New-York Yacht Club, and Uvira, Frederic P. Sands.

SHELTER ISLAND, N. Y., Sept. 4.—Arrived—Cutter Wenona, Mr. Weston.

At Anchor—Steam yachts Kanapaha, W. L. Moore; Magnolia, Mr. Belknap, and Chetolo; yachts Wynona, Mr. Barrett; Telfer, Mr. Parry; Woodmansee, E. B. Carpenter; sloop Arva.

Sailed—Steam yacht Empress, F. A. Schermerhorn.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Sept. 4.—Arrived—Steamers Restless, H. H. Silbey; Narwhal, C. H. Osgood; Huntress, F. C. Fowler; sloop Gossoon, L. Vaughn Clark.

In Port—Steamers Kalalaha and Gretchen; schooners Her Royal Highness and Brunhilde; sloops Olga, Valkyr, and Paulina.

Sailed—Schooner Sparkle, Mr. Shaster; sloops Wayward, D. S. Ellsworth; Jennie, Alfred S. Barlow; Saracen, Joseph Jeanes; Nepenthe, and Dudley.

KAMSIN AND FLYING DUTCHMAN

Won the Two Stake Races at Sheepshead Bay Yesterday.

There were two stakes on for decision at the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday. The first of these run was the Sapphire, for two-year-olds, at five and a half furlongs, which furnished the big surprise of the afternoon, as it was won after a furious drive through the stretch by Kamsin, a 10 to 1 chance, who beat Peep o'Day by a head, the latter a neck in front of Right Royal. Riley Grannan backed the winner heavily, and got back the money he lost over the defeat of Henry of Navarre.

Flying Dutchman won the Reapers Stakes for three-year-olds at a mile and three-sixteenths very handily from Dolabra, ridden by Griffin.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished, and the betting against each of the starters, are given herewith:

FIRST RACE.—A sweepstakes, for maidens, to be ridden by jockeys never having ridden a winner, of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Futurity course. Time—1:12 4-5.

1—Bernese, Brookwood Stable's br. f., 3 years, by Faverdale-Chamois, 104 pounds.....(Ernest)
2—Bowling Green, E. Steed's b. c., 3, 106.. .....(Powers)
3—Darien, J. W. Rogers's br. c., 3, 106...(Cook)
4—Navahoe, 3, 108.
5—King Michael, 3, 108.
6—Belvina, 3, 108.
7—Humming Bird, 3, 108.
8—Gala, 3, 108.
9—Monaco, 3, 108.
10—Relief, 3, 108.
11—Terrett, 3, 108.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
5—3..Bernese	1—1	12—1..Hum'g Bird.	4—1
12—1..Bowling G'n.	4—1	30—1..Gala	10—1
1—1..Darien	2—5	30—1..Highflyer	10—1
20—1..Navahoe	8—1	10—1..Relief	4—1
8—1..King Michael	3—1	40—1..Terrett	15—1
12—1..Belvina	4—1		

Won by half a length; the same distance between second and third.

***

SECOND RACE.—The Sapphire Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $75 each, $30 forfeit, with $2,000 added, of which $350 to second and $150 to third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:08 2-5.

1—Kamsin, L. Ezell's b. g., by Blazes-Miss Hall, 115 pounds.....(Griffin)
2—Peep o' Day, J. R. & F. P. Keene's b. c., 108.. .....(Hamilton)
3—Right Royal, J. W. Rogers's ch. g., 115.. .....(Perkins)
4—Cassette, 116.
5—Ramiro, 118.
6—Formal, 115.
7—Hamilton II., 108.
8—Frontier, 118.
9—Bessie Browning, 117.
10—Wishard, 110.
11—Roundsman, 125.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
6—1..Kamsin	2—1	7—2..Hamilton II.	6—5
5—1..Peep o' Day.	8—5	3—1..Frontier	1—1
15—1..Right Royal.	6—1	15—1..B. Browning	6—1
30—1..Cassette	12—1	10—1..Wishard	4—1
6—1..Ramiro	2—1	15—1..Roundsman..	6—1
20—1..Formal	8—1		

Won by a head; a half length between second and third.

***

THIRD RACE.—A handicap sweepstakes of $15 each, with $750 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a quarter. Time—2:06 2-5.

1—Connoisseur, C. Littlefield, Jr.'s, ch. c., 3 years, by Sir Modred-Dixianne, 107 pounds.. .....(Littlefield)
2—Primrose, Marcus Daly's ch. c., 3, 98.. .....(Congdon)
3—Victorious, J. E. Seagram's b. g., aged, 107.. .....(Ballard)

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
1—1..Connoisseur	Out	1—1..Victorious	Out
6—1..Primrose	7—5		

Won by a neck; fifteen lengths between second and third.

***

FOURTH RACE.—The Reapers' Stakes, for three-year-olds, of $100 each, half forfeit, with $2,000 added, of which $350 to second and $150 to third. One mile and three-sixteenths. Time—2:02 2-5.

1—Flying Dutchman, P. Dunne's ch. c., by Wagner-Gleh Mercy, 122 pounds....(Chorn)
2—Dolabra, P. Lorillard's b. c., 109.....(Griffin)
3—Rey del Carreres, Santa Anita Stable's b. c., 122.....(Sims)
4—Owlet, 114.
5—Monaco, 117.
6—Salvation, 112.
7—Blasco, 99.
8—Sabilla, 101.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
2—1..Flying D'h'n.	7-10	12—1..Monaco	3—1
6—1..Dolabra	2—1	7—2..Salvation	1—1
10—1..Rel del C'r's.	4—1	30—1..Blasco	10—1
15—1..Owlet	6—1	9—2..Sabilla	7—5

Won by a length and a half; a half length between second and third.

***

FIFTH RACE.—A sweepstakes for two-year-olds of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; selling allowances. Six and a half furlongs. Time—1:20 2-5. No bid for the winner.

1—Argentina, Santa Anita Stable's b. f., by Ganoe—Belle L., 103 pounds, $2,000.....(Griffin)
2—The Winner, W. M. Wallace's b. c., 103, $1,400.. .....(Clayton)
3—Tom Cromwell, H. E. Leigh's ch. c., 98, $1,000.. .....(Sheehy)
4—Volsung, 103.
5—Article, 98.
6—Montezuma, 108.
7—Tutor, 96.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
9—5..Argentina	7—10	10—1..Volley	3—1
11—5..The Winner.	4—5	12—1..Article	4—1
4—1..Tom Cromwell.	7—5	15—1..Montezuma	5—1
		15—1..Tutor	5—1

Won by a length and a half; a half length between second and third.

***

SIXTH RACE.—A sweepstakes of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; selling allowances. One mile and an eighth, on the turf. Time—1:56 1-5. No bid for the winner.

1—Orinda, W. Wallace's b. m., 4 years, by Hayden Edwards-Mollie Seabrook, 103 pounds, $1,200.....(Clayton)
2—Arapahoe, Santa Anita Stable's ch. m., 4, 103, $1,200.....(Griffin)
3—Long Beach, P. J. Dwyer's br. h., 6, 108, $1,800.....(Sims)

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
7—5..Orinda		4—1..Long Beach	1—2
6—5..Arapahoe			

Won by a length; a length and a half between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—A handicap sweepstakes for two-year-olds of $15 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five-eighths of a mile.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Ben Brush	114	Lorrainia	95
Margrave	111	Mussulman	95
Intermission	98	Senator Murphy	93

SECOND RACE.—A sweepstakes of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; selling allowances. Seven-eighths of a mile, on main track.

Warnberg	108	Pop Gray	104
Emma C.	108	Nick	104
Jack of Spades	107	Fred Douglass	104
Waltzer	106	Hutton	101
Golden Rod	105	Hallstone	98
Lustre	105	The Coon	95

THIRD RACE.—A sweepstakes for three-year-olds of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; selling allowances. One mile and an eighth.

Nanki Pooh	108	Lady Diamond	103
Doggett	108	Sir Dixon, Jr.	102
April Fool	106	Manchester	102
Langdon	103	Basso	102
Nicolini	103		

FOURTH RACE.—A handicap sweepstakes of $15 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile.

Patrician	119	Peacemaker	102
Rey del Carres	117	Bellicoso	95
The Butterflies	113	Captain T.	93
Beldemere	104	Paladin	87
Aurelian	102	Hermanita	85

FIFTH RACE.—A sweepstakes, for maiden fillies, two years old, of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five-eighths of a mile.

Peggotty	110	Predicament	110
Ha-Ha	110	Wild Violet	110
Belle Amie	110	Trillette	110
Allegra	110	Connemaugh	110
Royal Gun	110	Rebea	110
Annie Barron	110	Willie L.	
Sunrise	110		

SIXTH RACE.—The Russett Handicap of $50 each, $30 forfeit, with $1,500 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile and a half, on the turf.

Saragossa	113	Counter Tenor	108
Batchampton	110	Song and Dance	103
Orinda	108	Maurice	97
Redskin	108	Long Beach	95

FINE RACING AT ROCHESTER.

Sanger Defeats Johnson, and "Tom" Cooper Wins Two Class B Events.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 4.—The three-class race meet of the Rochester Athletic Club at the Driving Park to-day was a pronounced success, as far as the racing went, but was far from one in attendance, barely 3,000 persons being in the stand, instead of the 11,000 expected. The professionals put up some very interesting and exciting contests, and, in fact, rode well in every event.

Cooper took two of the open Class B races. The Class A races were hard fought by Winters of Buffalo and Murray and Tucker of Syracuse. The mile race for professionals resulted in a pretty win for Sanger, who jumped in the last twenty yards and ousted O'Connor, who was leading Johnson down the stretch. Johnson could not improve his position and finished third.

The mile open in the Class B list had thirteen starters. Paced by a tandem, the mile was ridden in only 2:10 2-5. Allen finally gained the tandem after several men had fought around the machine all up the back stretch. In the finish Cooper fought a shifting struggle, and Bliss sifted out to the second position, Rigby defeating Jenney for the third place.

The two-mile handicap, professional, had Apple at a long mark and the field of a dozen formed into two bunches, the back-mark men knowing nothing of the lead that Apple was improving, until the sprint, when Wheeler nearly closed the gap in a fine piece of riding, Sanger being beaten for third place by Baker. The summaries:

Quarter-Mile Open, Class B.—Cooper won, Brown second, Coulter third. Time—0:30 3-5.

Mile Open, Class B.—Cooper won, Bliss second, Rigby third. Time—2:10 2-5.

Mile Handicap, Class B.—Helfert (85 yards) won, Bernhardt (80 yards) second, Randall (110 yards) third. Time—2:07.

Mile Open, Professional.—Sanger won, O'Connor second, Johnson third, Wheeler fourth. Time—2:05 1-5.

Two-Mile Handicap, Professional.—Apple (235 yards) won, Wheeler (70 yards) second, Baker (30 yards) third, Sanger (scratch) fourth. Time—4:38.

Tuxedo Team Won.

A close and exciting golf match was played yesterday afternoon on the grounds of the Paterson Golf Club between teams of seven men from the Tuxedo and Paterson Clubs. The victory, after a well-played contest, rested with the Tuxedo members, who beat their Paterson opponents by four holes, the Tuxedo team getting eight holes to the Paterson's four. Both teams contained the best players from each of the clubs, with one exception, H. C. Hewat, the President of the Paterson Club, being unable to play on account of illness, and his place being filled by S. C. Rowbotham. Although the Paterson men were beaten, one of their players had the honor of breaking the record for the number of strokes around the course.

James Park, who is also a member of the St. Andrew's Club, and one of the latter club's steadiest players, did the nine holes in forty-three strokes, beating his own best previous record.

CYCLE RACES FOR CHARITY.

The Meet at Mineola in Aid of the Children's Home Very Successful.

MINEOLA, L. I., Sept. 4.—Thomas Lloyd's charity bicycle races to-day and the accompanying fair and dance gave nearly a thousand people an opportunity to aid the Home for Destitute Children, at this place. Although the bicycle races were, of course, the star attraction, the fair was exceptionally well patronized, and netted a neat sum for the home. It was held in Agricultural Hall, on the fair grounds of the Queens County Agricultural Society.

The articles offered for sale were unusually attractive. One of the exhibits was what is known as Scripture cake. It was sold in small boxes, together with the recipe for making it. All its constituents were mentioned in the Bible, and the recipe showed just where they were to be found. There were, of course, the usual number of voting contests and guessing matches. O. H. P. Belmont presented a fox terrier from Blempton Kennels, on which eleven chances were sold. The animal was valued at $25. A large cake made in the form of a Grecian temple was offered to the person who guessed nearest to the correct weight. There were other equally effective schemes for providing an income.

Supper was served after the races in the Ladies' Building. The floor was then cleared and the young people enjoyed a dance. This ended the day's festivities.

The bicycle races on the track were the best ever witnessed in Queens County. The entry lists included many well-known New-York and Brooklyn riders, as well as all the local cracks. The track, though somewhat dusty, was in fair condition. There were several falls, but only one serious accident.

In the final heat of the five-mile handicap, C. S. Henshaw's trainer, in attempting to throw water upon his man, let the pitcher slip from his grasp. It struck "Sammy" Brock of the Liberty Wheelmen on the head and then fell and cut his knee. W. J. Burke, who was directly behind him, struck the rear wheel and fell, dislocating his shoulder.

Summaries:

One Mile for Novices.—Won by W. Nelson Valk, Tamaqua W.; J. Russell Stewart, Tamaqua W., second; Walter Scott, Mercury W. C., third. Time—2:40 1-5.

One-Mile Handicap.—Won by George W. Miller, Red Star W.; J. Russell Barrett, Mercury W. C., second; John T. Beam, Riverside W., third. Time—2:21 2-5.

Half-Mile Scratch.—Won by Samuel Brock, Liberty W.; F. D. White, Liberty W., second; Oscar Hedstrom, Greenwich W., third. Time—1:02.

Five-Mile Handicap.—Won by J. Russell Barrett, W. Nelson Valk, second, J. M. Conklin, Arlington, N. J., third. Time—12:42.

The children's temporary home was formally opened in June, 1885, at Hempstead, L. I. In 1888 a new building was erected at Mineola, L. I. Last year an extension was added almost the size of the original structure. The proceeds of the present fair and fete will go toward perfecting the interior arrangements of the home and hospital accommodations connected with it. The officers of the home are: President—Mrs. Isaac L. Moe; First Vice President—Miss Kate M. Riddell; Second Vice President—Mrs. James R. Willets; Secretary—Mrs. Charles J. Stewart; Treasurer—James R. Willets. The Executive Committee includes the above officers and Mrs. Timothy Tredwell, Chairman; Mrs. Aaron A. Degraw, Mrs. Oliver L. Jones, Miss Anna Willets, Mrs. Isaac H. Cocks, Mrs. James Hillyer, and the Matron, Miss C. A. Rogers.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of The New-York Times.

—Several squabbles have arisen as a result of the Tatum road race on Labor Day. It is hinted by some and asserted by others that James Eagan, of the Liberty Wheelmen, did not go over the full course, and therefore is not entitled to any prize. Another discussion is as to whether "Charlie" Earl or Conklin is entitled to first time prize. The decision given by the referee is that Earl won the trophy, but that official's opinion by no means cools the debate. Other matters are being discussed, but they are very trivial compared to the two mentioned. It is suggested to managers of future road races that several patrol judges would make "cutting the course" a lost art and do away with much trouble.

—Four popular young racing men who are regarded as favorites for first honors in the mile event for the championship of Long Island, to be decided at the Mercury Wheel Club's meet at Flushing on Saturday, are "Sammy" Brock, "Larry" Hoppe, Frank D. White, and Oscar Hedstrom. These candidates and many others have trained very assiduously during the last ten days, and a great race is looked for. By the way, the Mercury's tournament promises to be unusually attractive, and a large attendance is expected. The track at the Flushing Driving Park has been groomed especially for the meet.

—There were two pretty wheelwomen in the —Preparations are being made to again macadamize the road between this city and Yonkers, and cyclists will do well to exercise due caution in going over this route. Many of the small, sharp broken stones used in the construction have been scattered along the road, presumably by dropping from the carts, and they should be given a wide berth. They often cut tires like a knife.

—The Yorkville Wheelmen will have a moonlight run to Coney Island this evening, starting at 7:45 o'clock sharp. The run on Sunday will be to Tottenville, S. I., starting at 8:15 A. M. All unattached wheelmen are invited to attend these runs, also to visit the clubhouse, 174 East Eighty-seventh Street.

—A party of Brooklyn wheeling enthusiasts comprising Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Chandler, the Misses Fannie and Hattie Booth, and Charles Frost is on a tour down the Jersey coast. Yesterday they were at Asbury Park. They are proceeding by easy stages and may go as far as Atlantic City.

—Secretary Bassett's weekly report of the increase in the League membership, counting only the principal divisions, is shown in the following: New-York—156; total, 4,405. New-Jersey—16; total, 2,272. Massachusetts—84; total, 5,653. Illinois—25; total, 1,487. Pennsylvania—64; total, 4,118.

—Carl Von Lengerke, the popular century rider, will referee the 100-mile road race of the Century Cycle Club on the 21st inst. A. H. Chamberlain will act as starter, and the judges will be Adolph Stahl, W. P. Smith, H. T. Bauer, and C. Brown.

—So as not to conflict with the 100-mile road race of the Century Cycle Club of Newark on Sept. 21, the date of the ten-mile road race of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New-York has been changed to the 28th inst.

Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association century run on Labor Day. They were Miss Tillie Snyder and Miss Dollie Vail, both members of the Union Cycle Club. They finished with the pacemakers.

—The moonlight run of the Kings County Wheelmen to Coney Island last evening was held under particularly favorable auspices. An unusually large number participated.

—"Charlie" Earl, the "jolly undertaker" cyclist, will ride at the meet in Westborough on Saturday.

JOE PATCHEN BEATS GENTRY.

The Race Was a Farce, and Judges Were Criticised.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.—The big special between Joe Patchen and John R. Gentry caused about 4,000 persons to journey out to Belmont Park this afternoon, and they got a dose of hippodroming that is likely to last them for several years to come. They witnessed one horse doing his best during the early part of the race, and the other being driven to win in the last two heats. They paced the only race on record in which with only two starters seven heats had to be gone before a decision was reached.

Joe Patchen was awarded the race in the seventh heat, after some of the most sincere but unjust rulings ever heard of had been rendered by the judges, and had any real purse been at stake Mr. Scott, John R. Gentry's owner, would have good grounds for protesting against its being paid to the winner. As a matter of fact, no purse of $4,000 was hung up, as was advertised. The contract between the Belmont Park Association and Messrs. Scott and Taylor, owners of the respective horses, stated that the latter were to receive 80 per cent of the gate receipts after $300 had been deducted for advertising and incidentals, and these gentlemen agreed to divide their portion of the receipts in two, each taking half. They were to give an exhibition match race.

Starter Walker gave the pair the word on the second score, John R. Gentry having the pole and the best of the start. He increased his lead to a half length when going around the first turn, and remained in front throughout the mile. Joe Patchen moved up on him a little at the half-mile pole, but could not overtake him, and made a bad break when half way down the home stretch. Gentry won easily by ten lengths in 2:06¾.

In the second heat Gentry again led all the way and passed under the wire two lengths ahead of Joe Patchen in 2:07¾. The latter could do no more with a little urging, but Curry understood that the race was not to be for blood, so he coaxed his horse in a very mild manner. The third heat was a repetition of the first two except that Joe Patchen was only beaten by a head, and then the judges began to act. They informed Mr. Curry that he was going to be made to win, declared the heat "no heat," and had the pleasure of seeing the black fellow finish first in the fourth heat by several lengths, pacing the mile in 2:11. This was very gratifying, so everybody expected him to take the next two heats with ease.

When they got the word in the fifth heat Joe Patchen led away and was four lengths ahead at the half-mile pole. He was going very easily, as well as rather slowly, and on the home stretch John R. Gentry overtook him, driving Patchen to a break. Mr. Henry's horse won handily, but the judges saw fraud again, and von the plaudits of the spectators by announcing that it was no heat. Jack Curry was then given about the most severe talking to ever given any driver, and when the sixth heat was called, John Dickerson was put up behind Patchen. Mr. Henry was rather warm about the way in which his rights had been entirely disregarded by the judges, so he simply refused to try to win either the sixth or seventh heats, Patchen taking them in 2:13 and 2:82, respectively.

The hoots and hisses that had been showered on Curry were now hurled at him, but the judges seemed satisfied so long as the man up behind Joe Patchen was driving to win, and ended the race. To-morrow morning the judges will take Juck Curry's case under consideration, and will fine him $500 and suspend him until the fine is paid. Lynne Bel won the 2:25 trot in straight easy heats, and Fred Kohl had very little trouble in defeating Larrabie in the 2:35 tr

INSTRUCTION.

City—Young Ladies and Children.

Academy Mount St. Ursula,

BEDFORD PARK, N. Y.,
on the Harlem Railroad, near St. John's College, Fordham, opposite Bronx Park.—This new Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, in charge of the Ursulines, is equipped with all modern improvements. The surroundings are healthy and attractive. The scholastic year begins on the first Wednesday in September. For terms address the Mother Superior.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls,

148 MADISON AVENUE,
Reopens October 1st. Numbers limited. No home study for pupils under fourteen who remain until two o'clock. A Primary Class, introducing Kindergarten Methods, has been added. Post-Graduate Class begins November 1st.

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Address SISTER SUPERIOR,
6 and 8 East 46th St.

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DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
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Primary, Academic, and College-Preparatory Departments, Oct. 3. Kindergarten, Oct. 14.

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Miss Annie Brown.

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NEW-YORK, New-York.

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Boarding and day school for girls.
Established 1816.
At new location, October 2d.
176 West 72d St., Sherman Square.

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174 West 86th St.

Mrs. Leopold Weil's School for Girls

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85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

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417 Madison Av.—14th year begins Oct. 1, 1895.

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Rev. Dr. & Mrs. Chas. H. Gardner's Home.

Boarding and Day School for Girls. 607 5th Av.

City—Young Men and Boys.

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For information address
J. CLARK READ, A. M., Registrar.

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52 East 54th Street. Reopens October 2. 16th year. THE MISSES GRINNELL.

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Boarding and Day School for boys.
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Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M.
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COOK.—By first-class cook; understands her business; is willing to assist with washing; best reference. 312 East 31st St.

COOK.—By a young and willing cook; apartment preferred; city reference. 35 Columbus Av.; Roley's bell.

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COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook in American family. Hanson, 309 East 29th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER—French; cut and fit guaranteed; wishes more engagements in private families; $2, $2.50 a day; supplies imported; models children's costumes, capes, tailor-made suits and jacquettes. Louise Gauthier, 1,227 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Fashionable dressmaker wishes a few more customers; will take work home or go out days; best reference. Dressmaker, 158 West 53d St.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a North German Protestant to take entire charge of children; testimonials. 75 South 8th St., Brooklyn.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By an Englishwoman to do general housework; good cook and laundress; references; city or country. 130 West 19th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a woman to do housework in a small family; city or country; references. 130 West 19th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French competent person; good dressmaker, hairdresser; speaks English and German; good traveler; best city references. E. B., Box 359 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French Parisienne lady's maid; seamstress, dressmaker, good packer; accustomed to travel; best city reference. Maid, 162 West 32d St.

MAID.—By middle-aged person as maid or attendant to elderly or invalid lady; good seamstress; five years' references. L. W., Box 318 Times, Up Town.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman as laundress and do chamberwork; the last of the week would go out by the day. M. C., Box 256 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl to do laundry work; good reference. 334 West 47th St., Keegan's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable person in a private family; with excellent city references. E. M., care of Mrs. Reed, 231 East 34th St.

LAUNDRESS.—Go out by day; wash and iron. 234 West 20th St., janitor's bell.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a trustworthy, thoroughly competent, first-class infant's nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; best city reference. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By a competent American woman to attend invalid lady; sewing, or light housework; references. Protestant, Box 372 Times, Up Town.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By a colored woman as parlormaid or cook for a clubhouse. A. Johnson, 244 West 4th St., basement.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS and MAID.—By a very competent seamstress and thorough housemaid; capable, willing; city reference. 1,939 3d Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress in small private family; understands wines and salads, care of silver; first-class references. K. M., Box 257 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress in private family; take charge of dining room, and can fill butler's place; best city reference. 92 Lexington Av.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in private family; can fill a butler's place; best city reference. 92 Lexington Av.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; can take butler's place; best city reference. 242 West 19th St.

Washing.

WASHING.—All kinds of laundry work done by hand; flannels, laces, shirts, cuffs, and collars a specialty; open-air drying; family washing done by the dozen; references from best families. 140 West 52d St., first floor.

Miscellaneous.

MANICURE WISHES A FEW PRIVATE CUSTOMERS at parlor or out. Miss Bryant, 105 East 26th St., parlor floor.

SEAL GARMENTS ALTERED OR REPAIRED at Summer prices. Mrs. Barker, 116 West 39th St., late with C. G. Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent man; age, 37; good valet; strictly temperate and reliable; city or country; has excellent city references; will be personally recommended by last employer. Butler, 458 4th Av., tailor's store.

BUTLER or USEFUL MAN—COOK.—By a young English couple; strictly honest, sober, and industrious; best city references. 220 East 32d St.; O'Brien's bell.

BUTLER.—By a young Englishman as single-handed butler in a private family; thoroughly competent; good references. H. B., Box 255 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—English; age, 26; height, 5 feet 9 inches; can take entire charge of dining-room floor; highly recommended. J. B., 50 East 29th St.

BUTLER.—First-class; in private family; no objection to the country; first-class reference. L. H., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—By young Japanese; good English; best references. H. M., Japanese Christian Institute, 54 Sands Street, Brooklyn.

BUTLER.—First-class; French; honest, sober, willing, obliging; city or country; good city references. 411 4th Av.

BUTLER.—By competent man; best city recommendations; last employer will recommend. J., Box 367 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By young Englishman; good; references. E. P., care of Whitehouse, 308 West 26th St.

Amusements.

DALY'S

Under the management of AUGUSTIN DALY,
Special engagement of
MRS. POTTER,
MR. BELLEW,
and production of the picturesque and romantic drama, the last successful Parisian novelty,
LE COLLIER DE LA REINE,
(The Queen's Necklace.)
EVERY NIGHT AT 8. Mrs. Potter as Marie Antoinette, Mrs. Potter as Olivia, Mr. Bellew as Cardinal Rohan, and Mr. William Redmund, Mr. Ward, Mr. St. Maur, Miss Haswell, Miss Hosford, &c.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

PALMER'S	EVENINGS AT	DELLA FOX
PALMER'S	8:15.	DELLA FOX
PALMER'S	Enormous Success.	DELLA FOX
PALMER'S		DELLA FOX
PALMER'S	FLEUR-DE-LIS	DELLA FOX
PALMER'S	FLEUR-DE-LIS	DELLA FOX
PALMER'S	FLEUR-DE-LIS	DELLA FOX
PALMER'S	Goodwin & Furst's	DELLA FOX
PALMER'S	Opera.	DELLA FOX
PALMER'S	Matinée Saturday.	DELLA FOX

ABBEY'S THEATRE, B'way, cor. 38th St. Seat sale begins this morning.
Francis Wilson.
Presenting next Monday Sullivan and Burnaud's latest comic opera,
THE CHIEFTAIN.

KOSTER & BIAL'S
Roof Garden.
Last Week.
MONDAY, SEPT. 9, OPENING OF REGULAR MUSIC HALL SEASON.

Hoyt's Theatre.
24th St., near Broadway. Evgs., 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
MR. ROBERT HILLIARD in New Society Comedy.
LOST—24 HOURS,
and the curtain raiser, THE LITTLEST GIRL

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. B'way & 35th St. Whitney Opera Co. in Ev'g 8:15, Sat. Mat. 2.
THE GREAT SUCCESS
ROB ROY.

AMERICAN THEATRE. Matinée Saturday. Reserved Seats, Orchestra Circle & Balcony, 50c.
TO-NIGHT,
THE GREAT DIAMOND ROBBERY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. A MARVELOUS SUCCESS.
"THE SPORTING DUCHESS."
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Eve. 8.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Ev., 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2.
THIRLBY.
NEXT WEEK—THOMAS KEENE.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
THE PASSING SHOW.
Next Week—Lewis Morrison in Faust.

CANARY & LEDERER'S CASINO & Roof Garden. THE MERRY WORLD. To-night! Mat. Sat. Roof Garden to-night—Star varieties, 7 to 12.

BASEBALL—POLO GROUNDS, 3:45 P. M. TO-DAY. CLEVELAND vs. NEW-YORK. Pittsburg to-morrow.

MANHATTAN BEACH
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
KERKER'S ORCHESTRA (50)..3:30, 7.10
RICE'S BURLESQUERS, "1492".9 P. M.
PAIN'S FIREWORKS.....8:15 P. M.
RICE'S CIRCUS CARNIVAL..3:30 and 9:00
GREAT BICYCLE TRACK.....open all day

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN.
LAST WEEK.
EVERY EVENING, 8:15 TO 12.
Haines & Pettingill, Pattie Henry, Judge Brothers, Press Eldridge, Foreman and West, Sartori and Elise, John and Harry Dillon, Eulalie, La Porte Sisters, Lillian Green, Jessie Prince, Brooks, Denton & Ossman.
Gustave D'Aquin and Enlarged Orchestra. Admission, 50c.; reserved seats, $1; boxes, $6. In the event of rain, performance in Concert Hall.

GARDEN THEATRE. Mr. A. M. Palmer, Sole Manager. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Evenings at 8:15.
21st Week Du Maurier's
Trilby
Dramatized by Paul M. Potter.

PROCTOR'S
PLEASURE PALACE. 58th St., bet. Lex. & 3d Avs. Vaudeville Noon to 12 P. M.
Geo. Lockhart's Original Comic Elephants.
Miss Billie Barlow; W. T. Carleton; 40 Others.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Ev'ge at 8. Matinée Saturday 2.
"Two Orphans, with a dash of Carmen."—Adv.

The City of Pleasure.

Standard Theatre.
ONLY this week.
The Original Cast. CHARLEY'S AUNT.
Evenings, 8:30. Matinée Saturday at 2.
SEPT. 9—THE CAPITOL, by Augustus Thomas.

LYCEUM THEATRE...4th Av. and 23d St.
LYCEUM THEATRE...at 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2.
E. H. SOTHERN
E. H. SOTHERN
IN THE PRISONER OF ZENDA.

Broadway Theatre. Mgr. Mr. T. H. French. Evenings at 8. Mat. Sat. at 2.
THE BIG SUCCESS,
PRINCESS BONNIE.

GARRICK.
E. M. & JOSEPH HOLLAND.
To-night at 8:30.
A MAN WITH A PAST.

14TH ST. THEATRE. NEAR 6TH AV. Best Seats, $1. Mats. Wed. and Sat.
IN OLD KENTUCKY.

EDEN MUSEE.
World in Wax and Grand Concerts.
Alfred E. Aarons' Gaiety Theatre, B'way 2:15—2 Performances Daily—8:15. & 29th St.
ZELLA NICOLAUS and the WHITE CROOK

THE "SHORT-AD" PAGE.

That Child's Questions.

From The Philadelphia Call.

Every expression of the child showed eager curiosity. On the way down town the boy frequently and persistently asked questions.

Finally the car passed Baldwin's, and the youngster caught a glimpse of a locomotive boiler outside.

"Papa, papa, what is that?" he cried.

"That's a locomotive boiler, my son."

Thus answered, the juvenile was lost in reverie. He was thinking it over.

"Did you say that was a locomotive boiler, papa?" he suddenly blurted out.

"Of course, I said so."

"Well, why do they boil locomotives?"

Pupils' Replies.

From Harper's Round Table.

The following extracts are from examination papers recently handed in at a public school in Connecticut:

From what animals do we get milk? From the camel and the milkman.

The hen is covered with feathers. With what is the cat covered? The cat is covered with fleas.

Name an animal that has four legs and a long tail. A mosquito.

Name two kinds of nuts. Peanuts and forget-me-nuts.

Just the Thing.

From Judge.

Woman—I want to buy a book for a little Boston boy. Have you anything you can recommend?

Clerk—Yes, ma'am. We have just received "Jack and the Beanstalk" in words of five syllables.

Not in His Line.

From The Boston Transcript.

They were telling of books that they had read, and the man with the high forehead asked what the other thought of the "Origin of Species."

The other said he had'nt read it. "In fact," he added, "I'm not interested in financial subjects."

His Specialty.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

"You say he is a promoter? What is his line, do you know?"

"I couldn't say positively, but I have a suspicion that he deals mostly in filling for pneumatic tires."

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a first-class Swedish couple in a private family or clubhouse; city or country; both thoroughly competent in performing their duties; can do marketing and take full charge; best city reference. C. L., Box 258 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By man and wife, (Swedes;) both efficient servants in their respective duties; faithful and trustworthy; wife can take full charge of kitchen, husband the entire charge of dining room floor; long city reference. A. H., Box 371 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a young German; age, 23; competent in his business; second butler or valet in first

HARMONY PLAN FAVORED

Kings County Regular Democrats Decide to Seek Unity.

LIVELY DEBATE ON THE RESOLUTIONS

Executive Committee to Do All It Can for Union—Mr. Shepard's Followers and Their Plan of Action.

The Democratic General Committee of Kings County, which met last evening in the Athenaeum, Atlantic Avenue and Clinton Street, Brooklyn, ratified the action of the Executive Committee taken the previous night, looking toward harmony with the other Democratic organization, and authorized the Executive Committee to appoint a committee to confer with the other organibation with a view to settling upon a basis of unity in the coming campaign.

The large assembly hall of the Athenaeum was crowded with delegates to the General Committee when Chairman James D. Bell rapped with his gavel for order. No time was wasted on preliminaries, but as soon as possible Chairman Bernard J. York of the Executive Committee took the floor.

Mr. York said that at the request of the Executive Committee he would read the resolutions adopted at its meeting. The New-York Times of yesterday told of these resolutions. They provided that primaries be held in all the districts, that the Inspectors should be divided between the two warring Democratic factions, and that such Inspectors should be appointed by the Chairman or a committee of the Democratic State Committee, or by the Democratic Commissioners in the Board of Elections of Brooklyn. It was further resolved that steps be taken to bring about harmony in the Democratic organizations of the county. Mr. York moved the adoption of the report.

It was moved that the resolutions be voted upon separately. The motion was not seconded, and Assistant District Attorney Callahan amended by moving that all except the harmony resolution be voted upon at once. This proposition was accepted.

Robert Stewart made an attack upon the State Democratic Committee because of the rules which it had imposed upon the County Committee which, he said, was the reason it was now impossible to harmonize with the other organizations.

"I believe," he said, "in ignoring the State Committee."

Ex-Sheriff Courtney said he was in favor of throwing open primaries and conventions to all Democrats, and of receiving the other organization with open arms.

The question on the harmony resolution was then discussed. It was proposed that, instead of letting the Executive Committee appoint the harmony committee, that committee should be appointed by the Chair and consist of seven members selected from the General Committee at large.

Luke Stapleton argued that the Executive Committee was elected to represent the General Committee, and the suggested amendment was open to distrust.

"It is idle for us who have suffered two defeats to stand on technicalities," he said; "we must do all we can to bring about unity of action."

Assistant District Attorney Callahan defended the proposition to put the matter in the hands of the General Committee.

"There's no more love for harmony in the Executive Committee," he said, "than in the General Committee."

Bernard J. York said this was not a matter of sentiment.

"There is no sentiment involved," he said. "It is a matter of practical business and practical politics. The point is this: If we are to approach this question, we should do so as practical politicians. The Executive Committee is a large body. It is a delegation of a power to confer with the opposing organization, and when its subcommittee reports upon its success, it will be necessary for the Executive Committee to pass upon its work. We are dealing with practical men, and we must do so in a practical way. Let us set the example of practicing charity and unity of action within our fold. Let us instill confidence among ourselves, and let the Executive Committee bring unity about if it can, and if it can't, let us then go about our work in our own way."

Robert Stewart said that if the Executive Committee was to transact all the business of the General Committee he would favor the disbandment of the rest of the General Committee.

"There is no need to confer with the other organization," he said. "We know what they want, and we know what we want, and therefore I am in favor of giving the other organization the same chance we have, to come into our primaries and stand on their own merits."

Mr. Stewart then read a plan of united action. It provides that primaries of both parties be held at the same times and places, and the delegates thus elected sit together in the local conventions, and that one-third of the State Convention delegates be conceded to the other organization.

Ex-Judge Courtney said he favored the resolution offered by the Executive Committee.

Warden Patrick Hayes said if Mr. Stewart's proposition to disband the General Committee should be adopted, there would be no room for Mr. Stewart in any body. He accused Mr. Stewart of inconsistency.

Mr. Stewart's substitute was overwhelmingly voted down, and the original resolution was carried unanimously. It is as follows:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the General Committee be and is hereby authorized and directed to take all necessary steps to bring about a unity of action among Democratic organizations in this county, and that the Executive Committee meet on Sept. 5, instant, for the purpose of compliance with this resolution.

Primaries were then fixed for Sept. 27 for the elections of delegates to City, Aldermen, County, Senatorial, and Assembly Conventions, and open primaries for the election of delegates to the State Convention on Sept. 16.

The places for holding the Assembly District Conventions were announced and the committee adjourned.

SEPARATE PRIMARIES, ANYWAY.

Shepard Democrats So Decide, but Are Not Averse to a Conference.

Edward M. Shepard, the leader of the organization known as the Democratic Party in Kings County, in an interview yesterday in his office, 111 Broadway, with a reporter for The New-York Times as to the action of the Executive Committee of the "regulars," said:

"I have only this to say: We have been and are at all times ready to meet and confer with any Democratic organization concerning any proposition that may be consistently considered by us regarding the welfare of the Democratic Party. As already decided, we will hold our own primaries and send our own delegates to the convention."

George Foster Peabody, Chairman of the General Committee of the Democratic Party in Kings County, said:

"I do not understand whether they propose to ask a conference with reference to the holding of union primaries or with reference to some agreement as to the representation of the Democratic voters residing in Kings County. If it be the first, then there can be no response, for our General Committee has definitely ordered independent primaries, and I am confident will in no case recede from that position.

"I consider that the resolutions adopted by the Democratic General Committee in Kings County leave opportunity for conferences as to both the State Convention and the united support of suitable candidates for the various offices to be filled this Fall. I think that the temper of the members present at the meeting of our committee was most accurately expressed by the resolution, and that the voters we represent will give a practically unanimous support to the action taken in conformity to those resolutions, but strictly subject to their limitations.

"With reference to the matter of candidates, I may say that so far as I know or so far as I had heard, the sentiment of our body of men is practically unanimous in favor of a candidate for Mayor chosen from among the considerable number of widely known citizens of high character who were in open sympathy with our organization during the campaign of 1894, as well as the campaign of 1893. Neither Judge Gaynor nor his close friends could reasonably object to this very decided preference on our part."

"The resolutions are rather subtle," said Elections Commissioner Charles J. Edwards. "They are written in an ingenious manner, evidently with desire at the bottom to act with good grace and consideration toward the reform body, but there is room to tie a string as big as a towline on the resolutions."

"There is a general desire for harmony," said James D. Bell, Chairman of the General Committee of the Democratic Party of Kings County, "if it can be brought about. I think it can be, eventually. The resolution adopted by our Executive Committee means that an attempt will be made to have a conference of representative men of the regulars and the Shepard men, and our idea is to ascertain the wishes of the Shepard organization, and, if possible, endeavor to meet them.

"I think we have shown a very liberal policy all through. We have suggested that the coming primaries be absolutely open; that no roll books shall be used, but that every Democratic elector be entitled to vote, whether he belongs to the local organization or not.

"I am sure nothing can be fairer than that. We have further offered to divide the Inspectors of Elections equally between the other organizations and our own, but if this is not satisfactory to the Shepard men, we have suggested that the Inspectors of Election be appointed by the Chairman of the State Committee or by a committee of the State Committee, or by the Democratic members of the Board of Elections.

"I can't say I think there is any chance that the two General Committees will act together, but they may act in concert. I regard it the duty of the Democracy to leave no steps untried to effect the end desired. I believe every practical effort for harmony should be made, regardless of factional differences, and it is my opinion that the regular Democracy will not be doing its full duty if it does not exert all the influence it can to bring about such conditions between itself and the followers of Mr. Shepard as will result in a solid Democratic front on election day."

SEVERAL POLICEMEN DISMISSED

A Patrolman Complimented by the Commissioner and Two Roundsmen Promoted —"Green-Goods" Men at Work.

At the meeting of the Police Board yesterday the name of Patrolman George F. Leeson of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station was placed upon the list of merit because he arrested, single-handed, on July 23, three ex-convicts who were committing a burglary at the house of Isaac Fredericks, at 64 Third Avenue. Leeson was at that time detailed for detective duty at the Central Office.

Patrolman Frank Hahn of the Eldridge Street Station, Patrolman James McPartland of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, and Edward Hahn of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station were dismissed from the force. McPartland and Edward Hahn were dismissed for being discovered in liquor stores in full uniform while on duty. The other Hahn was found guilty of being associated with Mrs. Hartoll in the conducting of a disorderly house in Eldridge Street.

Commissoner Andrews offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Controller of the City of New-York be requested to inform the Board of Police Commissioners whether any person or persons claiming to have performed any labor or furnished any material toward the performance or completion of a certain contract between the Police Department of the City of New-York and Messrs. Peters & Heins, for the construction of twelve patrol wagons, dated Feb. 7, 1895, have filed with the Controller of the City of New-York any such notice as is described in the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed May 22, 1878, entitled "An act to secure the payment of laborers, mechanics, traders, and persons furnishing material toward the performance of any public work in the cities of the State of New-York," and if any such notices have been filed, the names of the parties so filing, and the amounts claimed.

Letters were received from Minnesota and Pennsylvania, inclosing "green-goods" circulars sent from this city. The instructions inclosed with the circulars read: "Be sure to telegraph to G. W. Pitt, 314 Central Park." The letters were referred to Acting Chief Conlin for action. The address given is in the West One Hundredth Street Precinct, which is commanded by Acting Captain Cooney.

In executive session, the Commissioners dismissed from the force Patrolman Charles Jacob of the Morrisania Station for being absent from duty five days without leave. The dismissed policeman was formerly a well-known Central Office Detective Sergeant. He got in trouble with the Parkhurst society some time ago through arresting a burglar. He was arrested for complicity at the time, but no case was found against him. Recently he was reduced to the ranks. He sent in his resignation to the Police Board, but no action was taken upon it, as it is said charges were pending against him.

Capt. Meakim of the High Bridge Station was granted twenty days' vacation.

Roundsmen John F. Flood and William T. Petty were made Acting Sergeants. They were called to Mr. Roosevelt's office, where they were informed of their appointment and complimented.

In executive session the board discussed the police eligible list. No appointments were made, however. The case of Capt. Rakins did not come up for discussion.

A letter was received from Deputy and Acting Commissioner Gibson of the Street Cleaning Department, stating that employes of that department complain that the police do not give them the necessary co-operation in their work. The matter was referred back to Mr. Gibson, with the request that specified acts of police neglect be submitted.

ACCUSED OF SELLING BEER TO A CHILD

Patrick Connolly and Joseph Canesi Held for Trial.

Policemen Miller and Gunson of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station were assigned by Capt. Strauss last Friday to see if the report was not true that Patrick Connolly was selling liquor to minors at his store, 1,111 First Avenue.

The result was that they arrested Connolly and Joseph Canesi of 905 First Avenue on charges of selling a pint of beer to Annie Carl, twelve years old, of 347 East Sixty-first Street.

The case came up for hearing yesterday in the Yorkville Police Court. The policemen said they saw the child enter the store with an empty beer can. She returned and waited a moment at the door, when Canesi came out and handed her the can full of beer and some change. They tasted the beer and arrested Connolly and Canesi.

At the station house Canesi said that Connolly drew the beer, saying the girl was a good customer, and he could not afford to lose her. He was sent out with the beer and 2 cents change.

In court the girl Annie said she was sent to the place by a strange man. She gave the can to Connolly, who was behind the bar, and then went to the door to wait for the beer. Connolly drew the beer, she said. She had often been to the place, and it was the rule for "little girls to wait on the outside" for their cans.

Canesi said the child did not enter the place, but gave him the can and money in the street. He denied being employed by Connolly.

Connolly and others swore that the girl did not enter the place.

Leonard Bouer, counsel for Connolly, said he thought the case was a "put-up job." To this remark the policemen and Magistrate Kudlich objected strongly.

After again examining the girl in his private room, the Magistrate held the defendants to answer in Special Sessions.

J. R. GARFIELD WITHDREW HIS CHARGE

The Late President's Son Thought a Policeman Had Been Too Rough.

Policeman Fitzgerald arraigned John Belschoff, a bartender in the Sturtevant House, in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, on a charge of being drunk and disorderly, but before the case had proceeded far, James R. Garfield, a son of the late President Garfield, accused the patrolman of unnecessary roughness in arresting the prisoner.

He said the policeman pushed the prisoner violently through the street, and also roughly pulled him away from the station-house railing.

Fitzgerald denied having been rougher than was necessary. He added that Police Commissioner Parker had followed him to the station house when he made the arrest. He was not sure, but he thought the Commissioner had seen the whole occurrence.

The prisoner admitted that he was drunk.

Proprietor Bangs of the Sturtevant House, C. G. Stevens of Pontiac, Mich., and I. Johnson testified that the policeman had not been too rough.

When Mr. Garfield learned that the prisoner had been very noisy before his arrest, he withdrew his accusation. He said he had appeared from disinterested motives. He had not been a witness of anything but the arrest and force used to lock the unwilling prisoner up at the station.

Belschoff was fined $3.

SARATOGA'S FLORAL FETE

Gov. Morton Will Review the Parade and Attend the Ball.

PRAYING FOR FINE WEATHER TO-DAY

All Saratoga Enthusiastic Over the Fete — Sixty Carriages and Floats Will Be in the Parade.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 4.—Gov. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton arrived at the United States Hotel to-night, where they were called upon by a large number of prominent visitors and residents. The Governor will to-morrow take part in and review the great floral fête parade. Both the Governor and Mrs. Morton will attend the floral ball in the evening.

Saratoga has worked itself up to a high state of excitement and enthusiasm over to-morrow's floral demonstration. Sixty carriages and floats, a cavalcade of horsemen, the Saratoga Citizens' Corps, and over 600 bicycles will be in line. All Saratoga is praying for fine weather to-morrow.

Among the late arrivals from New-York City are F. Crawford, T. L. Poulson, D. D., Mrs. F. Crawford, J. C. Crawford, Mrs. T. L. Poulson, T. C. Bray, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Pritchard, Mr. and Mrs. J. Miller, G. W. Boillon, Miss M. Rodar, Miss M. Kentler, I. C. Vieder, J. H. Laird, J. Bogardus, Mr. and Mrs. Beard, M. F. Giles, J. McKee, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bellamy, T. Barrett, Dr. and Mrs. A. E. Gallant, J. Ravensburg, Miss Welden, C. G. Gouch, Mr. and Mrs. J. Madden, Mrs. Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Billings, Mrs. Just, D. W. Lozier, W. Smith, Mrs. D. C. Lyon, G. Getlin, H. C. Taylor, W. D. Leighton, J. Allen, Miss E. L. Charles, Miss Clark, Mrs. E. L. Charles, W. A. Gaye, Dr. L. D. Buckley, Miss Hoe, W. A. Hoe, Jr., Miss A. D. Hart, R. L. Joseph, Miss Z. Solomon, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Amidon, Mrs. A. Phelps Stokes, Miss E. Phelps Stokes, Miss Phelps Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. B. Hackett, Mr. and Mrs. A. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Bean, Mrs. E. W. Gallet, A. C. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Leopez, J. M. Townsend.

Mrs. W. A. Hoe, Mrs. C. Hoe, Mr. and Mrs. D. McLean, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Hart, Mrs. L. Joseph, A. M. Williams, Miss N. E. Pearsall, Miss Clark, Mrs. W. H. Hall, Miss H. S. Curtis, Miss C. C. Curtis, D. O. Auperman, H. M. Hall, W. S. Logan, Dr. Grace P. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. F. Peterson, H. J. Leary, R. Hicks, Miss A. Schmidt, Mrs. Bunderford, Mrs. W. H. Clark, Mrs. M. C. Hubois, Dr. and Mrs. A. E. Gallant, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Schmidt, I. A. Punderford, J. C. Punderford, J. McMasters, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Levy, J. E. Howard, M. Steinthal, J. H. Clayton, Mrs. J. H. Tyndale, Mrs. W. Pickhardt, Mrs. C. H. Herbert, O. Howitz, Mr. and Mrs. M. Culbert.

From Brooklyn: Mr. and Mrs. G. Weightman, Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Coles, C. S. Darby, J. Rhett, A. B. Rhett, W. B. Rhett, E. L. Rhett, F. Mapes, J. Robinson, Miss Roomey, Mrs. C. Mickel, C. M. Rider, Miss Mickel, Nellie McLaughlin, P. J. Fahey, H. A. Dawson, A. M. Braddock, W. Lockwood, G. Ransom, N. Benedict, D. Colgan, G. Prescott, C. Cooper, T. Morgan.

From Baltimore: Mrs. J. G. Taylor.

From Washington: Laura R. Clements, Mrs. C. C. Clements, Mrs. W. E. Pegues, Mrs. E. B. Hirst, Miss V. Hirst, F. J. King, Miss C. M. Wright, Miss E. Wright.

The literary and historical festival, auxiliary to the September floral fête, was continued to-day, under the direction of Franklin W. Smith of Boston and Saratoga. This was historical day, and was observed by a large gathering in the Opera House, where addresses were made by Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth of Saratoga and Washington, Col. Walter G. Logan and Mrs. Donald McLean of New-York City, and the Rev. Dr. William Durant of Saratoga. In the convention hall to-night a large audience viewed illustrations in the life of Benjamin Franklin.

NEWPORT

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 4.—Cottagers had a comparatively quiet day; yet there were several beautiful entertainments upon a scale much less extensive than the balls that have been absorbing their attention of late.

Prof. Wisner resumed his French conferences, suspended early in August, the meeting being at the cottage of Mrs. Gray, wife of Judge J. C. Gray.

Mrs. John Cadwalder entertained at luncheon, and this evening pretty dinners were given by Mrs. George Hoffman, Mrs. W. W. Sherman, and Mrs. George Henry Warren, Jr.

The most elaborate entertainment of the day was the picnic given at Vancleuse by Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Havemeyer. Their guests were driven out in coaches provided by the host. Others went out in their own conveyances. It was a delightful day for a country picnic, and the company played baseball and lawn tennis, and danced, William K. Vanderbilt kindly lending his orchestra from the Valiant for the occasion. Among the guests were Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, the Misses Bilght, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Elliot, Mr. and Mrs. Butler Duncan, Grafton Cushing, Miss Grace Wilson, Mrs. Michael H. Herbert, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Grace Vanderbilt, Miss Evelyn Burden, Townsend Burden, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Chandler, William K. Vanderbilt, R. T. Wilson, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Perry Tiffany, and Lady Rachel and Lady Eileen Windham-Quinn.

To-day's arrivals at the cottages include the Rev. Edward Judson, D. D., and Miss Bessie Judson of New-York, guests of Mr. and Mrs. Philips Taggart; and Charles Schofield of Boston, visiting George Schofield.

Other prominent arrivals to-day were Mr. and Mrs. Lee Stone, J. W. Baldwin, Miss Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Danforth, St. Louis; Mrs. Charles R. Knowles, Miss Knowles, Albany; Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Breed, New-Britain, Conn.; W. Dreckell, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hurd, Des Moines; F. A. Strauss, William J. Bowe, W. Arrowsmith, New-York; Mrs. George H Corliss, Miss Corliss, Pawtucket; Mrs. M. R. Wooley, Mr. and Mrs. John Carry, Mrs. Stephen A. Welling, Miss M. Welling, Detroit; Mr. and Mrs. William A. Wilson, Boston; Clarence Woolley, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Dumont, George A. McKay, W. M. Whitehead, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. George B. Orr, Kansas City; Capt. G. P. Cotton, United States Navy, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Leon G. Gibert, John F. Tobin, New-Orleans; Alfred E. Bissell, V. C. Leslie, Narragansett Pier; R. L. Ashland, Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren of New-York to-day purchased additional ground adjoining their villa, Sea Field, on Ocean Avenue, and will at once make their lawns more extensive. The tract is about 550 by 586 feet, and was purchased of Lucie R. Casidy of Albany.

Count Bela Zichy of Austria left for New-York to-day and sails for Austria next week. Before leaving, he took occasion to deny the report of his engagement to Mrs. Fernando Yznaga.

To-day's arrivals at Conanicut include Charlotte B. Merriam, Waterbury, Conn.; Miss Edith Haydock, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Haydock, Miss M. H. Armstrong, Miss Levick, John P. B. Sinkler, W. W. Justice, Jr., Theodore Justice, Miss Justice, S. Spencer Miller, Lucien H. Alexander, W. L. Dubois, Charles L. Stowell, Philadelphia; Daniel Webster, W. S. Cummerford, Providence; A. F. De Land, G. B. Dandy, Miss Mary G. Passmore, Miss R. G. Slosser, Mr. and Mrs. George J. Kilgore, the Rev. C. W. De Lyon Nichols, New-York; Duncan Jay, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Kilgen, St. Louis; C. M. Clark, E. R. Dickerson, Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lad, Miss A. W. Pentland, Washington; Mrs. Joseph Butler, Joseph A. Butler, Miss Florence Butler, Cincinnati; Winthrop Sargent, Boston; Thomas L. Raymond, East Orange; Judge Marcus Beach, H. McBride, Jersey City; and C. J. Brownell, Newark.

LENOX

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 4.—It has been another typical Autumnal day in Lenox, although considerably warmer than yesterday. The various cottagers are constantly having additions to their house parties, and by the time Mrs. Barclay's ball takes place, Friday evening, nearly all the country houses will have their quota of guests. The large number already here are greatly enjoying the magnificent scenery from the hilltops of Lenox.

It is expected that the Duke of Marlborough will be in Lenox within a week. He will, of course, be a great lion in Lenox society, as he has been in Newport, and will be given a round of entertainments of all sorts. He will probably be here the week of the golf tournament, which promises to be the gayest week Lenox has ever had.

F. L. Stetson, the former law partner of President Cleveland in New-York, has been spending a few days in Lenox with his friend, the Rev. Dr. Grosvenor. He drove to Williamstown while here. He is familiar with Berkshire County, as he is a graduate of Williams College, and frequently attends its commencement exercises.

Count Vinci of the Italian Legation arrived to-day. He and Marquis de Montagliari will remain through the Lenox season. This is the first time either of these distinguished Italians has visited the Berkshire Hills.

Mrs. Alfred Devereux will give a dinner party of a dozen covers to-morrow night. Mr. and Mrs. Devereux are among the best entertainers in Lenox, and Plumsted is a very delightful place to visit.

Members of the Anson Stokes Phelps family came down from Saratoga to-day, and are at Shadowbrook.

Baron Hermann, who has been spending a few days in Amherst, returned to Lenox to-day.

Mrs. J. P. Richardson and Edmond Richardson of New-Orleans arrived in Lenox today, to remain for several weeks. They are greatly delighted with the Berkshire hills, which they are seeing for the first time.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert K. Root of Buffalo arrived to-day, and are making their first tour of the county.

William H. Frothingham and John W. Raymond of Brooklyn have just arrived in Lenox, and will remain for several days. Among other Brooklyn people who are making their first trp to the Berkshire hills are C. M. Blackman and Daniel T. Merritt.

Prof. Bliss Perry of Princeton was in Lenox to-day with a party of friends. His father has been a Professor in Williams more than forty years.

The golf links were crowded with players to-day, as they were yesterday. Among those who went the rounds were Mr. H. P. Rogers, Joseph W. Burden, J. Egmont Schermerhorn, and Parkman Shaw. These men went round with Philip Honeyman. They were practicing and no scores were kept. Among the young women who went round were the Misses Ives, Miss Emily Sloane, the Misses Barnes, and a number of others who are practicing for the cup.

BAR HARBOR

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 4.—To-day has been an exceedingly quiet one in Bar Harbor. The regular Wednesday evening dinner and dance was omitted to-night, the managers of the Kebo Valley Club reserving their efforts for the grand dinner and ball to be given there Saturday night, which will wind up the season's gayety at Kebo.

Herbert Harriman gave a delightful luncheon to-day at Kebo. The floral decorations were tasteful, consisting of an oval centrepiece of pink asters, with maidenhair ferns. Those in the party were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Paton, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Harriman, Miss Harrison, Mrs. Alexander, William Laimbeer, Mr. Paddock, J. C. McCoy, Mr. Livingston, Miss Sard, Miss Cutting, and Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green.

Mrs. E. Shieffelin Blois of New-York gave a large card party at one of the principal hotels this evening. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Harriman, Miss Konwiton, Miss Madeline Knowlton, Frederick May, R. F. Phifer, Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Miss Keyser, Miss Van Nest, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fry. A dinner was served in the beautiful little dining hall about 11 o'clock, and altogether the evening was spent in a most enjoyable manner.

Prof. George A. Bartlett, Principal of the Normal Art School of Massachusetts, left for Boston to-day.

Among the society people who have come to spend a few days in September are A. D. Walker, Augustus Post, Brooklyn, N. Y.; J. J. Woodward, Washington, D. C.; Austin Walker, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Gardiner, Mr. and Mrs. J. Parker Kuhn, Mr. and Mrs. J. Chengere, Miss Daisy Teague, George Cary Eggleston, New-York; Mrs. Edmund Lee, Charles Smith, Philadelphia; Owen F. Aldis, Owen W. Aldis, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. E. Whitaker, Miss Emma C. Whitaker, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. Isaac Cushing, Miss Cushing, and A. W. Farmington, Boston.

LONG BRANCH

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 4.—Henry Meinhard and family, who have been summering at West End, returned to New-York to-day.

The only Summer hotels remaining open this week here are the United States, Elberon, West End, and Hollywood.

The Scarboro Hotel closed its doors for the season to-day.

The military and old-time telegraphers from all over the country, who expect to hold a convention in New-York about the 10th of this month, are booked at "Jaeger's," this place, to participate in a big dinner on Sept. 12. They will land here by special boat from New-York.

Charles Standish, forty-five years old, died here this morning. He was a direct descendant of Capt. Miles Standish of Puritan fame.

To-day's guests at the United States Hotel include J. J. Rulen, J. H. Robinson, J. W. Jackson, Miss Anna McCord, Joseph F. Cordier, James F. Delamater and wife, Z. S. Sampson, New-York; Mrs. Paul Lassier and Mrs. Valoes, Montreal, Canada; Miss M. Seymour, Joe Howe, F. G. Benson, Bloomfield; Mr. and Mrs. R. Stuart Miller, Orange, N. J.

Other guests who arrived here to-day were E. Rosefeld, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. M. Goldsmith, R. Goldsmith, Scranton, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Allen, Lovington, Ky.; Mrs. S. J. Drue, Mrs. Benjamin F. Tilghman, Herbert Millett, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Eyre, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. H. Marion Sims, W. O. Horn, I. Klausner, G. B. Tripler, Simon Schlesinger, C. F. Beatty, Sr., Miss Laura Morris, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Cole, S. M. Casgill, W. B. Merrick and wife of New-York, Frank Meson Brown, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. C. K. Offield, James R. Offield, Chicago, Ill.; Clark T. Britts, Cleveland, Ohio.

MORE NOISE IN LUDLOW STREET JAIL

Alleged Counterfeiters Greet a United States Commissioner with Yells.

United States Commissioner Perry of Washington, D. C., was the innocent cause of another outbreak by the noise makers in Ludlow Street Jail yesterday afternoon. Mr. Perry went to the jail to look over the interior and make a report to the United States Attorney General.

There are about seven counterfeiters in the jail, and they, in some way, learned of the Commissioner's presence, and they at once began to kick at their doors and make unearthly yells.

The noise became so terrific that crowds began to gather in the street about the jail, and for a time the Warden was in doubt as to what would be the result. He finally decided not to send for the police, unless traffic was blocked in the street.

The Commissioner, on leaving the jail, said that he did not care to say how he had found things, and that he would make a report in due season to the Attorney General.

The noise was resumed again as the Commissioner stepped out, but the Warden did not send for the police. Soon afterward the prisoners became quiet again.

THE PEQUOD CLUB OUTING

Tammany Braves Have a Jovial Day at College Point.

The members of the Pequod Club assembled at their house, 267 West Twenty-fifth Street, yesterday morning, marched to the foot of West Twenty-second Street, and there boarded the iron steamboat Sirius, and sailed away for College Point, L. I., where, at Donnelly's Pavilion, dinner was served.

The day was passed with athletic games, while speaking was a feature of the later programme.

Among those present were Louis Munezinger, Frank Goodwin, John B. McGoldrick, Arthur D. Williams, Albert Hall, ex-Judge Brown, Judge Joseph H. Stover, ex-Excise Commissioner Dalton, ex-Assemblyman Louis Drypolcher, ex-Assemblyman James H. Southworth, Peter Dooling, ex-Police Justice Daniel F. McMahon, and ex-Police Justice Ryan.

The club returned to this city at 8:30 o'clock last evening, and formed in four battalions, each headed by a band, and marched to its clubhouse.

Complaints About the Water Supply.

Controller Fitch, at a meeting of the Sinking Fund Commission yesterday, in the Mayor's office, presented a number of petitions from members of the New-York Real Estate Exchange, nearly all the hotel keepers, and owners of high buildings in the lower part of the city, stating that the water pressure and supply were not what they should be, and asking that some action be taken. It was decided to have a public hearing on the subject next Wednesday.

SPELLMAN'S HATS

Are Worn by Correct Dressers.

Fall Styles Now Ready.

Best in Quality.

Lowest in Price.

Corner Park Row and Chambers St.

(109, 111, 113 Park Row; 3, 5 Chambers St.)

GREAT DAY IN SAYVILLE

Firemen from the South Shore Work Hard for Prizes and Glory.

HOSPITALITY, BUNTING, AND BANDS

Festival Next in Importance to Christmas Observed by the Whole Countryside--The Winning Companies.

SAYVILLE, L. I., Sept. 4.—Some of the volunteer firemen in Suffolk County are fat, and some are thin. Some are tall, and others are stout. But nobody who came here to-day and witnessed the tenth annual tournament of the Suffolk County Volunteer Firemen's Association went away without being convinced that whether the South Shore laddies be thick or thin, short or long, they are all as limber as india rubber and as tough as hickory.

They climber ladders as nimbly as cats, they ran with their engines and hose carts like a streak of lightning, and, when they pointed the nozzle of their hose toward the sky, it was evident the sun was in great danger of having his spots washed off in double-quick time.

Next to Christmas, the annual firemen's tournament is the greatest event on Long Island. It has been so for years, and one look at sober old Sayville to-day, decked out in bunting from end to end of her shaded streets, and crowded to the housetops with enthusiastic men, women, and children, was enough to convince the most skeptical that the firemen's tournament will hold the second place on the calendar of festivals for years to come.

It is a pleasure to say that Sayville rose to the occasion. Her citizens decked their cottages with flags galore, and her tidy housewives set tables in the front yards and spread daintily thereon a toothsome assortment of clam chowder, doughnuts, jelly cake, sandwiches, and tobasco sauce. Her brawny baymen came forth and lustily, not to say vociferously, called attention on every corner to the edible qualities of raw clams and oysters, and soda water fountains sizzed everywhere among the dusty shrubbery. There were hand organs, merry-go-rounds, and peanuts by the bushels, and the hacks and the fakers got tangled up together.

The day was perfect. All the pretty girls in Suffolk County flocked here to see the tournament. They were themselves a sight to see, and, as they tripped up on the grand stand, with one-dollar reserved seat checks in their gloved hands, the assembled hosts of gallant firemen cheered and doffed their caps. The fair sex were banked like great masses of gay flowers, tier above tier.

First of all was the parade. It was to have started at 11 o'clock, but in some way or other there were so many firemen, and there was so much preliminary hand-shaking to be done among old friends who hadn't seen one another since the last tournament, it was high noon before the procession began.

It was a fine procession. It started away off down the shaded street, and the music of the bands was heard from the grand stand long before the firemen came into view. At last, they emerged from the foliage, and as they marched up past the grand stand and under the bridge, on which were the judges and specially invited guests, 5,000 onlookers split the air with cheers. Here are the companies, just as they came down the street:

Babylon Hook and Ladder Company, 12 men.
Storm Engine Company of Babylon, 20 men.
Phoenix Hose Company of Babylon, 12 men.
The Junior Hook and Ladder Company of Babylon, 18 men.
Breslau Engine Company, No. 1, 18 men.
Liberty Hose Company of Lindenhurst, 20 men.
Union Hook and Ladder Company of Lindenhurst, 25 men.
The Junior Union Hook and Ladder Company of Lindenhurst, 14 men.
Amity Hook and Ladder Company, 20 men.
Amity Hose Company, 16 men.
Dauntless Hose Company of Amityville, 22 men.
Bellport Hook and Ladder Company, 27 men.
Honey Bee Engine Company of Patchogue, 20 men.
Union Hook and Ladder Company of Patchogue, 26 men.
Euclid Hose Company of Patchogue, 22 men.
The Juvenile Hose Company of Patchogue, 12 men.
Wideawake Engine Company of Freeport, 25 men.
Excelsior Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, of Freeport, 18 men.
Vigilant Hose Company of Freeport, 17 men.
Excelsior Hook and Ladder Company, No. 2, of Freeport, 22 men.
Ever Ready Hose Company of Freeport, 18 men.
Protection Hose Company of Hempstead, 28 men.
Agawam Engine Company of Southampton, 28 men.
Southampton Hook and Ladder Company, 35 men.
Agawam Hose Company, 14 men.
The Junior Hook and Ladder Company of Southold, 28 men.
Red Bird Engine Company of Riverhead, 20 men.
Riverhead Hook and Ladder Company, 22 men.
Rough and Ready Hose Company of Riverhead, 19 men.
Blue Point Hook and Ladder Company, 25 men.
Eagle Hook and Ladder Company of Southold, 27 men.
Bayport Hose Company, 16 men.
East Islip Hook and Ladder Company, 36 men.
S. T. Peters Hose Company of East Islip, 18 men.
Bohemia Hook and Ladder Company, 21 men.
Islip Hook and Ladder Company, 18 men.
Protection Hose Company of Islip, 14 men.
Bayshore Hose Company, 19 men.
West Sayville Hook and Ladder Company, 30 men.
West Sayville Hose Company, 16 men.
Resolute Hose Company of Sayville, 17 men.
Eagle Hose Company of Greenport, 16 men.
Neptune Engine Company of Greenport, 16 men.
Relief Hose Company of Greenport, 19 men.
Phoenix Hook and Ladder Company of Greenport, 24 men.

Ahead of this large and glittering line of brave firemen and their highly polished apparatus rode Grand Marshal Robert Holmes. Sprinkled along through the procession were a dozen South Side bands, every one of which played fine music. The salt sea air on the South Shore has a noticeably bracing effect on those who blow their breath through brass musical instruments.

The engines, hose carts, and ladder carriages were all handsomely decorated with flowers. The uniforms of the firemen were of a dozen bright patterns, and every company marched briskly, and in good style. The line was so long that after the head of it had passed the reviewing stand it turned and marched back the street alongside the companies that were still approaching the arch.

The procession over, everybody ate dinner. The judges got sweet corn and apple pie and other delicacies at the hotel. The majority of the visitors had brought dinner with them, and the noonday meal was eaten with relish in carriages and under the trees.

The principal part of the tournament began at 2:30 P. M. The following were the officers of the parade and tournament:

Judges.—Dr. M. Skidmore, East Moriches; O. T. Fanning, Port Jefferson; Selah Brewster, Port Jefferson; B. D. Sleight, Sag Harbor; G. I. Howell, Amityville; William H. Beckwith, Greenport; G. C. Adams, Greenport; Frank J. Corwin, Riverhead; Joseph H. Cummings, Long Island City; Dr. E. F. Preston, Amityville.

Timers—R. L. Petty, Bellport; Frank Yetter, Riverhead; H. D. Mott, Greenport.

Starter—Levi L. Howell, Riverhead.

Measurers—Leander Wright, Amityville; William H. Mills, Greenport; Rastus Post, Quogue.

Press Committee—Francis Hoag, Jr., Sayville; L. B. Green, Patchogue; J. A. Canfield, Patchogue; Charles S. Johnson, Bay Shore.

Marshal—Robert Holmes. Aids—Julius Hauser, William Bason, Jr., Williams Edwards, Robert Nunns.

Chief of Police—E. R. Slater.

Executive Committee—Dr. G. A. Robinson, Walter L. Suydam, Henry Otto, Paul Groh, Carl Rademaker, Robert Holmes, Edward Preston, Harry Ohisen, Julius Hauser, Morris J. Terry, W. N. Raynor, Frederick Ockers, Ellsworth Crum, William Y. Benjamin, Frank Gerard, William Edwards,

Thursday
September 5-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

EX-MAYOR HEWITT'S VIEW

Erie Canal Should Be Improved and Taken Away from Politics.

HE DOES NOT FAVOR A SHIP CANAL

Thinks It Would Demoralize the Business of This City—A Good Word for the Nicaragua Canal.

Great interest continues to be manifested in commercial and engineering circles anent the proposition made by The New-York Times that it would be wiser to build a ship canal connecting Lake Erie and the Hudson rather than expend $9,000,000 upon improving and deepening the Erie, Oswego, and Champlain Canals.

Ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt was seen yesterday by a reporter for The New-York Times and was asked for an expression of opinion on the subject. The ex-Mayor, who was seated at a big desk covered with papers and documents, in his office in Burling Slip, cheerfully complied, "for," said he, "even if I don't agree with all the views of The Times I am sure it will give me the credit of having the courage of my convictions." Then, leaning back in his chair and shading his eyes with his hands, Mr. Hewitt said:

"I have read the article in The Times of Aug. 29 in reference to a ship canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson with very great attention and profound interest. The Times is entitled to commendation for having brought the matter thus prominently and early to the attention of the people of the State of New-York, who are to pass upon the Constitutional amendment next November appropriating $9,000,000 for the improvement of the present canal.

"This is a large sum of money, but the State is rich enough and its citizens are intelligent enough to spend it without hesitation if it will accomplish the object intended. The people of this State are justly proud of the Erie Canal as the greatest achievement of the present century and as the main source of the development in population and wealth which has come to the city and the Nation since it was opened in 1824. Moreover, it is a monument to the genius, foresight, and transcendent ability of De Witt Clinton, who, I am sorry to say, has no other monument in this State worthy of his inestimable services. If the canal had lost its usefulness, it might well be preserved as a memorial of the genius of the fathers who conceived and executed so great and beneficent an enterprise.

"But it has not lost its usefulness, it has merely lost its capacity to earn revenue, and must therefore be maintained at the expense of the taxpayers. Any additional money expended upon it will, to the extent of the interest at least, be an additional burden upon the public treasury. The question to be answered is whether the canal is worth this expenditure, not from a sentimental but from a practical point of view. I answer without hesitation that the canal is worthy of preservation for the good that it still does to the State, and in my judgment a reasonable expenditure such as is proposed will be amply reproductive by the saving which will accrue to the citizens of the State by the reduced rates of transportation in all their business, whether by railroad of canal.

"The function of the canal now is that of a fly wheel, economizing power when otherwise it would be lost, and supplying it when it is required. It has become the regulator of the prices of freight, which otherwise would be subject to very great fluctuation and produce very great disturbance in business. Moreover, by carrying the raw materials of industry freely to the manufacturers it has developed and sustained a vast amount of industry along the line of the canal, which if left dependent upon the railways would be subjected to higher charges, and thus be made less efficient and possibly finally destroyed. The State cannot, therefore, afford to dispense with the canal.

"Unfortunately, the canal has been under political administration, and it is now an object lesson of the folly of the interference of politics with business. I am informed that the prism of the canal is now filled up to the extent of two feet, thus interfering with the loads which could be carried by the boats and making the transportation business entirely unprofitable. Such a condition of affairs is disgraceful to the State, and it is unfortunate that the officials who have permitted it to occur cannot be punished as they deserve to be. The effect of filling up the prism of the canal is to reduce the speed at which the boats can travel. The cleaning out of the canal and its enlargement will raise the rate of speed to five miles, and probably six miles, an hour. This will involve, however, steam towage, which would injure the canal banks at that rate of speed. Hence it will be desirable, if not necessary, to substitute a better mode of haulage. Providentially, this is made feasible by the electric power at Niagara Falls. There is no doubt the cost of transportation can be greatly reduced and speed nearly doubled by the substitution of electric haulage for steam and horse power. The experiment is soon to be tried, and the result is not doubtful. Contemporaneous with this improvement comes the introduction of steel barges, which can carry greater loads with less resistance. These two elements will restore the Erie Canal, in my opinion, to much of its old usefulness, and every interest in this State will be greatly promoted by this improvement.

"I am quite clear, therefore, that the proposed expenditure of $9,000,000 upon the canal is wise and ought to be made if it can be properly guarded and placed under the control of competent and honest men. Otherwise the present scandal will only be magnified and the people of this State will have again proof that we are not capable of administering public highways with the same economy and efficiency as they are managed under other forms of government. The canals in France and in Germany are in admirable condition, and, although they have been subjected to the same kind of competition as our canals, they are still kept up and regarded not only as useful, but as worthy of extension into unoccupied territory wherever the route is feasible.

"It seems to me that the present method of administration having demonstrated its failure, ought to be abandoned, and that we might return with advantage to a canal commission such as was recommended and established by De Witt Clinton, and under which the canal was built and managed successfully, so that it repaid its cost in a few years, and actually turned a large amount of money into the Treasury. The State has made the canal free, but it must be remembered that when this was done, it had not cost the State one dollar. It seems to me that the choice of a canal commission should be intrusted to the commercial bodies, such as the Chamber of Commerce of New-York and the Chamber of Commerce of Buffalo, and possibly other Boards of Trade throughout the State. Men can readily be found entirely competent to administer the trust, and there is still patriotism enough in the State to secure such services even without compensation, if necessary. I found no difficulty in securing an able and honest Aqueduct Board for this city. Surely, the State of New-York has hundreds of men within its boundaries who are not only qualified, but would be glad to preserve this great monument of public spirit and this source of public wealth, for the coming generations.

"My conclusion, therefore, is that the people of this State ought to vote the money for the improvement of the canal, and they ought to go further and adopt a constitutional amendment by which politics shall be forever excluded from its management.

"I regret to differ from The Times entirely in regard to the advisability of constructing a ship canal. I do not think that the able writer of the article has given due consideration to the subject. A ship canal can only be profitable where a saving in distance many times the length of the canal to be constructed is obtained. The Suez Canal, by a short cut, saved many thousands of miles in the transit from the East to the West, and vice versa. The North German Canal which has just been opened from the Elbe to Kiel, saves the detour around the Danish Peninsula, and, therefore, is a wise expenditure of money. The Manchester Canal, on the other hand, saves no distance, but it was intended to prevent the breaking of bulk. In that respect it is a failure, and is never likely to be a success. Intelligent men think that the expenditure has been entirely wasted, and, although the City of Manchester is very rich, its financial condition has been very much disturbed by the outlay it was required to make. It was a case in which local pride outran the conclusion of sound judgment.

"The Erie Canal saves no distance, and the saving that would be effected by not breaking bulk would be a distinct loss of business to the city itself for the benefit of the population which resides west of the limits of the State. I cannot see any advantage either to the State or the city in having vessels of 3,000 or 5,000 tons passing by our city without stopping to save a dollar or any useful purpose whatever except for taking on water, which ought to be free, and coal, which the State of New-York does not produce.

"Moreover, the canal would not be available for more than one-half the year. This would be fatal to its success because commerce requires a permanent habitat, and it cannot be carried on successfully six months in the year at New-York and six months in the year at Chicago and Duluth. The Manchester Canal has proved, although it is open all the year, that commercial business when once located cannot be removed without great destruction of property. So far as a ship canal to the lakes is concerned the only effect would be to disrupt the present order of things in New-York and make its business less profitable. I do not think that the business could be actually transferred to the great lakes. If this were done it would injure us, and if it were not done the money would be thrown away.

"From a practical point of view, therefore, I think the construction of a ship canal would be a gigantic blunder. It would cost hundreds of millions of dollars, of which the City of New-York, being one-third of the State, would have to pay its share, to its own injury and possible destruction.

"I do not think that the author of The Times's editorial supposed that the State would undertake this work. Instead, he expected that the Federal Government would either assume the cost or contribute largely to the outlay. Such a course is, to my mind, very greatly to be deprecated. The United States could not, under its Constitution, undertake to construct a ship canal even on the theory that it is a post route. The railways have rendered that position untenable. The Federal Government can improve navigable waters or tributaries of navigable waters, but the Erie Canal is not a navigable water in the sense of the Constitution, and is not a tributary.

"Moreover, if the constitutional solution could be found, the United States would necessarily have jurisdiction over the canal. It could impose tolls and make such restrictions as might be very injurious to the State of New-York. We have seen how great the jealousy is in regard to the growth and wealth of this State. The passage of the law imposing an income tax is proof of the desire of some portions of the country to 'get even' with the people of this State for its superior wealth and great natural advantages. No doubt the Federal Government could control the canal, and it could be used as an instrument of what the demagogues call equalization. It is to be feared that very unexpected and disastrous results might be produced by adverse legislation. At any rate, the States should be very jealous of the enlargement of the power of the central Government in directions where it does not tend to preserve public order. Besides, such a work in the hands of the Federal Government would become an engine of political manipulation. It raises the same question as we shall have to face in regard to the railways of the country. If the nationalization of the railways should ever be made, the functions of the States will disappear, and State boundaries would be obliterated, so far as political control is concerned. We may come to this condition of things, but we are not yet ready for centralized government.

"Neither is there anything in the nature of a ship canal which would warrant the creation of such a menace to our system of government. It will not pay, and the capital which would be invested in it could be profitably invested elsewhere. The Nicaragua Canal, for instance, which may cost from $100,000,000 to $150,000,000 will save 10,000 miles of transportation by sea, and will change the course of commerce throughout the civilized globe, and turn its treasures into the bosom of the United States. If we are ready to spend $150,000,000 for any purpose it should go in that direction, and in my opinion it cannot be expended more wisely or too soon to secure the great prize of the commerce of the Orient which will thus be poured into our lap. New-York and the States of the Atlantic coast have a great future before them, but it is not to be reached by building ship canals to the West, already bountifully supplied by railways operated at a cost which leaves no ground for complaint, but by directing our views toward the rising sun, whence in the future, as in the past, will flow the stream of wealth which has enriched Europe and will enrich the United States unless we shall prove to be blind to our opportunities and unworthy of the genius of the great men and enterprising people who constructed the Erie Canal."

WILLIAM A. EDDY'S KITE EXPERIMENTS

Interesting Facts Developed at the Blue Hill Observatory.

BAYONNE, N. J., Sept. 4.—William A. Eddy reports that during his kite experiments at Blue Hill Observatory, near Boston, he found that, if the air grew cooler aloft, than the normal cooling of one degree for every 250 feet of ascent, the coming coolness would reach the surface of the hilltop within from ten to twelve hours; also that the well-known Boston east wind proved to be only about 700 feet in thickness on Aug. 29. It extended upward to less than 100 feet above the hill. The tailless kites refused to rise higher than this thin layer of cool air, moving at the rate of about fifteen miles an hour; but, within two hours, the east wind extended to a height of about 1,000 feet, and later its depth was not measurable.

The thermograph and barometer combined as one aluminium instrument, weighing two pounds, gave the kite string temperature at probably the highest altitude in the world on Aug. 29, when 1,916 feet was recorded both by the barometer and by triangulations worked out by H. H. Clayton of the observatory. The air aloft was only nine degrees cooler, a warm wave then prevailing.

At a height of 1,540 feet, on Aug. 31, the air was also nine degrees cooler, which is abnormal, and indicated a coming cool wave. The pull of the kites ran up to 115 pounds in two instances, with 3,500 feet of cord out. Sixty photographic plates were exposed in midair, and will be developed by Mr. Eddy here, of which four or five will certainly be blank, owing to accidents to the camera.

CANADA AND HER IMPORTATIONS.

She Favors the United States Equally with the Home Country.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Sept. 4.—Mr. George Johnson, Dominion Statistician, has compiled a statement by which it appears that from confederation to the close of the fiscal year 1894, a period of twenty-seven years, the imports from Great Britain have amounted to $1,205,349,158, or an average of $44,643,000. During the same period the imports from the United States have been $1,211,131,392, or an average of $44,857,000 per annum.

The excess of the imports from the United States has not averaged $250,000 per annum since confederation, showing that Canada has pretty fairly divided her purchases between the mother country and her next-door neighbor. The value of the total imports for home consumption from all countries during the twenty-seven years has been $2,847,953,259. Deducting Canadian imports from the United Kingdom and the United States, as shown above, there is left $431,472,709, as the imports for home consumption from all other countries, or an average of above $16,000,000 a year.

In other words, out of an average importation during the twenty-seven years of confederation of about $105,000,000 per annum, Canada has taken rather more than $44,500,000 each from the United Kingdom and the United States, and about $16,000,000 a year from all the rest of the world.

Three Italians Injured by a Blast.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 4.—While blasting with dynamite on the Pompton Turnpike, Verona, this morning, three Italians were injured by a premature explosion. The injured are: Javerio Taverios, eyesight destroyed; Antonio Vrango, arm and left hip lacerated; Gretorgeto Cello, face torn by gravel. All the injured men live at 68 Bay Street, Montclair. They were taken to the Montclair Hospital.

New Eagle for the Park.

The menagerie at Central Park received an addition yesterday morning in the shape of a full-grown female American golden eagle. The bird was captured in Michigan, and was sent as a present to John J. Quinn of 154 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street. Mr. Quinn had no place to keep the bird and he sent it to the menagerie as a gift. The eagle is a magnificent specimen of its species.

Big Attendance at the Bay State Fair.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 4.—The continued perfect weather has served to draw a large attendance at the Bay State Fair. Gov. Greenhalge arrived at 10 o'clock to-day, and was escorted to the grounds by the local militia. This afternoon was a half holiday in Worcester with the factories, stores, and banks closed. The attendance is estimated at 16,000.

ANXIOUS TO BE JUSTICE

Many Republican Candidates for One Place in the Fifth.

JUDGE VANN WILL BE RENOMINATED

Over the Additional Justiceship, However, There Is a Warm Contest—Onondaga Supports Hiscock,

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 4.—A most interesting political situation exists in the Fifth Judicial District, which comprises the Counties of Onondaga, Herkimer, Lewis, Jefferson, Oswego, and Oneida, unchanged so far as boundaries go by the new Constitution. One additional Supreme Court Justice has been granted to this district, and, as the appointment will have an important bearing upon the make-up of the new Appellate Court, attorneys and politicians on the Republican side (for the district is overwhelmingly Republican) are considering the probable nomination with great care and anxiety.

Candidates have been suggested from every county in the district but Jefferson. The Supreme Court Judges of the Fifth Judicial District are I. G. Vann, G. A. Hardin, M. H. Merwin, P. C. Williams, M. L. Wright, and P. B. McClennan. Of these the term of but one expires, that of Justice Irving G. Vann of this city.

That Justice Vann will succeed himself is beyond the question of a doubt. No more popular Judge sits upon the bench in the district, and he is equally in the favor of both clans. He took the bench Jan. 1, 1882,

Frank H. Hiscock,
Candidate for Supreme Court Justice in the Fifth Judicial District.

and, although he has served his fourteen years, he is now but fifty-five years old. He is counted one of the most active and industrious Judges in the Supreme Court of the State, and has never absented himself from his post of duty, either by sickness or long vacation. Part of his time is spent on the Circuit and Special Terms, and he has temporarily served on General Term. He was a member of the Second Division of the Court of Appeals during its existence. He is a man of absolute and unquestioned fairness, and the satisfaction he has given is evidenced by the great readiness shown by his party to give him the renomination. So far no Democrat has come forward as a candidate for the nomination.

It is over the extra Judgeship that an interesting contest is likely to appear. Of the six counties in the district, Oneida and Lewis are claiming the position on the grounds that they have special rights to it, Lewis because it has no Supreme Court Judge, and Oneida because it is second largest in population and in the amount of judicial business transacted. Lewis County presents the name of C. S. Mereness of Lowville, a member of the recent Constitutional Convention and an attorney of undisputed ability.

The main objection that is put forward in putting a Judgeship in Lewis County is that it has but little business of its own, and it is so far out of the way as to be of great inconvenience for attorneys of other counties to go there.

Oneida County, which already has one Judge of the Supreme Court, is embarrassed in urging its claims by the bitter fight among its own people. There is a division of the judicial delegates between William A. Matteson of Utica and W. E. Scripture of Rome. The fight between these is the continuation of one that has been going on for years in Oneida County. And, with this division among Oneida's own delegates, it is doubtful if the representatives from other counties will care to take a hand in the fight. So bitter has the contest become that there does not seem to be much prospect of a union of the delegates upon either Mr. Matteson or Mr. Scripture, or anybody else.

Oswego County has a candidate in Merrick Stowell, who has been County Clerk, and is the present County Judge. Judge Stowell is a man of excellent judgment and discrimination, and will be heartily supported by his own county. His chances

I. G. Vann, Justice of Supreme Court.
Will Be Renominated by Republicans in the Fifth Judicial District.

for the nomination would be better were it not for the fact that in Judge Wright Oswego already has one who is able, without inconvenience, to take care of all the business of the county.

Onondaga County at the present time is not making any aggressively active effort for the nomination to this extra Judgeship. It is, of course, greatly interested in the nomination of Judge Vann, which will undoubtedly become unanimous. There is, however, a feeling that probably half of all the business in the district, in point of importance at least, is transacted in Onondaga County, and therefore no mistake would be made even if the third Judge should be located here.

There is also another consideration, which is weighed somewhat in this connection. It is expected that Gov. Morton will appoint two Appellate Justices from this district for the General Term. It is assured that Judge Hardin will be one, and friends of Judge Vann would be greatly gratified to see him secure the well-deserved promotion as the other. The Governor has given no intimation of his probable selection, but it is quite certain that he would at least be willing to co-operate with the judicial convention about to make the nominations of the Supreme Court, and that in case that convention should see fit by the nomination of the new Judgeship to place a third Judge in Onondaga County the Governor could be very easily persuaded to see his way clear to appoint Judge Vann to the General Term. This would leave Onondaga County with two Judges and Oneida County with one—Judge Merwin—to dispose of the Circuit and Special Term work.

It is expected that this county, in the event of the convention seeing its way clear in placing the extra Judgeship here, will offer for nomination Frank H. Hiscock, son of ex-Senator Frank H. Hiscock and a member of the Republican State Committee. Frank H. Hiscock ranks very high in the bar of Onondaga County. His court practice has been characterized by dignity of conduct, fullest attention to detail, and brilliancy in pleading, that have won him a great reputation. His fitness for the Supreme Court bench is conceded, even by his political adversaries.

The members of the Republican Committee for the Fifth Judicial District met in the County Court House Aug. 24 to issue the call for the convention. The committee consists of Charles S. Mereness of Lowville, Charles H. Waits of Watertown, Russell S. Johnson of Camden, William C. Prescott of Herkimer, H. R. Carrier, Jr., of Oswego, and Joseph Bondy of Syracuse. The call was issued for Sept. 26 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court House in this city.

It transpired at the meeting that Charles Parker of Herkimer is also a candidate for the extra Judgeship.

SOUGHT DIVORCE BY FRAUD

Liveryman E. C. Martin's Wife Was Tricked by a Man Employed by Her Husband to Make Evidence.

Albert C. Holmes of 58 Tillary Street, Brooklyn, who is named by Elbert C. Martin of 203 State Street as co-respondent in his suit for divorce against Mary Emma Martin, yesterday made an affidavit which was submitted to Justice Cullen, in the Supreme Court, as an argument for alimony. In his sworn statement, Holmes confesses to having been an accomplice with Martin in a scheme to secure the divorce.

Holmes says in his affidavit that he entered Martin's service with B. D. Martin, a detective, June 1, 1895, to procure evidence against Mrs. Martin. He says that, acting under instructions from his employer, he met Mrs. Martin in New-York June 10, and took her to a hotel, where he registered both as man and wife, without her knowledge, and engaged a room, to which he lured her on the plea that they could talk over affairs more privately. While they were in the room witnesses broke in and afterward swore against Mrs. Martin. Holmes swears the whole affair was a "put-up job."

On the strength of Holmes's affidavit Mrs. Martin accuses her husband of perjury. She is also suing for divorce. She says Detective Martin, who professed to be a friend, advised her to destroy the very papers needed to establish her case, and that other emissaries of her husband have annoyed her.

Mrs. Martin says her husband wants to marry a woman pupil of the Conservatory of Music, at 542 State Street, Brooklyn.

Mr. Martin has a livery and ice business, and owns a house in Pineapple Street. Mrs. Martin asks for $20 a week alimony and $250 counsel fees. The case will be heard Saturday.

CHINAMEN BOUND FOR ATLANTA

Precautions to be Observed in Allowing Them to Enter the Country.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The Treasury Department is advised of the arrival to-day at Victoria, B. C., of the steamship Empress of China, having on board 206 Chinamen, who, it is alleged, are on their way to the Atlanta (Ga.) Exposition. These Chinamen, it is stated, will come via the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and intend to enter the United States at Ogdensburg, N. Y., and thence proceed to Atlanta, where they allege they are to be employed by exhibitors of Chinese goods and wares.

Under the act of Congress authorizing the Atlanta Exhibition, it is provided that the Chinese restriction acts shall not be construed to prevent any foreign exhibitor at the Cotton States and International Exposition Company of Atlanta, Ga., from bringing into the United States under contract, such mechanics or natives as they may deem necessary for installing or conducting their exhibits. Treasury officials anticipate that under this liberal provision of the law many Chinese, wth no connection with the Atlanta Exposition either present or prospective, will attempt to enter this country, and to prevent fraud, instructions have been sent to observe extra precautions in examining all Chinese who present themselves for admission.

In the special case of the Chinamen on the Empress of China, telegraphic and written instructions were to-day sent to the Collector of Customs at Ogdensburg, N. Y. He is directed to see that the Chinamen presenting themselves at that port for admission are, beyond all question of a doubt, what they represent themselves to be, viz.: employes of exhibitors at the Atlanta Exposition. Unless this is proved to the entire satisfaction of the Collector, he is instructed to deny them admittance to this country.

CHICAGO'S VEXED LAKE FRONT CASE

Reopened by the Decision of the Acting Secretary of the Interior.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—The decisions rendered yesterday by the Acting Secretary of the Interior in the cases of George W. Streeter, I. J. Johnson, and others, who applied to make homestead entry of land lying on both sides of the Chicago River, at its mouth, at Lake Michigan, has caused considerable excitement in certain interested circles. The property immediately in dispute consists of 185 acres extending from the river north to Oak Street and from St. Clair Street east to the lake. The value of the land is about $40,000,000.

The decision is that the land does not belong to the United States Government, but to the State of Illinois, and the fear is expressed that if it holds good the titles to all the made lands along the lake will be clouded. It has been ascertained that no direct titles have been derived from the State of Illinois, and therefore all conveyances of the land in question are void.

It seriously affects the compact just entered into between the city and the Illinois Central Railroad for disposing of the submerged lands on the lake front and brings into question the city's riparian right to that land.

CONTRACT LABOR LAW VIOLATED

A Decision on a Question Never Before Raised Under the Law.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Solicitor Reeve of the Treasury has decided that the transfer of an employe of a firm doing business abroad to the American branch of the concern is a violation of the alien contract labor law. The case originated in Houston, Texas. A cotton firm doing business in Liverpool established a branch of the same firm at Houston. The firm transferred one of its clerks of the Liverpool office to Houston. He was denied admittance by the immigrant authorities, but on the case being taken to the Board of Special Inquiry the man was discharged as not having violated the law. The question was then referred to the law officer of the Treasury, with the result stated.

The man will be ordered deported. This is the first time the question has arisen, and the decision will be a precedent in like cases.

Ina Has a Bad Toothache.

Ina, the queen seal at Glen Island, has a severe toothache. Whether the pain was caused by her devouring too many caramels tossed to her by admiring spectators is not known. She has been doctored by Prof. L. M. McCormick, Walter Bannister, and Thomas LeRoy, the animal trainer, for a couple of weeks, and after a consultation yesterday it was decided that the troublesome molar should be extracted. An attempt is being made to subdue the inflammation prior to the operation.

Chloroform will be administered, and when she is thoroughly under its influence, the operation will be performed. Ina is a crested seal, and is the oldest at Glen Island.

Ex-Senator Gibbs to Marry.

The marriage of Miss Daisy Virginia Meade, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Meade, to ex-State Senator Frederick Seymour Gibbs, will take place at 8 o'clock this evening, in Trinity Chapel.

The maid of honor will be Miss Bebe Drew, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Drew, and the best man will be Job E. Hedges, Secretary to Mayor Strong.

HERMAN WINTER IS DEAD

Most Progressive of American Shipbuilders for Many Years.

MANY BOATS TESTIFY TO HIS SKILL

He Caused the Introduction of the Propeller in the Gulf and Designed Our First Twin-Screw Steamer.

Herman Winter, an old resident of Brooklyn, died late yesterday afternoon in his home, 165 Taylor Street. Arrangements for the funeral have not yet been made, but it is expected that the services will be held Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Winter, whose name will always have an honorable place in the shipbuilding annals of this country, was born in Prussia in 1828. When he was only two years old his parents settled in New-York. After leaving school he entered the Morgan Iron Works. These had been established in 1836 by Charles Morgan, who was at that time owner of a large fleet of sailing ships, who ran the first steamship between New-York and Charleston, S. C., and who subsequently founded the Morgan Line of steamships, which for many years had a practical monopoly of the trade of the Gulf of Mexico.

The Morgan Iron Works grew to be the greatest of their kind in this country, and manufactured steam engines, boilers, and machinery for many of the heaviest steamships in the American merchant and naval service.

While the management of the works fell to Mr. Morgan, who would permit no one to share his labor, the task of advising him to adopt improvements and new ideas in marine architecture fell chiefly to Mr. Winter. For example, the first steamships used for coast trade in the Gulf of Mexico were sidewheelers, and it required all Mr. Winter's persuasive power to induce Mr. Morgan to try propellers for this purpose.

It was in the Morgan Iron Works that Mr. Winter found an early opportunity for the display of his talents. When he was only twenty-two years old, he was sent by his employer to the Danube to install there some engines which had been built in New-York. He remained abroad for several years superintending the fleet of steamboats belonging to the Danube Navigation Company.

Returning to this country a few years before the civil war was begun, he resumed his career in the Morgan Iron Works, designing and fitting out steamships with a masterly knowledge of his art in all its branches. During the war most of Mr. Morgan's fleet were taken by the United States Government to act as cruisers and transports. Mr. Winter at this time superintended the equipment of several large shipbuilding yards, which were needed to build war vessels, particularly iron-clads. His capacity for work was prodigious, and he gave it full vent in designing, building, and fitting out steamships in several yeards at the same time.

One of the earliest Italian iron-clads was built from designs furnished by him. He built the Wyanoke and the Old Dominion of the Norfolk and Richmond—now the Old Dominion—Line. The first twin-screw steamship launched in the United States was designed by him. She was the Aransas, adapted for shoal waters in the Gulf of Mexico.

When the Metropolitan Steamship Company was formed to carry freight by the outside route to Boston, he designed and superintended the building of the General Whitney, the H. F. Dimmock, and the Herman Winter, all of which are still in the Metropolitan Steamship Company's active fleet. He also designed the steamboats for the Boston and Gloucester Line. From the conclusion of the war until his retirement from active life on account of ill health Mr. Winter was the chief engineer of the Morgan Line. It is noticeable that the transfer of the line to the Southern Pacific Railway Company, after Mr. Morgan's death in 1878, made no change in Mr. Winter's position. He was also chief engineer of the Metropolitan Steamship Line until his voluntary retirement.

Shortly after Mr. Cleveland's inauguration in 1885 William C. Whitney, then Secretary of the Navy, appointed Commodore Evans, Commodore Belknap, and Mr. Winter as a board of investigation to inquire into the manner in which the contracts for the Dolphin, the Chicago, and other war vessels had been awarded and carried out. Mr. Winter met this test by showing his strict impartiality between the Government and its contractor, withstanding with equal firmness public clamor and private importunities to deviate from the path which he had laid out for himself.

In addition to the constructive skill which came from his practical knowledge of the foundry, and his resource in design, which came from his skill as a draughtsman, Mr. Winter had a distinct vein of inventive genius. His Winter rotary cut-off has been extensively used in beam engines, and its patent brought him in a handsome sum in royalties. He invented a patent wharf-drop, which is now in use in several wharves in this city. By means of it a boy can adjust gangplans to steamships for loading or unloading as the tide rises or falls. Many of his best inventions were never patented, but are to be found to-day in the numerous steamships which he designed.

A proof of his impartiality and competence was given many years ago by Lloyds of London, when that famous institution appointed him its New-York inspector of the machinery of steam vessels. Mr. Winter was not only faithful to the interests of his employers, but also exceedingly popular with his comrades and with all those who had occasion to come in contact with him. Although he had been secluded in his home in Brooklyn for four years before his death, the news of the acute illness which preceded his death was felt profoundly by those who had been his co-workers in the Metropolitan Steamship Line and in the Morgan Line. His unobtrusive acts of kindness and his modest estimate of his own powers were recalled with as much freshness as if his retirement had just been announced.

He leaves a family of one son, who is a physician in Rhode Island, and several daughters.

BESSIE FAIRBANKS AGAIN IN THE TOMBS

Has Been Declared Sane, and Will Be Tried for Shooting I. A. Cochrane.

Bessie Fairbanks, the young woman who shot Isaac A. Cochrane, a real estate broker, last Spring, is again in the Tombs.

The woman alleged, as her excuse for the shooting, that Cochrane had cast her off after she had lived with him as his common-law wife. It was at first thought that the man would die from the effects of the shooting, which occurred in a saloon at Sixty-seventh Street and Third Avenue. He recovered, however, escaping with the loss of one eye.

After her arrest, Bessie was taken ill in the Tombs, and the doctors there declared her insane. She was sent to the Asylum for the Criminal Insane at Matteawan, N. Y., and a few days ago she was discharged from this institution as cured. She was turned over to the authorities in this city, and yesterday Recorder Goff recommitted her to the Tombs. Her trial will take place within a short time.

Bonds for $2,000,000 Paid Up.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.—The Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company, through John B. Gest, its President, to-day satisfied the mortgage it held against the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company to secure the payment of $2,000,000 of bonds. The stockholders of the Navigation Company on May 5, 1868, authorized the officers to contract a loan to pay for equipping the railroad of the company, and for other corporate purposes. There were issued 1,500 bonds for $1,000 each, and 1,000 bonds for $500 each, payable, principal and interest, in gold coin in twenty-five years. The mortgage was executed on Oct. 6, 1889.

To Have Uniform Caps Only.

Commissioner of Public Works Brookfield said yesterday, in reference to the report that the laborers in his department were to be uniformed as are the laborers in the Street Cleaning Department, that all it was intended to do was to furnish the laborers with uniform caps.

BORINGS FOR THE NEW BRIDGE

Commissioners Order Three on the Brooklyn and Two on the New-York Side—The Contract Awarded.

Two bids for preliminary borings were submitted to the East River Bridge Commission at their regular weekly meeting yesterday, and after a brief consideration that of Contractor F. W. Millen was accepted. For all preliminary work he will receive $140.

Engineer Buck was ordered to make borings immediately at the foot of South Fifth and South Third Streets, Brooklyn, and on the bulkhead line midway between those two piers, and at the foot of Delancey Street and the next pier north on the New-York side. It is thought that Engineer Buck will be able to report on the result of the five borings at the next meeting of the commission, Wednesday, Sept. 11.

It is quite evident from these first boring points that the Commissioners intend taking considerable scope in hunting for bridge foundations "at or near the foot of Broadway, Brooklyn, and Grand Street, New-York." At the outset they have taken two blocks on one side of either street, and should borings here reveal no suitable bottom they will jump two blocks in the other direction. Whether they will take still more scope remains to be seen.

Commissioner Sperry said yesterday that any dispute as to the phrase "at or near" would be referred to their counsel. Since the East River Bridge Company has declared its intention, through Edward Lauterbach, its counsel, of not interfering with the commission unless the latter infringes on its rights, Engineer Buck will probably not be hampered much as to the extent of his borings.

The commission yesterday appointed Edwin Duryea, Jr., assistant engineer to superintend at keeping the records of the borings, and Francis L. Pruyn assistant engineer on the plans.

The Executive Committee was increased from four to five members, consisting now of Messrs. Sperry, Baird, Batterman, Deeves, and Thurber, the last named being the new addition.

Commissioner Batterman was added to the Finance Committee, which now consists of Messrs. Deeves, Wales, Sperry, Thurber, and Batterman.

The Commissioners were all present yesterday, with the exception of Mayor Schieren, who was represented by Acting Mayor Jackson Wallace.

"FUNERAL MARY" IN THE PENITENTIARY

The Old Woman's Latest Crime Was the Stealing of Thirty-two Cents.

"You will be better off in the penitentiary than anywhere else, I guess; and I will therefore impose a sentence of nine months."

"Funeral Mary," a wreck of humanity, uttered no word of protest or approval, and the attendants in the court of Recorder Goff half led, half carried, her out of the room, and to the Tombs.

Her name is Mary Fitzgerald, but many years ago her filthy and degraded associates dubbed her "Funeral Mary," because of her doleful mien when on begging expeditions, and by this name she is known to the police all over the city. At the age of eighty-six years, Mary found herself without money, without friends, without food, and, worst of all, from her own point of view, without drink. So, with something of the cunning of her earlier years, she picked the pocket of Mrs. Anne Finnerty. Her booty was 32 cents, a princely sum to "Funeral Mary," whose patronage is bestowed on stale-beer shops. She hunted up one of her favorite retreats, and had a hilarious time on the 32 cents.

There, in a miserable, reeking cellar in Doyers Street, the police found her, unconscious from the use of the vile beer on which she had feasted herself.

GAS COMPANIES CONSOLIDATED

Two of the Newark (N. J.) Organizations Merged into One.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 4.—The articles merging and consolidating the Newark Gaslight Company and the Citizens' Gaslight Company of Newark have been filed in the office of the Secretary of State. The corporation will hereafter be known as the Newark Gas Company. The Directors are John L. Blake of Orange, Charles A. Lighthipe of Orange, Henry C. Kelsey of Trenton, George B. Jenkinson of Newark, E. Luther Joy of Newark, Henry Powles of East Orange, Stephen H. Condict of Newark, Andrew Kilpatrick of Newark, and George E. Halsey of East Orange.

John L. Blake is President, Stephen H. Condict Vice President, Charles L. Nelson Secretary, and Robert B. Hathorn Treasurer. The capital stock of the consolidated companies is $1,000,000, divided into 20,000 shares at $50 each. The one-million-dollar stock of the old Newark company is converted into $2,500,000 bonds by the new company, secured by a first mortgage. The one-million-dollar stock of the old Citizens' Company is converted into $1,500,000 bonds and $1,000,000 stock of the new company.

The agreement is ratified by the Directors of both the old companies, and it consummates a deal for the swallowing up of the Newark company which has been afoot for nearly three years.

TO WELCOME BISHOP M'DONNELL

A Large Party of Brooklynites Will Meet the Britannic To-morrow.

Bishop Charles McDonnell of Brooklyn is expected home from Rome to-morrow. He is a passenger on the White Star steamer Britannic. Elaborate preparations have been made by his friends to give him a hearty welcome down the bay.

The steamer Blackbird has been chartered by the Columbia Club, which is in charge of the arrangements, and committees representing the Societies of St. Vincent de Paul, the Holy Name, the Catholic Benevolent Legion, the Catholic Knights of America, the Roman Catholic Orphan Society, the German Orphan Home Society, and the Loyola Union will attend. Others in the party will be Vicar General McNamara, Chancellor James H. Mitchell, and the Bishop's Council, who are Mgr. O'Connell and the Revs. Thomas Taafe, Martin, Carroll, and Ward.

It is intended to take Bishop McDonnell from the steamer at Quarantine and bring him to Brooklyn.

STATE GROUND WANTED FOR ELEVATOR

Canal Boatmen Trying to Break an Alleged Buffalo Monopoly.

ALBANY, Sept. 4.—Senator Lamy headed a delegation of Buffalonians who called at the Department of Public Works to-day with the view of making an application for permission to construct a grain elevator on a point of land on the Erie Basin at Buffalo, over which the State Public Works Department has jurisdiction. The delegation was unable to see Mr. Aldridge, he not being in town.

The delegation shrouded its visit in the utmost secrecy. The members would not state where the land was situated, the extent of the project, or any of the details of the scheme. In presenting their case at the department they said that the undertaking was in the interest of canal boatmen, and with a view to crush the monopoly of grain elevating in Buffalo. A number of prominent canal boatmen are personally interested in the matter.

American Therapeutic Association.

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 4.—The fifth annual meeting of the American Electro-Therapeutic Association is in session here. The following new members have been elected: Dr. Henry W. Gillett, Newport, R. I.; Dr. W. C. Phillips, New-York; Dr. John Gerin, Auburn, N. Y.; Dr. Thomas C. Charlton, and Dr. Eugene R. Corson, Savannah, Ga.; Dr. Max Einhorn, New-York, and Dr. Frank W. Ross, Elmira, N. Y.

Mr. J. A. Cabon, chief electrician of the Board of Admipistration, of Cincinnati, Ohio, was elected Associate Fellow. A number of papers of a purely technical nature were read.

The members were entertained to-night at dinner by the physicians of Toronto, and to-morrow evening they will be the guests of the President of the Toronto Industrial Fair Association.

FIVE TRAINMEN IN JAIL

Sea Beach Employes Accused of Homicide and Held Without Bail.

TWENTY SUFFERERS IN HOSPITALS

Railroad Commissioner Rickard Discredits Superintendent Larke's Explanation of the Accident.

The men who are accused of being responsible for the wreck on the Sea Beach Railroad at Woodlawn Park Monday were arraigned before Police Justice Cowenhoven at Fort Hamilton yesterday, and held without bail on charges of homicide.

The prisoners are Frank Jensen, eng

WON AND LOST A GAME

New-York Unlucky in the First Game with Pittsburg.

WON THE SECOND WITHOUT DIFFICULTY

Could Not Bat Foreman, but Found Moran's Curves Easily—Van Haltren's Error Lets in Several Runs.

Result of Yesterday's Games.

Pittsburg, 6; New-York, 3.
(First Game.)
New-York, 6; Pittsburg, 4.
(Second Game.)
Cleveland, 15; Brooklyn, 5.
Boston, 15; Chicago, 5.
Philadelphia, 10; St. Louis, 2.
Baltimore, 7; Louisville, 3.
Cincinnati, 11, Washington, 5.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
1—Baltimore	70	37	.654
2—Cleveland	72	43	.626
3—Philadelphia	68	45	.583
4—Boston	61	47	.565
5—Brooklyn	60	48	.556
6—New-York	59	51	.536
7—Pittsburg	60	52	.536
8—Cincinnati	57	51	.528
9—Chicago	57	54	.514
10—St. Louis	30	75	.324
11—Washington	33	69	.323
12—Louisville	29	81	.264

Two games of baseball were played at the Polo Grounds yesterday, between the New-Yorks and the Pittsburgs, for the one admission, and between six and seven thousand spectators took advantage of the fact. It had been hoped and anxiously expected that the New-Yorks would win both games, but there was no such luck, even though it did look as if the New-Yorks had a winning chance during the first six innings. It was a case, however, of being out-played, both at the bat and in the field.

Things were different in the second game, as there was a decided change in the make-up of the New-York team, despite the fact that the visitors only made a change of pitchers, substituting Moran for Foreman. Four fresh men were put in by the New-Yorks, Doyle, Davis, Farrell, and Rusie, who replaced German, Bannon, Wilson, and Clarke, respectively. It proved a good change, and resulted in the New-Yorks winning the second game.

It was 4:30 when the second game was commenced, and it was growing dark so rapidly when the seventh inning was concluded that Umpire Tim Keefe called the game while the first man was at the bat in the eighth inning. There was but little fault found with the decision, although it was the general impression that there was ample time in which to play another inning, if not to complete the game.

The New-Yorks, after blanking their opponents, opened the first game by scoring two unearned runs on two bases on balls, a force, a steal, a base hit, and an error. Three single hits gave the Pittsburgs an earned run in the second inning, while in the fourth a two-bagger, a sacrifice, and an out at first gave them their second run and tied the score.

The New-Yorks again secured the lead in the sixth inning on a three-bagger by Clarke, aided by an error on the part of Genins. A costly error by Van Haltren in the seventh inning resulted in 4 runs being scored, when the inning should have closed with a blank. Three hits were made after the chance was lost, and with the aid of Wilson's error, the 4 runs were scored. This was the last scoring of the game, but it was enough to defeat the New-Yorks.

The New-Yorks had a royal run of luck in the first inning of the second game, and they managed to land 5 runs before the inning was brought to a close by a pretty double play. The runs were scored on three bases on balls, two singles, and a double. They only scored one other run during the game, and that was in the fourth inning on two hits and two bases on balls.

The Pittsburgs got their first run in the third inning on two singles and a dropped fly by Burns, and they continued their luck by scoring another run in the fifth inning on errors by Stafford, Doyle, and Tiernan, without a base hit being made.

In the sixth inning Stenzel led off with a safe hit, and on Smith's grounder to Fuller the latter made a wild throw that enabled Stenzel to score and Smith to go to third, and he scored on a sacrifice. This was the last scoring of the day.

The scores:

NEW-YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Fuller, ss	0	0	3	10	0
Tiernan, rf	1	0	0	0	0
V'H't'n, cf	0	0	3	0	1
German, 3b	1	1	0	4	0
Bannon, 1b	0	1	17	1	1
Burns, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Stafford, 2b	0	1	2	3	1
Wilson, c	0	0	2	1	1
Clarke, p	0	1	1	0	0
Total	3	4	27	22	4

PITTSBURG.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Donovan, rf	1	1	1	0	0
Merritt, c	0	0	7	0	0
Beckley, 1b	1	1	14	0	0
Stenzel, cf	2	3	0	0	0
Smith, lf	1	3	1	0	0
Bierb'r, 2b	1	3	4	6	0
Genins, ss	0	2	3	3	1
Cling'n, 3b	0	1	1	3	1
Fore'n, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	6	12	27	13	2

New-York	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—3
Pittsburg	0	1	0	1	0	0	4	0	0—6

Earned runs—New-York, 1; Pittsburg, 2. Two-base hits—Donovan, Bierbauer. Three-base hit—Clarke. Sacrifice hits—Genins, (2,) Bannon. Stolen bases—Tiernan, Bierbauer, Genins. First base on errors—New-York, 2; Pittsburg, 3. First base on balls—Off Clarke, 2; off Foreman, 6. Struck out—By Clarke, 1; by Foreman, 7. Hit by pitcher—By Foreman, 2. Left on bases—New-York, 9; Pittsburg, 9. Double plays—Bannon and Fuller; Clingman, Bierbauer, and Beckley. Wild pitch—Foreman. Umpires—Messrs. Keefe and O'Day.

SECOND GAME.

PITTSBURG.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Donovan, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Merritt, c	0	2	4	0	0
Beckley, 1b	0	1	6	0	0
Stenzel, cf	1	1	1	0	0
Smith, lf	1	0	0	1	0
Bierb'r, 2b	0	0	1	1	0
Genius, ss	0	0	2	2	0
Cl'gman, 3b	1	1	2	2	1
Moran, p	1	0	0	3	0
Total	4	5	21	8	1

NEW-YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Fuller, ss	1	0	2	5	1
Tiernan, rf	1	0	3	1	0
V.Halt'n, cf	0	1	0	0	0
Doyle, 3b	1	2	0	1	1
Davis, 1b	1	1	9	0	0
Burns, lf	1	1	2	0	1
Stafford, 2b	1	0	2	2	2
Farrell, c	0	0	4	1	0
Rusie, p	1	1	0	0	0
Total	6	7	21	9	6

Pittsburg	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	0—4
New-York	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—6

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 1; New-York, 2. First base on balls—New-York, 9. First base on errors—Pittsburg, 5; New-York, 1. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 6; New-York, 9. Struck out—Pittsburg, 3; New-York, 8. Two-base hit—Burns. Stolen bases—Burns, (2,) Farrell. Sacrifice hits—Merritt, Genius, Van Haltren. Double play—Moran, Bierbauer, and Beckley. Wild pitch—Moran. Umpires—Messrs. Keefe and O'Day.

BROOKLYN'S LISTLESS GAME.

Played with No Snap Against Cleveland and Were Easy Victims.

The 8,000 or more persons who visited Eastern Park, Brooklyn, were sorely disappointed over the miserable showing their representative team made against the Clevelands. The visitors simply batted Daub all over the field, making home runs, three baggers, doubles, and singles almost at will, and they won the game about as they pleased.

It was a chilly day for the Brooklyns, who could not pull themselves together even a little bit. They have been very unfortunate in their series of games this year with the Cleveland Club. They played with no snap or dash whatever. Following is the score:

CLEVELAND.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Burkett, lf	2	2	2	0	1
McKean, ss	1	1	2	4	0
Childs, 2b	3	0	7	2	0
McAleer, cf	1	2	5	0	0
Tebeau, 1b	1	3	6	0	0
McGarr, 3b	3	3	1	4	0
Blake, rf	1	2	1	0	0
O'Con'r, c	2	1	3	0	0
Wallace, p	1	0	0	0	1
Total	15	14	27	10	2

BROOKLYN.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Griffin, cf	1	2	3	0	0
Shindle, 3b	0	2	2	2	3
Corc'an, ss	0	1	3	6	0
Shoch, lf	1	1	1	0	0
Daly, 2b	0	1	2	2	2
L'ach'ce, 1b	2	1	13	0	0
Foutz, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Grim, c	1	1	2	0	0
Daub, p	0	0	0	4	0
Total	5	10	27	14	5

Cleveland	0	1	1	1	1	5	0	6	0—15
Brooklyn	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0—5

Earned runs—Cleveland, 6; Brooklyn, 2. First base on errors—Cleveland, 4; Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—Cleveland, 9; Brooklyn, 10. First base on balls—Off Wallace, 3; off Daub, 6. Struck out—By Wallace, 3; by Daub, 2. Home run—Burkett. Three-base hits—Burkett, McGarr, Shoch. Two-base hits—McAleer, Tebeau, (2.) Sacrifice hit—Wallace. Double plays—McGarr, Childs, and Tebeau. Wild pitches—Wallace, Daub. Hit with pitched ball—By Daub, 1. Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Other League Games.

AT BOSTON.

Boston	0	0	0	4	2	3	1	2	3	—15
Chicago	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—5

Base hits—Boston, 19; Chicago, 11. Errors—Boston, 5; Chicago, 5. Batteries—Sullivan and Ganzell; Dolan, Terry, and Donahue. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	3	0	0	4	3	0	—10
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2

Base hits—Philadelphia, 16; St. Louis, 3. Errors—Philadelphia, 2. Batteries—Lucid and Clements; McDougal and Peitz. Umpire—M. Murray.

AT BALTIMORE.

Baltimore	4	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	.	—7
Louisville	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—3

Base hits—Baltimore, 8; Louisville, 11. Errors—Baltimore, 3; Louisville, 4. Batteries—Hemming and Clark; Cunningham and Spies. Umpire—Mr. Jevne.

AT WASHINGTON.

Washington	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	—5
Cincinnati	2	0	1	0	5	1	2	0	.	—11

Base hits—Washington, 6; Cincinnati, 11. Errors—Washington, 4. Batteries—Mullarkey, Gilroy, and McGuire; Parrott and Vaughan. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

ENGLISHMEN EASILY WON.

Had No Trouble in Defeating All New-York at Cricket.

A small crowd saw the Oxford and Cambridge cricketers continue the match at Livingston, S. I., against All New-York yesterday morning, and come out the winners of an interesting international contest by eight wickets.

Cobb commenced the attack for New-York against the defense of Capt. Mitchell and V. T. Hill. From the first over the Cambridge skipper made a lucky four, and in the second over from Kelly was badly missed by Arkwright, who was fielding substitute for Rose in the long field. Cobb's next over dismissed Mitchell, Byers catching him in fine style at long-on, for eight runs, and one wicket was down for 12.

F. W. Milligan took the Captain's place at the wickets, and Hill hit a hard one off Kelly, which was grandly saved from the boundary by MacNutt, but a moment later that batsman reached the boundary off Cobb's next over, with a fine hit to leg. Milligan was getting little batting, Hill putting Kelly to leg for another boundary just after 20 was signaled. Th enext ball from Kelly, the Oxonian, put right into Tyer's hands, and was out for a short inning of 15. Two wickets were down for 25.

Applause heralded the appearance of Norman Druce, who jointed Milligan. The batsman was clean beaten by Cobb, but escaped with two wickets, and drove him for 1 the next ball. Milligan sent up 30 by cutting Cobb to pool for a single, which, by the way, should have been saved.

Milligan then hit Kelly to the boundary for four and notched a single, which was increased to a double on an overthrow, caused by wretchedly poor fielding. The next ball went for a 2 but then the great Cambridge batsman played one of Cobb's balls onto his wicket, and was dismissed for only 6 runs, while the total stood at 40 for 3 wickets.

F. A. Phillips, the Oxonian, was next at the bat. Milligan hit Kelly for a double, and then a single snick to leg, and sent Cobb in the same direction for 3. He brought 50 up by driving Kelly to the boundary for 4. Off Cobb, amid loud applause, Phillips made the winning hit by a drive to the boundary, and Cambridge and Oxford had defeated All New-York by 8 wickets. Milligan and Phillips were the two not-out men, the former having made 21 in good style and the latter 6. Play was immediately stopped, and the game was over at 12:30 o'clock.

The dismissal of three such excellent batsmen as Mitchell, Hill, and Druce for only 20 runs between them was a great feather in the cap of the New-York bowlers. It was again due to bad fielding that the English total was reached so quickly and no excuse could be offered for the disgraceful muffs which again marked the play of the New-Yorkers.

At 1 o'clock the Blues adjourned for lunch. Some spent the afternoon practicing, while others were less athletically inclined. They left for Toronto last night, where they play the Gentlemen of Canada on Sept. 6 and 7. The following is the score:

NEW-YORK.

FIRST INNING.		SECOND INNING.	
C. Byers, st. Robinson, b. Hartley	32	c. Lowe, b. Milligan.	10
A. D. Patterson, c. Wilson, b. Lowe	17	c. Hill, b. Milligan	10
Tyers, b. Arkwright	7	c. Robinson, b. Milligan	0
M. R. Cobb, c. Milligan, b. Hartley	16	run out	73
Lohmann, c. Robinson, b. Arkwright	3	c. Hill, b. Hartley	24
R. T. Rokeby, c. Hill, b. Hartley	1	b. Arkwright	66
J. Mart, st. Robinson, b. Milligan	8	c. Hill, b. Milligan	12
F. P. Kelly, c. Robinson, b. Milligan	1	b. Milligan	23
H. MacNutt, b. Milligan	2	l. b. w., b. Hill	12
J. L. Pool, c. Robinson, b. Hartley	3	c. Milligan, b. Hill	1
F. C. Calder, c. Arkwright, b. Hartley	0	not out	9
J. Rose, not out	4	c. and b. Arkwright	5
Byes	8	byes	12
Leg byes	9	leg byes	6
No ball	1	wide	1
		no balls	3
Total	112	Total	267

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

FIRST INNING.

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
F. W. Milligan	75	5	21	2
H. A. Arkwright	40	0		2
J. C. Hartley	166	5		6
C. E. M. Wilson	15	0		0
W. W. Lowe	30	0		1

Arkwright bowled 1 no ball.

SECOND INNING.

C. E. M. Wilson	20	2		0
J. C. Hartley	155	3	100	1
F. W. Milligan	150	10	67	5
W. W. Lowe	30	0	30	0
H. A. Arkwright	75	4	37	2
V. T. Hill	30	1	6	2

Wides—Milligan, 1. No balls—Hartley, 1; Arkwright, 2.

CAMBRIDGE AND OXFORD.

FIRST INNING.		SECOND INNING.	
F. Mitchell, c. Calder, b. Kelly	0	c. Byers, b. Cobb	8
V. T. Hill, b. Cobb	0	c. Tyers, b. Kelly	15
C. E. M. Wilson, run out	4	not out	21
N. F. Druce, b. MacNutt	121	c. Cobb	6
F. A. Phillips, b. MacNutt	88	not out	6
R. A. Studd, b. Cobb	31		
F. W. Milligan, c. Patterson, b. Kelly	6		
W. Mortimer, c. Rokeby, b. Cobb	3		
C. D. Robinson, b. Kelly	47		
W. W. Lowe, c. MacNutt, b. Kelly	5		
H. A. Arkwright, not out	9		
J. C. Hartley, b. Kelly	0		
Byes	4	leg byes	2
Leg byes	4		
No balls	1		
Total	323	Total	58

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

FIRST INNING.

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
Cobb	160	12	99	3
Kelly	155	13	69	6
MacNutt	60	5	45	1
Pool	90	4	62	0
Lohmann	15	0	4	0
Mart	90	0	28	0
Calder	10	0	12	0

No balls—Calder, 1.

SECOND INNING.

Cobb	37	0	29	2
Kelly	35	0	27	1

RUNS AT THE FALL OF EACH WICKET.

FIRST INNING.

New-York ..52 63 77 87 90 94 103 103 108 108 112
Camb. & Ox. 0 0 11 198 248 255 257 259 264 321 323

SECOND INNING.

New-York ..22 25 37 69 183 210 224 246 246 258 267
Camb. & Ox. .11 25 40

GOSSIP OF THE TENNIS PLAYERS.

Many Local Tournaments Arranged for This Month.

The big tennis tournaments of the season of 1895 are now practically over, the intercollegiate championship on Oct. 1 being the only contest which will attract any of the crack players. Clarence Hobart will play at Saratoga on Sept. 10 to defend the New-York State championship, but the appearances indicate that he will be practically unopposed, as it is next to impossible to induce any of the experts to compete after the conclusion of the championships.

Champion Hovey has received bushels of congratulatory letters and telegrams, and his victory, which seemed impossible according to every authority on the game, is exceptionally popular, most players feeling that it is his due reward after his many attempts at the championship. The international tournament at Niagara attracted only Neel and Fischer, and the tournaments at Hamilton, Ontario, and at Buffalo are likely to have even worse luck.

There is plenty of local tennis scheduled for September, and it would be safe to say that at least a dozen contests will begin on local courts to-day. The South Orange Field Club's open contest will bring out a fine field of second-class men. Paret is likely to do great execution here after his excellent showing in the big tournaments. The Central Park contests will be finished up, and the usual holiday handicap will be played by the members of the Fifth Avenue Tennis Club, at Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street. It is reported that the open tournament of the Essex Tennis Club has been declared off.

Four contests are scheduled for Brooklyn courts. The Crescent Athletic Club's Fall handicap is the most important one, the contests of the Clover Hill, Verona, and Lafayette Clubs being comparatively small affairs.

Two tournaments are to be played in Rutherford, N. J. A new club, the Terrace Tennis Club, has been formed, and it will run a tournament to-day, the older Rutherford Tennis Club also having one on the programme.

In Newark the city championship will be decided on the courts of the Newark Tennis Club. A handsome silver challenge cup has been offered, and the tournament will be made an annual fixture. This is the first contest of the kind held by the club. Only actual residents of Newark are eligible to compete.

The championship contest of the Hudson River Tennis Association, which has been going on for some time on the courts of the Poughkeepsie Tennis Club, is almost finished. Lieut. Bethel of the West Point Tennis Club won the final match in singles from W. M. Spurgin, by a score of 6—4, 6—4, 7—5. He will play Charles E. Sands of the New-Hamburg Tennis Club for the championship. Miss Josephine Baker won in the ladies' singles, defeating Miss Mabel Ferris in the final round, 7—5, 3—6, 7—5. Miss Baker must defeat the present holder of the championship title, Miss Augusta Bradley of the Nyack Country Club, to secure championship honors. The West Point Tennis Club carried off the honors in the men's doubles, Lieuts. Davis and Bethel defeating E. H. Thayer and H. S. Thayer of the Sleepy Hollow Tennis Club of Tarrytown by a score of 6—3, 6—4, 7—5, in the finals. In the mixed doubles, W. H. Spurgin and Miss Josephine Baker were successful in the finals, beating H. D. Betts and Miss Gilbert.

The championship of the Upper Hudson was again won by James C. Rogerson, Jr., of the Hudson Tennis Club. The contests were played at Hudson, N. Y. Rogerson had W. K. Gillett of the New-York Athletic Club as his opponent in the challenge round for the cup, and beat him in a long and close match, 6—2, 6—1, 3—6, 6—8, 8—6. The doubles championship went to S. L. Bogart and T. F. Pell of New-York, the winners of the tournament, who defeated W. K. Gillett of the New-York Athletic Club and W. W. Rice of the Hudson Tennis Club, the holders of the title, by 7—5, 6—3, and 8—6.

The Cedar Lawn Tennis Club of Cornwall-on-the-Hudson will finish its tournament to-day.

Sleepy Hollow Tennis Club of Tarrytown begins its open tournament on Monday, Sept. 9. The contests will be men's and women's singles and doubles and mixed doubles. The fees are $1 in the singles and $2 per team in the doubles. There will be a challenge cup valued at $125 in the men's singles and a handsome runner-up prize. First and second prizes will also be awarded in the women's singles and first prizes in the other contests. The entries close Saturday, Sept. 7, with the committee, H. S. Thayer, Chairman; E. H. Yale, and W. C. Strong.

The annual tournament for the championship of the Orange Tennis Club in singles and doubles will be held on Saturday, Sept. 7, at 2:30 P. M. and following days at 4 P. M. The finals in all events will be played the following Saturday. First prizes will be awarded. The winner in singles will be required to play with Mr. Duncan W. Candler, the present holder of the club championship. The winner of this match will be entitled to hold for the ensuing year the new championship challenge cup, which must be won three times, not necessarily in succession, to become the winner's property. All matches will be two out of three advantage sets, except finals, which will be three out of five. A tournament for ladies' singles will also be played, beginning at 3 P. M., Saturday, Sept. 7, provided at least six entries are received. Entries will close Friday, Sept. 6, with Stanley Ward, Secretary, 101 Franklin Street, New-York.

TENNIS AT SOUTH ORANGE.

Results of the Matches in the Singles and Doubles.

Another bright day favored the tennis players entered in the South Orange Field Club's Lig open tournament, and the singles were reduced to the semi-final round. Ward will play Carter to-day, and Paret wil meet either Sargeant or Stratton, and the winners will meet in the finals to-morrow afternoon. In the doubles, the finals will probably not be reached till Saturday.

The feature of yesterday's play was the exciting match between Gould and Carter. The latter is an old Princeton College expert, and Gould is one of the strongest players in the Oranges. After each had won an easy set, the third was started, and each alternated in the lead until Carter finally made a strong brace and pulled out the deciding set and the match with three straight games. The scores follow:

Gentlemen's Singles.—Third Round—S. T. Carter, Jr., beat C. A. Gould, 6—1, 1—6, 9—7. Holcomb Ward beat R. M. Miles, Jr., 6—1, 8—6. W. Sargeant vs. E. Stratton, 6—4, 3—1, (unfinished.) J. P. Paret beat G. H. Miles, 6—2, 7—5.

Consolation Singles.—Preliminary Round—J. K. Adams beat W. Von Duhn, 6—0, 6—4. First Round—A. W. Little beat R. Van Norden, 6—2, 6—0.

Gentlemen's Doubles.—Preliminary Round—C. A. Gould and F. T. Miles beat H. J. Holt and F. Stratton, 4—6, 6—2, 6—0. W. Vanderkieft and E. Lyman beat W. Cooke and J. Payerweather, 6—3, 6—1. R. Ryder and C. F. Walz beat E. Lee and R. Van Orden, 6—3, 6—3. First Round—H. W. Hague and F. B. Hague beat E. Stratton and partner, 6—2, 6—0.

SCIENTISTS END THEIR DELIBERATIONS

Close of the Successful Meeting of the American Association at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 4.—This was the last day of the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the anthropological section being the only one in which papers were read to-day. The Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education and the American Forestry Association also finished their meetings.

At the general session this morning the candidates for office recommended by the Nominating Committee were elected. Invitations for the next meeting were presented from St. Paul, Colorado Springs, Indianapolis, and Buffalo. The invitation to Buffalo was unanimously adopted. The recommendation of the Council that the date of meeting be Monday, Aug. 24, provoked animated discussion, as it involved a change of the time of meeting from Thursday to Monday, but was finally adopted.

The anthropological section appointed F. W. Putnam, F. H. Cushing, and Alice C. Fletcher delegates to represent the association at the International Congress of Americanists at Mexico, Oct. 15-20, 1895.

The anthropological section this afternoon had a paper by Stephen D. Peet, on "The Paleolithiccult; Its Characteristic Variations and Tokens." It was in part a criticism of Prof. Wright's paper of yesterday. A paper by Franz Boaz on "The Indians of Southern California" elicited much discussion.

Papers by J. W. B. Hewitt, Arthur MacDonald, John D. Wright, L. O. Talbot, and Alexander F. Chamberlain were read by title or abstract.

At the morning session of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education today, the reading of papers was preceded by a brief business meeting, during which these officers for the coming year were chosen: President—Mansfield Merriman of Lehigh University; Vice Presidents—F. O. Marvin of Kansas State University and Cady Staley of the Case School of Applied Science; Secretary—C. M. Allen of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Treasurer—J. J. Flaher of Lafayette, Ind. E. L. Carthell and E. L. Farrell were elected to membership in the society.

The papers read were: "Physics," C. T. Mees of the Ross Polytechnic Institute; "Civil Engineering in One Course," C. L. Crandall of Cornell University; "Geodetic Engineering," Mansfield Merriman, Lehigh University; and "Sanitary Engineering," Charles C. Brown, City Engineer of Indianapolis.

In the afternoon, H. W. Spangler read a paper on "Mechanical Engineering," D. C. Jackson on "Electrical Engineering," G. D. Shepardson on "Teaching Industrial Applications of Electricity," Regis Chauvenet on "Mining Engineering," H. C. Hofman on "Mining Engineering Laboratories," and J. B. Johnson on "A Course of Instruction in Engineering Materials."

CORONER SAW A BOY KILLED

Trolley Car with a Jury Aboard Runs Over a Paterson (N. J.) Lad.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 4.—When Coroner Wiley and a jury were returning on an electric car this forenoon from the scene of the collision at Singac, where Ernest Preston, a fireman on the New-York and Greenwood Lake Railroad, was killed Monday, the car ran over Harry Marsden, seven years old, and killed him. James A. Morrissee, one of the principal officers of the electric road, was sitting with the Coroner when the boy was ground under the wheels. The motorman and conductor were not arrested.

As a result of the collision on Monday at Signac, in which Fireman Preston was killed, the conductor of the trolley car, Samuel Oldroyd, and John Messenger, the motorman, have been arrested, and in default of bail in the sum of $1,000 they were to-day committed to jail to await the result of the inquest.

NEWARK, Sept. 4.—Henry Wardell, employed as a painter by the Metropolitan Traction Company, was painting a trolley pole on Broad Street, near Kinney, this afternoon, when he took hold of one of the wires strung on the pole, and was severely shocked, the flesh being burned from the first and second fingers of his left hand. He fell from the ladder on which he was standing to the ground, a distance of twenty feet, and received severe internal injuries. He was taken to St. Barnabas's Hospital.

Disease Germs in the Mails.

NEWARK, Sept. 4.—In a circular just issued by the State Board of Health reference is made to what that body is pleased to call the "unnecessary precaution" of the United States Government in refusing to raise the embargo some time ago put upon the sending of disease germs through the mails. The physicians of the State Board of Health are of the opinion that disease germs may be sent, through the mails with impunity if they are properly sealed up. The doctors say that the sending of germs through the mails is absolutely necessary in order that bacteriological examinations of germs of disease existing in other localities may be made in this State.

THE COLD WATER TICKET

Prohibitionists at Saratoga Make Their Nominations.

HOT DISCUSSION OF THE PLATFORM

A Number of Delegates Threaten to Secede from the Party Because It Advocates Too Many Alleged Reforms.

Secretary of State—W. W. SMITH of Poughkeepsie.

Controller—FREDERICK B. DIEFENDORF of Watertown.

Treasurer—WILLIAM R. RATHBONE of Elmira.

Attorney General—W. MARTIN JONES of Rochester.

State Engineer and Surveyor—WALTER R. MILES of Mount Vernon.

Justice of the Court of Appeals—EDWIN C. ENGLISH of Corning.

SARATOGA, Sept. 4.—The Prohibition State Convention to-day adopted a platform and nominated a ticket. The platform reaffirms adherence to the principles of prohibition and allegiance to the National party; declares that a Christian citizen's ballot is his testimony witnessing his political righteousness; opposes all measures and candidates not in full accord with the principles of prohibition; opposes all religious tests of citizenship; opposes all appropriations for sectarian purposes; opposes all combinations and trusts that fatten at the expense of the masses; favors proportional representation according to the Swiss system; favors civil and religious liberty, and opposes class legislation.

The adoption of the platform engendered considerable bad blood, and one delegate, the Rev. Chipman R. Hawley of Saratoga, had the courage to take the floor and declare that he was through training with the party that would follow such a platform. He and many others wanted a one-plank prohibition platform, nothing more and nothing less, to stand upon, and, if denied that, they would secede now and forever. They argued that if they wanted a platform made up of a lot of meaningless planks they could find it either in the Democratic or Republican Party.

Resolutions were adopted commending Village President C. H. Sturges and his administration for prohibiting gambling in Saratoga Springs.

The convention nominated State officers as follows: Secretary of State—W. W. Smith of Poughkeepsie; Controller—Frederick B. Diefendorf of Watertown; Treasurer—William R. Rathbone of Elmira; Attorney General—W. Martin Jones of Rochester; State Engineer and Surveyor—Walter R. Miles of Mount Vernon; Justice of the Court of Appeals—Edwin C. English of Corning.

The Executive Committee, of which Dr. M. Downing of Poughkeepsie is Chairman, was empowered to fill vacancies. At 5:30 o'clock the convention adjourned.

SHOWED HIS HYPNOTIC POWERS

Albin Krause Made His Subjects Perform Remarkable Acts.

Albin Krause, a native of the Province of Pomerania, Prussia, gave an interesting exhibition of hypnotism in the music room of the Central Opera House last night. The audience, which assembled on invitation, was small, but every one enjoyed the exhibition.

Mr. Krause is quite distinguished in Europe as a hypnotist, and wears several medals and ribbons that he has received for his skill. He spoke in German last night to an audience composed almost exclusively of Germans. It was expected that some of the members of the Medico-Legal Congress would attend, but none of them was present.

After a brief talk on hypnotism, Mr. Krause called for volunteers as subjects for his experiments. Four intelligent-looking young Germans went on the stage. Two of them he easily brought under his will and made them perform the usual familiar feats while in a hypnotic trance. They were made to believe they were dogs, lions, frogs, and robbers. They were made to jump and hop, to stand still on command, and to assume such attitudes as only finished acrobats could assume, and then hold these attitudes as no acrobats could do. One of the young men walked about with a pin through his hand. He felt no pain. The other quietly purloined a watch from a man in the audience and was very much surprised at his performance when he regained his right mind.

Altogether, the exhibition was unique, pleasing, and indicative of rare hypnotic powers. Mr. Krause will appear before German-speaking people in a number of cities before he returns home.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL DEBT

A Net Increase of $2,815,418.08 Shown During the Last Month.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The debt statement, issued to-day, shows a net increase in the public debt, less cash in the Treasury during August, of $2,815,418.08. The interest-bearing debt increased $210. The non-interest-bearing debt decreased $295,166, and cash in the Treasury decreased $3,110,374.08.

The balance of the several classes of debt at the close of business Aug. 31 were: Interest-bearing debt, $747,360,610; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,695,870.26; debt bearing no interest, $377,906,998.99; total, $1,126,963,479.25.

The certificates and Treasury notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury outstanding at the end of the month were $402,384,693, an increase of $20,585,000. The total cash in the Treasury was $820,960,355. The gold reserve was $100,000,000; net cash balance, $84,039,156.49. In the month there was a decrease in gold coin and bars of $5,943,139.52, the total at the close being $149,410,926.52. Of silver there was a decrease of $1,298,804.96. Of the surplus there was in national bank depositories $15,817,539.60, against $15,920,823.62 at the end of the preceding month.

The Treasury circulation statement, issued to-day, shows a net decrease of money of all kinds in circulation in the United States on Sept. 1, of $10,950,758, making the total circulation $1,603,583.02, or $22.67 per capita, based on 70,127,000 people. As compared with Sept. 1, 1894, there is a decrease in circulation of $43,000,000.

CRUISER SEIZES FISHING VESSELS

Newfoundland Skippers Probably Sold Salt in Violation of Law.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 4.—Private telegrams from Labrador state that Newfoundland fishing vessels have been seized by a Canadian cruiser for a breach of the customs regulations. Particulars cannot be obtained until the arrival of the mail steamer, which is due to-morrow. But the probable cause is that the vessels were selling salt.

By an arrangement between the Canadian and Newfoundland Governments, Newfoundland fishermen fishing in Canadian waters are permitted to carry free of duty what salt they require for curing their own fish. Salt has been unusually scarce along the coast this season, and it is believed that some of the vessels seized sold salt to others in violation of the customs regulations. The Government has decided to take no action until fully informed of the whole circumstances, especially as one seizure has been made because a vessel had a wrong clearance, a merely technical violation.

Seventeen fishing vessels, seven of them being Americans, have arrived at coast ports during the last two days from the Grand Banks. They were all damaged in recent gales.

Will of Benjamin P. Cheney.

DEDHAM, Mass., Sept. 4.—In the Norfolk County Probate Court to-day the will of Benjamin P. Cheney, the millionaire express and railroad man, was allowed. Richard Olney of Boston, Charles U. Cotting of Brookline, and Benjamin P. Cheney, Jr., are named as its executors, and each gives a bond of $10,000,000. The bond is the largest ever filed in any case in the courts of Norfolk County. The estate of the deceased is estimated in round numbers at $200,000 for real estate and $8,800,000 for

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation More Active and Prices Generally Lower.

HEAVY LIQUIDATION AND LOWER WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Was Heavy—Provisions Lower—Cotton Active—Coffee Steady.

There was a general desire to liquidate during the day, and the decline was helped along by the weakness shown at the West, with but little interest shown by buyers. Provisions were unsettled and quiet at easier prices. Cotton was active, but turned to lower prices through liquidation. Coffee was quiet and barely steady.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	63½@	63¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	23½@	24
Corn, No. 2 mixed	39¼@	40¼
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.25 @	$3.40
Flour, straights, Winter	3.25 @	3.40
Cotton, middling uplands	8¼@	
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	20
Pork, mess	10.25 @	10.75
Lard, Western steam	@	6.22½
Beef, family	9.00 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	19½@	20
Sugar, granulated	4½@	4 7-16
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	16 @	
Cheese, State, full cream, new	7¾@	8¾
Iron, No. 1 foundry	12.00 @	12.75
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	
Copper, lake	12.25 @	
Lead	3.47½@	3.50

WHEAT—Contracts were more active and very irregular, with prices 1¼@1⅝c lower at the close, influenced by easier cables, lower Western markets, free selling for Western account, local realizing, and following the weakness in corn. Bradstreet's reported an increase of 1,263,000 bushels east of the Rockies, and a decrease of 1,560,000 bushels afloat and in Europe....Spot was moderately active at 1¼c decline. Sales, 48,000 bushels to shippers, including 16,000 bushels No. 1 Northern at ⅝c over December, free on board, afloat, and 32,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth at 4c over September, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, free on board, 1½c over September, afloat, for new; No. 1 Northern, 2⅝c over September, free on board, afloat; No. 2 red, afloat, 64⅞c; No. 1 hard, afloat, 67⅝c; No. 1 Manitoba, 66⅞c. ....Clearances hence, 285,293 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 404,051 bushels; receipts, 102,675 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 135,576 bushels; in the interior, 771,629 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were fairly active and closed heavy at 1¼@1¼c lower, with free realizing, easier cables, weaker West, and an increase of 70,000 bushels east of the Rockies reported by Bradstreet's....Spot was 1¼c lower and moderately active. Sales, 324,000 bushels, including, for export, 240,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 1⅜@2c over September, free on board, afloat, and 1⅞@2½c over October, free on board, afloat, as to delivery, and 24,000 bushels No. 2 white at 2@2½ over September, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 41,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 39¼@40¼c, elevator; 13,000 bushels do at 1¼@1½c over September, delivered, and 6,000 bushels yellow at 41⅞c, elevator....Receipts, 186,225 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 249,384 bushels; in the interior, 191,243 bushels....Clearances hence, 408,088 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 143,543 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull and weak at ¼c decline, with trading only local, and Bradstreet's reporting a decrease of 412,000 bushels east of the Rockies....Spot were dull and steady at unchanged prices.... Sales, 48,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 27½c for new and 29c for old for 10,000 bushels; No. 3 white at 24½c for 12,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, 29c; No. 3, 28c; No. 2 mixed, 23½@24c; No. 3, 23c; rejected white, 24c; No. 2 mixed, 25@27c for 5,000 bushels; track mixed, 24@26c; track white, 25@33c for 15,000 bushels....Receipts, 25,200 bushels; exports, 19,900 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	135,000	63¾@64½	63¾
October	90,000	63¾@64¾	63⅞
December	4,070,000	65¼@67⅞	65¼
May	525,000	69⅝@71⅝	69⅝
Total	4,820,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	225,000	38 15-16@40	39
October	475,000	38 11-16@39⅞	38¾
November	10,000	38 @38⅜	38
January	10,000	35 @35½	35
May	225,000	35¼@35⅞	35¼
Total	945,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	10,000	23 @23¼	23
October	10,000	22¾@23	22¾
May		@	25¾
No. 2 white—			
October		@	24½
Total	20,000		

Flour—Business was again restricted by the break in wheat, and the feeling was very weak, with concessions made in some instances; sales, 10,600 bbls, including 450 bbls bakers' extra at $3.10; 300 bbls No. 1 Winter, at $2.75; 2,150 bbls Winter straights at $3.25@$3.35, and 7,500 bbls Spring patents at $3.40@$3.60....Arrivals, 7,610 bbls and 9,163 sacks; exports, 538 bbls and 12,768 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 35,891 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	$2.20@$2.25
Supers	2.25@ 2.40
No. 2	2.50@ 2.60
No. 1	2.75@ 2.80
Clears	3.00@ 3.25
Straights	3.25@ 3.40
White wheat straights	3.50@ ..
Patents	3.50@ 3.65
Special brands	3.60@ 3.75
City patents	4.10@ 4.35
City clears	3.85@ 4.10
City extras	.. @ 4.10
City supers	.. @ 3.10
City fine	.. @ 2.90

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@ ..	.. @ ..
Supers	2.20@ ..	Nominal
No. 2	2.25@ ..	..@$2.50
No. 1	2.40@$2.70	$2.90@ 3.00
Clears	2.65@ 2.90	2.90@ 3.25
Straights	3.15@ 3.40	3.25@ 3.50
Patents	3.30@ 3.50	3.50@ 3.75
Special brands	3.50@ 3.70	3.80@ 4.10

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and easy; sales, 250 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.50@$3; fancy, $3.10.

CORN PRODUCTS—Demand fair and prices weak. We quote: Brandywine, $2.70; Sagamore, $2.70; Esmeralda, $2.60; granulated yellow meal, $2.50@$2.70; white, do, $2.60@$2.80; brewers' meal, $1.05; grits, $1.05; chops, 75@77½c; coarse meal, 84c; fine do, 95c@$1.

OATMEAL—Easy and fairly active. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3@$3.70; cut, $3.40@$4.10; ground, $3.20, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.

RYE—Entirely nominal; no boatloads here; State and Jersey quoted at about 53@54c.

BARLEY—Nominal at the moment.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 65@70c; two-rowed State at 70c; six-rowed at 75@80c.

FEED—Less active and easy. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 75@90c; middlings, 90@95c; sharps, $1@$1.05; rye feed, 80@85c; oilmeal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 seed, and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—The movement in clover was fair in small lots; high grades quoted in a jobbing way at $9.25@$9.75 per 100 lb, and fair grades at $8.50@$9. For timothy seed there was a fair demand for local use; fair grades at $4.50@$4.75, and high grades at $5@$5.75 per 100 lb. "Crimson" white clover quoted at $3.75@$5.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The market remained slow. There was no business for export of consequence, while demands otherwise were somewhat unimportant. Good off grade yellow was quoted at 25¾@26c. A lot of 50 bbls prime yellow was sold at 26¾. There was no inquiry for raw oil hence to the mills; 18c was quoted for crude in bulk in Texas. PALM had a slack demand, with prices easy; Lagos at 5@5⅛c; prime red at 4¾@4¾c. LINSEED had a moderate demand; American at 45c; boiled at 48c, and Calcutta at 50c. COCOANUT OIL was slow; Cochin quoted at 5@5¼c, and Ceylon at 5c. NEATSFOOT OIL was quiet, with pure unpacked yellow at 55c, and racked yellow up to water white at 57@58c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was dull and easy, 49@50c quoted for city.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 4.—The only quotation on the Pittsburg and Oil City Exchanges for crude oil to-day was 124¾, and the Standard's price was 125.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The market opened weak. Pork continued pressed for sale, and was sold off 35@37c on September and October, and 10c on January. Lard was 5@10 points lower, but recovered on the early months, which closed a little higher for the day by reason of the reduction of 37,000 tcs in the stock at Chicago for the month. Bacon was sold off 15 points and recovered 10 points. Chicago estimates its receipts of hogs for to-day at 19,000 head.

LARD—Opened easy at the West, and October was sold off 5 points, while January went off 10 points. There was afterward a recovery of 7½ points on October and 2 points on January, the former month influenced by the statement of stocks at Chicago, which showed a reduction of contract grade of 36,940 tcs, or the total stock, 58,984 tcs, against 95,932 tcs Aug. 1. At the West, September was at 5.80@5.82c, closing at 5.82c, nominal; October was at 5.82½@5.87½c, closing at 5.90c, asked; January was at 5.80@5.90c, closing at 5.82c asked. Here there was a slow demand, but the close was rather steady as to price. Sale of 250 tcs cash at 6.22½c, closing at 6.22½c. City steam was quiet and nominal at 6c. Options—No sales; September closed at 6.17c nominal. Refined was easier and quiet; Continent was quoted at 6.60c, and South American at 7c. Compound lard continued dull, with 4½@6c quoted, as to quality.

PORK—Continued on the downward move; September broke 35c, and October 40c, while January was only 10c off. The stock was, at Chicago, 111,204 bbls mess, against 126,717 bbls Aug. 1, or a decrease of only about 15,000 bbls. The close showed a reaction of 12½@15c on near months, and 10c on January. September at the West was at $8.10@$8.40, closing at $8.25 bid; October at $8.22½@$8.60, closing at $8.35; January at $9.52½@$9.62½, closing at $9.62½. Here there was an easier and dull market; sales of 200 bbls mess. Quotations here: For mess, $10.25@$10.75; family mess, $12@$13; short clear, $12@$14.

BACON—Was sold down 10@15 points at the West on September and October, and 5 points on January, but recovered 10 points on near options, and 2½ points on January. At the West September was at $5.55@$5.60, closing at $5.60, nominal; October at $5.35@$5.65, closing at $5.65, asked; January at $4.97@$5.02, closing at $5. Stock of short ribs at Chicago, 31,980,000 lb, against 38,859,000 lb Aug. 1.

CUT MEATS—Continued depressed, both Western and city cuts, and were on offer at easier prices, while buying was light; 12 lb average pickled bellies quoted at 6¾@7c; sales of 12,000 lb pickled bellies, 11 and 12 lb average, at 6¾c; city pickled shoulders, 5⅝c; pickled bellies, 12 lb average, 6¾@7c; 10 lb average, 7¼c, asked; clear bellies, boxed, 6⅜c for 14 to 16 lb average; pickled hams at 9@9½c. At Chicago: Fresh hams nominal for 12 lb, and 7½c for 14 to 16 lb; pickled hams at 8⅜c for 16 lb; pickled shoulders, tierced, 5¼c.

BEEF—Was on offer at steady prices, and had a fair inquiry. Quotations: Packet, $8.50@$9; do, in tierces, $12@$13; family, $9@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8; city extra India mess, in tierces, $16@$17 for best grades, and 13.50@$14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Were hard to sell at easy prices; quoted at $14.50 at the West and $15.50 here.

HOGS—Were easier in price. Receipts at the West, 35,073 head; same time last year, 52,407 head. Chicago—Receipts, 19,000 head; slow; 10@15c lower; $3.75@$4.50; left over, 2,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 2,552 head; dull; $3.65@$4.65. St. Louis—Receipts, 3,283 head; lower; $3.70@$4.42½. Omaha—Receipts, 1,700 head; 5@10c lower; $4@$4.35. Pittsburg—Slow; $4.20@$4.45. Milwaukee—Receipts, 1,538 head; $3.90@$4.65. Kansas City—Receipts, 4,000 head; steady; $4@$4.37½. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $4.40@$4.50. Indianapolis—Receipts, 3,000 head; slow; $4@$4.40. Quotations here were at 5⅞c for heavy, 6c for 180 lb, 6c for 160 lb, 6c for 140 and 120 lb, and 6⅛@6¼c for pigs.

TALLOW—The market was dull and fractionally in the hands of the local soap trade, as there was absence of Western demand. The change in price was not material as the figure was close to or about on a basis to pay to move supplies to the West. For city 4¼c was asked, with 4⅛c bid. Chicago held its packers' grade at 5c, but was quiet by reason of the larger supplies of Australian from old buying. A lot of 100 tons Australian was sold yesterday at 5c, delivered at Chicago under favorable through freight rates. Country-made lard had a steady inquiry here at 4¼@4½c, as to quality, and the sales were 100,000 lb.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the market was again unsettled at the West, where 25,000 lb were obtained as low as 6¼c; that price, however, was below the general asking rate there; here the West was out of the market; it was doubtful if anything could be sold here over 6c, although the pressers had a higher price as a nominal rate. For lard stearine there was a slow and nominal market at $7.50 for Western.

COFFEE.

Contracts opened steady at 5@15 points advance, but closed at 5 points advance to 5 points decline, with some local realizing and influenced by the cables. Havre was quiet at partly ⅛f advance, and Hamburg steady at partly ¼ pfennig decline. Spot Rio was neglected but steady, at 16c for No. 7....Option Sales—Opening Call, 10 A. M.—May, 250 bags at 14.10c, 250 bags at 14.05c; total, 500 bags. Between Call and Close—September, 1,250 bags at 14.05c, 250 bags at 14.10c, 500 bags at 14.05c; October 2,000 bags at 14.70c; November, 500 bags at 14.45c; December, 2,000 bags at 14.50c, 1,500 bags at 14.45c, 1,000 bags at 14.40c; March, 1,250 bags at 14.30c, 250 bags at 14.25c, 1,500 bags at 14.20c, 250 bags at 14.15c; total, 12,250 bags. Exchange—20 points paid to exchange 250 bags March for December; 25 points paid to exchange 500 bags November for October; 25 points paid to exchange 250 bags December for October; October, 500 bags at 14.70c; December, 750 bags at 14.45c, sold together. Total for day, 16,000 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Month.	To-day.	Same time Last Year.
January	14.25@14.35	12.40@12.50
February	14.15@14.25	12.30@12.40
March	14.10@14.15	12.30@12.35
April	14.00@14.10	12.20@12.30
May	13.90@13.95	12.15@12.25
September	14.65@14.70	13.85@13.90
October	14.65@14.70	13.20@13.25
November	14.40@14.45	12.75@12.85
December	14.40@14.45	12.60@12.65

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	219,359
Arrivals, steamer Massachusetts, Rio, via Europe	500
Total	219,859
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	4,777
Total stock in New-York to-day	215,082
Total stock in Baltimore	53,828
Arrivals, Dom Pedro II	7,200
Total	61,028
Deliveries yesterday	340—60,688
Total stock in New-Orleans	23,341
Arrivals	
Total	23,341
Deliveries, two days	553—22,788
Total stock in other ports	
	83,476
Total stock in United States	298,558
Afloat from Rio per steam to Sept. 3	96,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Sept. 3	7,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Sept. 3	129,000
Afloat from Victoria to Aug. 17	9,000
	241,000
Total	539,558
Same time 1894	517,903

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.....16@..

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1...2.95 above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 2...2.60 above No. 7	No. 7.... above No. 7
No. 3...2.20 above No. 7	No. 8..1.00 below No. 7
No. 4..1.80 above No. 7	No. 9..1.60 below No. 7
No. 5..1.35 above No. 7	No. 10..1.60 below No. 7

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1...Nom. above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 2...Nom. above No. 7	No. 7.... above No. 7
No. 3...2.75 above No. 7	No. 8..1.25 below No. 7
No. 4...2.25 above No. 7	No. 9..1.75 below No. 7
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7	No. 10..2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java fancies	28 @31	Mocha	25 @25½
Java, Malang	21 @22	La Guayra—	
Padang, Int'r	27½@27¾	Cora	16½@17⅛
Macassar—		Caracas	17¾@18¼
Timor	23 @24	Do, washed	19 @21
Pajo	21½@22½	Porto Cabello	17 @18
Maracaibo—		Do, washed	19 @20¾
Trujillo	17 @18	Ocana	18¼@19¾
Bocono	17¾@18	Bucara'ga	18½@20¾
Tovar	17¾@18	Do, washed	20 @21¼
Merida	18 @20	Bogota	20 @22
Cucuta, ord'y	18 @18¾	Mexican—	
Do, f'r to g'd	19 @19¾	Cordova, g'n	18 @18¼
Do, fi'e to c'e	19½@20	Do, white	18½@19
Central American—		Oaxaca	19 @21
Costa Rica	16¾@20	Guatemala and	
San Salvador	17¾@18¼	Coban	19 @21¼
Do, washed	19 @20	Jamaica	16¾@20

COTTON.

market had been strained the day before, and that a few parties, feeling their way, were anxious to unload. That sentiment in selling in some degree existed, as was shown in the New Orleans. The Liverpool advices, too, were easier, or at ⅛@1 point down. The crop reports had not changed in character. Indeed, there were additional dispatches of damages by the army worm. The trade was to some extent more suspicious of these crop-damage reports, although willing to concede that, despite the decline of the day, which was looked upon more as a natural reaction, the undertone was good. New-Orleans was sold off 7@10 points. The early decline here was 6@8 points, while the close shows 10@14 points loss for the day....Spot was quiet at unchanged prices. Sales, 842 bales to spinners, with 300 bales delivered on contract.

Middling Gulf	8¼
Middling uplands	8¼

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling many be delivered on contracts:

Strict good middling	⅛c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	8-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅛c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes. Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
September	7.87@7.89	7.90	7.84	3,100
October	7.93@7.94	8.02	7.91	51,500
November	7.99@8.00	8.09	7.98	11,800
December	8.06@8.07	8.15	8.04	40,500
January	8.13@8.14	8.22	8.10	135,400
February	8.18@8.19	8.27	8.15	11,200
March	8.22@8.23	8.32	8.20	50,700
April	8.27@8.28	8.37	8.27	10,400
May	8.32@8.34	8.43	8.38	5,300
June	@	8.40	8.40	100
Total				280,000

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, SEPT. 6.

	S.	S.&M.	M.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	470	903	690	464	...	...
New-Orleans	617	737	1405	77	...	...
Mobile	28	99	46	23	...	...
Savannah	161	220	573	151	...	...
Charleston	14	71	53	48	...	...
Wilmington	...	..	1	2	...	...
Norfolk	...	6	1	1	...	...
New-York	...	2	...	...	...	...
Boston	...	...	51	45	...	...
Philadelphia	1	...	11	160	...	...
West Point	...	...	50	...	...	...
Total	1291	2038	2830	971	...	...
This day last week	973	755	731	635	709	2034
This day last year	3168	9254	6777	6466	5360	7160

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Market steady, with demand rather slow.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	23@25
Commbn	14@16	Good	26@28
Fair	17@18	Prime	29@30
Prime	19@21	Choice	31@32
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job's	24@26
Puerto Rico	26@31		

RICE—Demand chiefly for small lots at very steady prices.

Domestic—		Japan	3¾@4
Ordinary	3½@3¾	Java, in bond	1¾@2¼
Fair	3⅞@4	Java	5½@5¾
Good	4⅜@4½	Rice flour	2¼@2½
Prime	4¾@5	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Choice	5¼@5½	Rice bran,	
Fancy	5¾@6	100 lb	65@ 70
Head	6¼@6¾		

SUGAR—Raw was in request at full figures, with considerable business under way, but not obtainable at the moment. Refined was advanced 1-16@⅛c on an active demand. Late in the day 6,000 tons muscovado sold at 3c for 89° test, and a cargo of centrifugals at 2 5-16c, cost and freight, for 95° test.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	3	@..
Molasses sugar, 89° test	2⅝	@..
Centrifugals, 96° test	3 3-16@	3¼

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discount on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (Nos. 13 and 14,) but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominoes	4⅞	@5 1-16
Cutloaf	4⅞	@5 1-16
Crushed	4⅞	@5 1-16
Powdered	4½	@4 11-16
Coarse powdered	4½	@4 11-16
Granulated	4¼	@4 7-16
Fine granulated	4⅛	@4 9-16
Coarse granulated	4⅛	@4 9-16
Extra fine granulated	4⅝	@4 9-16
Confectioners' granulated	4½	@4 11-16
Cubes	4½	@4 11-16
XXXX powdered	4¾	@4 15-16
Mold A	4½	@4 11-16
Diamond A	4¼	@4 7-16
Confectioners' A	4¼	@4 5-16
(1) Columbia A	4	@4 3-16
(2)* Windsor A	4	@4 3-16
(3) Ridgewood A	4	@4 3-16
(4) Phoenix A	4	@4 3-16
(5) Empire A	3 15-16	@4⅛
No. 6	3 13-16	@4
No. 7	3¾	@3 15-16
No. 8	3 11-16	@3⅞
No. 9	3⅝	@3 13-16
No. 10	3 9-16	@3¾
No. 11	3½	@3 11-16
No. 12	3 7-16	@3¾
No. 13	..	@3 8-16
No. 14	..	@3 1-16

TEA—The auction sale of 3,163 pks was at steady prices, including: Moyune—26 pks Hyson, 7¼c; 137 pks Young Hyson, 10¼@ @9¼c; 179 pks imperial, 18¾@12½c; 43 pks gunpowder, 19½@16c. Ping Suey—272 pks imperial, 10@9¾c; 428 pks gunpowder, 23@ 9¾c. Japan—570 pks Congou, 22@8½c; 206 pks India and O. Pekoe, 18@12c. Oolong—76 pks Foo-Chow, 10¾@9¼c; 240 pks Amoy, 8¾@8½c; 852 pks Formosa, 12½@30c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—General features are essentially the same as for some time past. Trade is exceedingly dull, and there is enough urgency to sell to give values a weak tone, except perhaps on red kidney, which are held fairly steady, awaiting the extent of export orders for next week's steamers. For all varieties of white beans, both domestic and foreign, our outside quotations are extreme, and obtained only in a small jobbing way. Green peas dull and easy. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.80@$1.85; do, pea, $1.75; do, medium, $1.67½@$1.70; do, white kidney, $2.10@$2.20; do, red kidney, $1.60@$1.62½; do, turtle soup, $1.65@$1.70; do, yellow eye, $2.20@$2.25; do, lima, California, $3.50; do, foreign, marrow, $1.70@ $1.75; do, foreign, pea, $1.55@$1.65; do, foreign, medium, $1.40@$1.55; green peas, barrels, $1; do, bags, 92½@95c; do, Scotch, 90@92½c.

BUTTER—Moderate receipts and some increase in the demand for top grades, fancy creamery showing firmness at 20c; low grades continue irregular.

Creamery, State and Penn., extras	19½@20
Creamery, Western, extras	20 @..
Creamery, Western, firsts	17 @18½
Creamery, Western, seconds	15 @16
Creamery, Western, thirds	13 @14
State—	
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, extras	18½@..
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	16 @17
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	14 @15
Dairy, Welsh tubs, fancy	18 @..
Dairy, Welsh tubs, firsts	15½@17
Dairy, Welsh tubs, seconds	14 @15
Dairy, Welsh tubs, thirds	12 @13
Western—	
Imitation creamery, firsts	13 @15
Imitation creamery, seconds	11 @12
Imitation creamery, thirds	10 @11
Dairy, thirds to seconds	9½@11
Factory, firkins, extras	11½@12½
Factory, tubs, extras	11½@12
Factory, tubs, firsts	10½@11
Factory, seconds	10 @10½
Factory, fourths to thirds	8 @ 9½

CHEESE—Very little interest from either the home trade or exporters, and full cream shows weakness; part skims arrive in a small way.

State, full cream, large, colored, fancy	7⅝@	7¾	
State, full cream, large, white, fancy	7⅝@	7½	
State, full cream, large, prime to choice	7 @	7¼	
State, full cream, large, good	6¾@	6¾	
State, full cream, large, common	6 @	6¾	
State, full cream, small size, col., fcy	8½@	8⅝	
State, full cream, small size, white	8½@..		
State, full cream, small, good to choice	7⅜@	8¼	
State, full cream, small, com. to fair	6½@	7½	
State, full cream, Chenango and neighboring counties, choice	5½@	6¼	
State, part skims, fair to prime	3½@	5	
State, part skims, common	2¼@	3	
State, full skims	1½@	2	

EGGS—Receipts were larger than anticipated, but the small proportion of strictly fancy led to a firm market for that class of goods, while the rest were freely offered.

State, country marks, per doz	16 @	16½
Pennsylvania, country marks	15 @	16
Western, nearby sections, fancy	15½@	..
Western, northerly sections, average, best	15 @	..
Western, central sections, good to prime	14½@	15
Western, southerly sections, prime	14 @	14½
Southwestern, fair, per 36-doz case	$3.60 @	$4.00
Southwestern, fair, per 30-doz case	3.00 @	3.30
Western, culls, dirties, candled, 30-doz. case	2.50 @	2.85
Western, culls, checks, candled, 30-doz. case	2.00 @	2.25
Western, culls, ungraded	1.25 @	2.25

FRUITS—FRESH—Receipts of apples are somewhat lighter, and good stock is cleaning up a little closer at steady prices; inferior goods still very dull. Bartlett pears are less plenty and meet a fair demand, with a slight recovery in values. Fancy Seckel sell well, but common grades are neglected. Scattering lots of later varieties arrive, but they are mostly immature, and hard to move. Peaches in moderate supply and firmer. Grapes without material change; fancy quality about steady. Watermelons in moderate supply and unchanged; demand best for fancy large, and a few extra selected exceed quotation. Muskmelons firmer. Cranberries more plenty and quiet, with values not well settled. We quote: Apples, red, round hoops, $1.50@$2; do, green, $1.25@$1.62; do, red, flat hoops, $1.25@$1.75; do, green, $1@$1.87; do, open heads, 75c@$1; pears, Bartlett, fancy, $2.50@$3; do, fair to good, $1.75@$2.25; do, inferior, $1@$1.50; do, Seckel, $1.50@$2.75; do, later kinds, $1@$1.75; peaches, fancy, per carrier, $1.50@$2.50; do, fancy, per basket, $1@$1.25; do, fair to prime, 50@85c; do, culls, 30@50c; grapes, State, Delaware, per basket, 10@12c; do, black, 8@10c; do, river, Delaware, per case, $1@$1.25; do, Niagara, 75c@$1; do, black, 60@85c; watermelons, large, per 100, $16@$18; do, small to medium, $6@$14; muskmelons, per bbl, $1@$2.50; plums, per 8-lb basket, 12@40c; cranberries, Cape Cod, light to medium, per bbl, $6@$6.50; do, per crate, $2@$2.25; fancy dark not yet shown. DRIED—New evaporated apples do not attract much attention as yet, and values are not well established. Old stock is also dull, and further weakness is shown on all but high grade, bright colored fruit. The movement in sun-dried apples is light, and the free offerings keep prices low. Peeled peaches held about as of late, but no trade to speak of. All kinds of small fruit are dull and weak. We quote: Apples, evaporated, 1894, fancy, 6¾@7c; do, prime to choice, 6@6½c; do, common to fair, 5@5¾c; do, sun-dried, sliced, 3@4c; do, coarse cut, 3@3½c; peaches, peeled, North Carolina, 7@8c; do, Georgia, 6@7c; raspberries, evaporated, 17@17½c; do, sun-dried, 15½@16c; huckleberries, 7@7½c; cherries, 9c; blackberries, new, 4c; do, old, 3c; apricots, California, new, 9½@11c; do, old, 7½@10c; prunes, as to size and quality, 4@7½c.

GAME—Fresh birds of choice quality of all kinds meet a good demand at steady prices. Frozen quiet. Venison scarce. We quote: Woodcock, per pair, $1@$1.20; partridges, near-by, $1@$1.25; do, Western, $1; do, frozen, 60c@$1; grouse, fresh, $1@$1.25; do, frozen, 80c@$1.35; quail, per dozen, $2@ $2.25; English snipe and golden plover, frozen, $2@$2.25; grass plover, fresh, $1.50@ $1.75; venison, per lb, 16@18c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Sixteen carloads on sale to-day. Market a chade easier on both fowls and chickens, firmer for turkeys, and steady for ducks and geese. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 9½@10c; chickens, 10½@11½c; old roosters, 6c; turkeys, 10@11c; ducks, per pair, 50@80c; geese, $1@$1.25; pigeons, 20@ 30c. DRESSED—Fresh fowls firmer for fancy quality, but stock often too poor to reach top quotation. Scalded chickens steady; fancy large firm, but offerings largely of medium grades, and these quiet. Dry-picked Western chickens very irregular; medium qualities dull and weak. Philadelphia and Eastern and Long Island poultry about steady. We quote: Turkeys, old, per lb, 11@12c; do young, 10@16c. Fowls, 10@11c; old cocks, 6c; Spring chickens, Philadelphia, 13@18c; do, Western, dry-picked, 8@12c; do, scalded, 10@11c; Spring ducks, Eastern and Long Island, 14½@15c; do, Western, 8@10c. Eastern geese, 15@16c. Squabs, per dozen, $1.50@$2.25.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes are unchanged, offerings liberal, and the outlet very moderate. Onions plentiful, dull, and weak.

Cauliflowers, choice, per bbl	75@$1.00	
Cauliflowers, inferior, per bbl	30@	50
Cucumber pickles, Long Island and State, per 1,000	75@	1.25
Cucumber pickles, Jersey, per 1,000	60@	1.00
Cucumbers, Jersey, per bbl	50@	1.25
Corn, Hackensack, per 1,000	$6.00@	8.00
Corn, other Jersey, per 1,000	5.00@	7.00
Celery, State and Western, fancy, per doz. stalks	30@	35
Celery, State and Western, average, prime, per dozen stalks	15@	25
Celery, State and Western, small, per dozen stalks	8@	12
Celery, Jersey, prime, per dozen stalks	20@	30
Celery, Jersey, small, per dozen stalks	5@	10
Eggplants, Jersey, per bbl	50@	75
Lima beans, Hackensack, per bag	75@	1.00
Lima beans, South Jersey, per bag	50@	60
Onions, Jersey, per bbl	75@	1.00
Onions, Orange County, white, per bbl	1.25@	1.75
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	75@	1.00
Onions, Orange County, yellow, per bbl	75@	1.00
Onions, State, yellow, per d. h. bbl	..@	1.25
Onions, Eastern, white, per bbl	1.50@	2.00
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	1.00@	1.25
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	1.00@	1.25
Peppers, Jersey, per bbl	50@	60
Squash, Hubbard, per bbl	75@	1.00
Squash, marrow, per bbl

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Largest Volume of Sales Since the Upward Movement Began.

COAL STOCKS TAKE LEADERSHIP

Early Efforts to Sell the Market by Professional Operators Met by Fresh Buying and a Sharp Upward Turn.

WEDNESDAY—P. M.

To-day's security market presented a spectacle of more than ordinary interest. The speculative axiom that what has gone up must come down had been appealing to the professional element in the market, both here and abroad for some little time, gathering force with time. London sold stocks yesterday by this rule, only to buy them the same afternoon at advanced prices. To-day the selling movement in London began more vigorously. It gave courage to the home contingent. Stocks that had made the most stir recently and the best gains were thrown out at fractional declines from yesterday's prices.

In spite of Rock Island's decrease of earnings, on which sellers built an assortment of rumors, all offerings found ready buyers. St. Paul's favorable report of earnings, being the best on record for the fourth week of August, more than offset the Rock Island news, and sellers soon met with serious obstacles to their plans. Then the coal stocks became prominently active. They took the lead of the market and gave it a turn which not only restored normal conditions, but made new values for many stocks. The afternoon's business was the best that the list has enjoyed since the upward movement began. It piled up a total for the day of 441,689 shares, the largest in months. Prices closed practically at the top. The morning's work was counted as the only reaction likely to touch the market until after another strong movement upward.

With sales in such volume as the day brought, less attention was given to causes than to results. The anthracite movement naturally excited much interest. It seemed to hold out promise of the definite measures toward harmonious action by these roads. This conveyed no news to the market, which had been prepared for an agreement ever since the Presidents began to consider its terms, in midsummer. Whether actual progress in this line caused the advance or whether it was simply a warning to shorts to clear the way mattered little. It was enough that the coal stocks took the market in hand, drove off the assailants of prices, and restored comfortable conditions. Delaware and Hudson gained 3 per cent., to 134½, by the advance; Lackawanna 3½ per cent., to 167; Reading 2 per cent., to 22⅜, and Jersey Central 2 per cent., to 116.

The distribution of orders continues to increase. Low-priced stocks are gaining favor among buyers, securities that were neglected a few weeks ago making sale records of hundreds and thousands of shares. Substantial gains attend all such sales. Their importance hinges especially on the fact that they are made by buyers who have come into the market for that purpose, and who intend to be tempted only by bargains. These buyers constitute the cautious and conservative portion of that element which visits Wall Street occasionally in the rôle of "the public," whose visits are always welcome and whose presence is the best indication that the time for safe investment is at hand.

The Grangers, against which the morning raid was mainly directed, closed for the day at about yesterday's averages. Nearly all of the industrials made good gains. Tennessee Coal and Iron and Missouri, Kansas and Texas again made the best quotations for the year, the former closing at 42⅜, and the latter at 40⅜. Sugar gained 2¼ per cent., to 114½; Tobacco gained ⅝, to 95, and Leather 1⅜, to 87⅝.

Gold to the amount of $1,700,000 having been withdrawn for export, the syndicate added $2,500,000 to the Treasury reserve, increasing it again to above $100,000,000. Since syndicate deposits are expected to maintain the reserve, the gold transactions cut absolutely no figure in the market. If there had been apprehension of gold losses, it would have been relieved by the course of foreign exchange, which is noticeably declining under offerings of grain bills. Rates seem certain soon to reach a point prohibitive of gold shipments.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1 per cent.

Time money was freely offered, but the demand was light. Rates were 1½ per cent. for thirty days, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 2¾@3 per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was fairly active. Rates were 3½@4 per cent. for sixty and ninety days' indorsements, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for four months' commission house acceptances, 4½@5 per cent for choice four months' single names, 4¾@5¼ per cent. for choice five to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. and upward for names less well known.

The Clearing House exchanges were $139,965,878, and the balances were $8,335,922.

The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $230,489.

Money in London, ¼@½ per cent; short and three months' bills, ⅝ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and firm. Nominal rates were $4.89 for sixty days and $4.90 for demand. Actual sales were at $4.89@$4.89¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.90@$4.90¼ for demand, $4.90¼@$4.90½ for cable transfers, and $4.88@$4.88¼ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅜ and 95⅞, and guilders at 40⅝ and 40¾.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—50c discount. Boston—10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ¼c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67½@67¾. There were sales of 10,000 ounces at 67⅝.

The commercial price of bar silver was 86⅞c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53¼c.

In London, bar silver sold at 30⅛d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date.	$51,614,334
Imports for the same period	22,901,712
Net exports	$28,712,622
Net exports to date, 1894	71,600,978
Net exports to date, 1893	17,070,868
Net exports to date, 1892	51,462,535

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Sugar Refining, Baltimore & Ohio, Central Pacific, Chicago & Eastern Illinois, Consolidated Gas, Delaware & Hudson, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Denver & Rio Grande pf., Erie Telegraph & Telephone, Flint & P M pf., Illinois Central, Louisville & Nashville, Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st pf., Minnesota Iron, New-Jersey Central, New-York & New-England, Pacific Mail, Philadelphia & Reading, Tennessee C. & I., United States Leather pf., Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.

DECLINED.

American Cotton Oil, American Cotton Oil pf., Colorado & Hocking Coal, Laclede Gas, U. P., Denver & G.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	150	150	150	150	148	150	7
American Cotton Oil	25⅛	25⅛	24½	24½	24	25	1,350
American Cotton Oil pf	74	74	73¾	73¾	72½	73½	550
American Express	115	115	115	115	113½	115	15
American Sugar Refining	112¼	114⅜	112¼	114½	114⅜	114½	62,941
American Sugar Refining pf	106	106	105	105	104	104¾	25
American Tobacco	90	90	90	90	90	100	5
Atch., T. & S Fé 3d, in. pd	95⅛	95⅞	93⅝	95	94¾	95	16,123
*A., T. & S. Fé pf, when iss.	22⅛	22⅜	21⅜	22½	22⅜	22⅝	24,746
Baltimore & Ohio	36½	36¾	36⅛	36¼	36½	36⅝	2,120
Balt. & Ohio Southwest pf.	65	66	65	65	65¾	66	220
*Bay State Gas	8	8	8	8	8	10	32
Canada Southern	21	21	21	21	20	21	100
Central Pacific	57	57½	56½	57½	57⅜	57½	1,160
Chesapeake & Ohio	20⅝	21⅜	20⅝	21⅜	21	21½	315
Chicago Gas	21⅞	22	21⅞	22	21	21½	1,305
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	64⅝	64⅞	64¼	64¼	64¾	64½	2,820
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	54	54	54	54	54	55	100
Chicago & Northwestern	105	105½	105	105½	105¼	106	610
Chic., Burlington & Quincy	106	106½	105⅜	106½	106¼	106½	2,060
C., C., C. & St. Louis	91¼	91⅜	90⅜	90⅞	90⅞	91	11,438
C., M. & St. Paul	49⅝	49⅝	49¼	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	1,520
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac.	78⅝	78⅝	77⅞	78⅜	78¼	78⅝	35,860
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev.	88⅜	88⅜	83	83	83⅜	83½	7,570
Colorado Fuel & Iron	6	6½	6	6½	6	7	600
Columbus & Hocking Coal	39	39	38¼	38⅝	38⅜	39	1,110
Columbus, H. V. & Tol	4	4	4	4	3⅝	4¼	100
Consolidated Gas Company	143	144	143	144	144	145	1,320
Delaware & Hudson	131¼	134⅞	131½	134½	134¼	134⅜	6,956
Delaware, Lack. & Western	163	167	163	167	167	172	2,014
Denver & Rio Grande	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅜	17⅝	700
Denver & Rio Grande pf	54½	54⅝	54¼	54¼	54⅝	54⅞	802
Distilling & C. F., all in. pd.	21½	21⅞	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅞	8,525
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	100¾	100¾	100½	100¾	100½	101	160
Evansville & Terre Haute	55½	57	55½	57	57	57½	300
Flint & Père Marquette	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	38	38½	100
Flint & Père Marquette pf.	20⅝	20⅞	20½	20⅝	19½	20¼	700
General Electric	38⅝	38½	38	38⅛	38	38⅝	400
Houston & Texas	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½	5	2,825
Illinois Central	105¾	106	105¾	106	106¼	107	100
Iowa Central	76	76	75¾	75¾	75	76	308
Laclede Gas	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅝	200
Lake Erie & Western	28⅜	28⅜	28½	28½	28	28½	340
Lake Erie & Western pf	20⅜	20⅜	20½	20⅜	20½	27	500
Lake Shore	81	81	80¾	80¾	80½	81	300
Long Island Trac. 2d in. pd.	152¼	152¼	152¼	152¼	151	152	50
Louisville & Nashville	22	22	21½	21½	21¼	22	517
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	65⅝	66⅛	65⅝	66	65⅞	66	5,338
Louisville, N. A. & Chic. pf.	10	10¼	9¾	9⅞	9¾	10½	2,225
Manhattan Consolidated	20¼	20⅝	28	28⅛	29	30	3,325
Minneapolis & St. Louis	11¼	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	114	113⅞	1,870
Minneapolis & St. L. 1st pf.	24⅞	24⅞	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅝	300
Minneapolis & St. L. 2d pf.	85½	86	85½	86	85⅜	86	550
Minnesota Iron	58⅝	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	225
Missouri Pacific	66½	67⅛	66½	67⅛	66¾	67½	550
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	40½	40⅝	40	40⅜	40¼	40⅝	7,990
Missouri, Kan. & Tex. pf.	18¾	19	18¾	19	19	19⅛	2,020
Mobile & Ohio	40	40⅜	39⅞	40⅜	40⅜	40½	13,191
Morris & Essex	25½	25½	25½	25½	25	25¼	100
*National Lead Co	165	165	165	165	163	165	60
*National Lead Co. pf	36⅝	36⅝	36⅛	36½	35½	36¼	540
New-Jersey Central	113¾	116¼	113¼	116	115¾	116⅛	4,552
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd	104	104¼	103⅞	104¼	104¼	104½	1,095
New-York & New-Haven	63⅜	63⅝	63¾	63⅝	62½	63	200
N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis	185½	185½	185½	185½	183	185	25
N. Y., Chi., & St. L. 2d pf.	17	17	17	17	17	17¼	100
New-York, Lake E. & West	33⅝	34	33⅜	34	33	34	230
N. Y., Lake E. & West. pf.	9⅝	9⅝	9	9⅝	9⅜	9½	1,361
New-York, Sus. & West.	25	25½	25	25½	25	25½	376
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	14	14⅜	13⅞	14⅜	14⅛	14½	1,078
Norfolk & Western	36	36¾	35½	36½	36⅛	36¾	4,500
Norfolk & Western pf	4½	4½	4½	4½	4	4¾	380
North American	15½	15⅝	15½	15½	15⅜	16¼	500
Northern Pacific	6	6	6	6	5⅝	6	305
Northern Pacific pf	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5¼	5½	1,640
Ontario & Western	19⅝	19⅝	19⅛	19¼	19	19⅛	8,850
Pacific Mail	18⅝	19⅛	18⅝	19¼	19¼	19⅝	9,645
Peoria & Eastern	31⅞	33¼	31½	33⅜	33⅜	33¾	100
Peoria, Dec. & Evansville	10	10	10	10	10	11	100
Philadelphia & Reading	6⅞	7	6¾	7	6⅞	7	1,100
Pittsburg & Western pf	20¾	22⅝	20¼	22⅝	22⅜	22¼	86,275
P., C., C. & St. L.	33½	33½	33½	33½	33	34	400
Pullman Palace Car Co.	20¾	20⅞	20¼	20½	20	20¼	670
St. Louis Southwestern	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	173	174	155
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	8⅞	9	1,900
St. Paul & Duluth	19⅝	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	19⅜	19¾	6,988
Southern Pacific	35	35	35	35	35	36	100
Southern Railway	25⅝	26⅜	25⅝	26⅜	26	26½	500
Southern Railway pf	14⅞	14⅞	14	14⅛	14	14⅜	5,539
Tennessee Coal & Iron	42⅛	42⅞	42⅛	42⅝	42⅜	42½	3,746
Texas Pacific	41	42⅜	41	42⅜	42⅜	42⅝	18,090
*Texas Pacific Coal	14½	14⅝	13⅞	14	13⅝	14	6,045
Toledo & Ohio Central pf	49½	49⅝	49½	49½	78	78	700
Toledo, Ann A. & N. Mich	78	78	78	78	78	81	13
Union Pacific	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	220
Union Pacific, Den. & Gulf	16⅝	16⅝	15⅞	16⅛	16⅛	16⅜	3,208
U. S. Cordage	8⅜	8⅜	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	1,653
U. S. Cordage, 3d in. pd	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜			100
U. S. Cord. pf., 3d in. pd	7⅞	7⅞	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	2,310
*U. S. Cord. gtd., 3d in. pd	14½	14½	14¼	14¼	14¼	14½	1,000
United States Rubber	29	29	29	29	28⅝	29	502
United States Rubber pf	40¾	40¾	40⅝	40⅝	40¼	41	255
*United States Leather	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅜	9⅝	2,770
*United States Leather pf	17⅜	18	17⅜	17⅝	17½	17⅝	2,490
United States Express	87⅜	88	87	87⅜	87¼	88	145
Wabash	47⅛	48	47½	48	47	51	3,060
Wabash pf	10⅝	10¾	9⅞	10	10	10¾	9,640
Western Union Telegraph	26⅞	26⅞	25⅝	26¼	26⅛	26⅜	2,792
*West. Union Beef	95	95	94½	95	94⅞	95	550
Wheeling & Lake Erie	9⅝	10	9⅝	10	9½	10	570
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	16½	16⅞	16⅜	16½	16⅜	16½	550
Wisconsin Central	51⅛	51½	51⅛	51⅝	50	51½	103
Total sales	8⅛	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	6¾	7½	10
							441,689

*Unlisted.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Bullion certs	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	67¼	10,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna	170	
Alton & Terre Haute	61	64
American Coal	91	
American District Tel.	38	40
Atlantic & Pacific	1⅝	1¾
Manhattan Beach	6½	7
Maryland Coal pf.	50	65
Mexican Central	12	13⅜
Mex. National Certificates	2¼	2⅜
Michigan Central	102½	103¼

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston A. L. pf	132½	
Brunswick Co	10½	
Buffalo, R. & P	2	3
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	18	21
Bur., C. R. & N.	50	60
Canadian Pacific	52	
Cedar F. & M.	57½	58
Chicago & Alton		10
Chicago & Alton pf	163	
Chicago & Northwestern pf	172	
C. M. & St. Paul pf	146½	147½
Cleveland & Pittsburg	129	129½
Col. Fuel & I. pf	162½	
C., H. V. & T. pf	93	98
Commercial Cable	62	65
Consol. Coal	165	
D., M. & Ft. D.	32½	
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	10	11
*D., S. S. & A.	53	
*D., S. S. & A. pf	7⅜	8⅜
Evansville & T. H. pf	13	17
Great Northern pf	125	135
G. B. & W. t. r.	126	130
G. B. & W. pf. t. r.	⅛	1¾
Homestake	2	3¾
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	26½	
Iowa Central pf	17½	18½
Kanawha & Michigan	37	37½
Keokuk & Des Moines	9¼	9½
Keokuk & Des Moines pf	4¾	5½
Laclede Gas pf	17	
Long Island	86	89
L., St. L. & T.	85	87
Mahoning Coal R.	106	
N., C. & St. L.	70	80
National Starch	6	8
National Starch 1st pf	50	
National Starch 2d pf	24	36
New Cent. Coal	7	9
Northwestern Telegraph	74	80
Ohio Southern	109½	
Ontario Mining	8½	15
Oregon Improvement	9½	10½
Oregon R. & N.	9	12
Oregon, S. L. & U. N.	24	28
Pennsylvania Coal	11	12
Pitts., Youngs. & Ash	320	
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	54	
P., F. W. & C.	58	50½
P., F. W. & C. pf	162½	
P., F. W. & C. sp	150	
Quicksilver	3	3¾
Quicksilver pf	180	19
Rens. & Saratoga	180	
Rio Grande Western	18¼	19
Rio Grande Western pf	41	43
St. J. & G. I.	113	117
St. Paul & Duluth pf	1½	3
St. Paul & Omaha pf	90½	92
St. Paul, M. & M.	120	124
Southern Cotton Oil	115	117½
Twin City R. T.	29	45
Twin City R. T. pf	100	
U. P. Land t. r.	10	11
Toledo & O. C.		48
Utica & B. River	150	
Wells-Fargo Express	109	115
*Unlisted.		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. S. Ref.	112⅞	114¾	112⅝	114¼	20,210
Am. Tobacco	95½	95¼	93⅝	94⅜	1,120
A., T. & S. F.	22¼	22¾	21⅞	22⅜	4,570
Ark. C. Imp.	25	25	25	25	50
B. & O.	66	66	66	66	50
C., C., C. & St. L.	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	10
Chi. Gas.	64⅝	64⅝	64¼	64⅝	640
C., R. I. & P.	83⅞	83⅞	83¾	83⅝	2,350
C., M. & St. P.	79	79	79¼	79¾	4,160
Cent. of N. J.	113¾	116¼	113⅝	116½	14,360
C. & N. W.	106	106½	106	106½	80
C., H. V. & T.	24⅞	24⅞	24¾	24¾	90
D. & L. W.	164½	164½	164¼	164½	300
Del. & Hud.	132¾	132¾	132½	132½	220
Dist. & C. F.	21¾	21⅝	20½	20¾	1,080
Gen. Elec.	38⅝	38⅝	38	38⅛	460
F. & P. M.	20½	20½	20½	20½	50
Total sales					82,040

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At, T. & S. F. 2d	37	37	36¾	36⅞	$14,000
M., K. & T. 2d	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼	5,000
P. & R. 1st pf. inc.	39¼	39¾	39¼	39¾	23,000
P. & R. 2d pf. inc.	25	25½	25	25⅜	19,000
Total sales					$82,040

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Brunswick	.07	.08	.07	.07	4,900

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
December option	61⅛	61⅝	60⅜	60⅜	616,000

RAILROAD AND OTHER BONDS.

Railroad bonds continued in active demand, and prices made a further advance. There were very heavy dealings in the Reading and Atchison issues. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s, Chicago & Northern Pacific 5s, t. r., Consolidated Gas, Chi. 1st, Denver & Rio Grande 4s, Erie 2d cn. cts., Houston & Texas deb. 6s, Int. & Great Northern 1st, Kansas Pacific cn., t. r., Ohio Southern 1st, Pittsburg & Western 1st, Reading 1st pf. inc., Reading 2d pf. inc., Reading 3d pf. inc., St. Louis & S. F. cn. cs., Union Pacific ex s. f. 8s.

DECLINED.

Fort Worth & D. C. 1st, Oregon Short Line & U. N. cn., t. r.

Government bonds were unchanged. The sales were $500 4s, 1907, coupon, at 112½, and $3,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 123¼. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891		96½
4s, r., 1907		111½
4s, c., 1907		112
4s, r., 1925		112⅝
4s, c., 1925		123¼
5s, r., 1904		123¼
5s, c., 1904		115⅝
Currency 6s, 1895		115⅝
Currency 6s, 1896		100
Currency 6s, 1897		101½
Currency 6s, 1898		104
Currency 6s, 1899		107½
Cherokee 4s, 1896		109½
Cherokee 4s, 1897		100⅝
Cherokee 4s, 1898		100⅝
Cherokee 4s, 1899		100⅝

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	
American Exchange	210
Broadway	159
Butchers & Drovers'	240
Central National	155
Chase National	119
Chatham	500
Chemical	350
City	4100
Citizens'	440
Commerce	140
Continental	188
Corn Exchange	125
East River	285
Fifth Avenue	130
First National	2700
First National of Staten Island	200
Fourth National	120
Gallatin National	175
Garfield National	300
German-American	350
Germania	115
Greenwich	400
Hanover	150
Hudson River	310
Importers & Traders'	150
Irving	515
Leather Manufacturers'	142
Lincoln National	170
Manhattan	600
Market & Fulton	196
Mechanics'	210
Mechanics & Traders'	186
Mercantile	155
Merchants'	170
Merchants' Exchange	134
Metropolitan	115
Metropolis	2
Mount Morris	400
Nassau	140
New-York	350
New-York County	230
New-York National Exchange	180
Ninth National	100
Nineteenth Ward	118
National Bank of North America	125
Oriental	137
Pacific	200
Park	185
Phenix	272
Republic	115
Seaboard National	151
Second National	166
Shoe & Leather	300
State of New-York	94
Third National	110
Tradesmen's	105
United States National	95
West Side	180
Western National	280

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold the following securities at auction yesterday, at 111 Broadway:

10 shares Bank of America, $100 each, 215⅝.

$10,000 Old Dominion Steamship Company 6 per cent. bonds, due March, 1899, 101½.

25 shares Michigan Peninsular Car Company preferred, (hypothecated,) $100 each, 42½.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway securities are generally higher on the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie second consols, 1⅜, to 80¼; Canadian Pacific, 1¼, to 58⅝; Atchison, 1⅛, to 22⅜; Illinois Central, 1, to 108½; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 67; Wabash preferred, ⅜, to 26¾; St. Paul, ⅝, to 79¾; Southern preferred, ¼, to 43¼; Reading, ¼, to 10⅝; New-York Central, ¼, to 106⅜; Southern, ⅛, to 14½; and Kansas & Texas, ⅛, to 19⅛. Declined—Erie, ⅛, to 9⅝; British consols declined 1-16, to 107⅜ for money, and 107 7-16 for the account.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £202,000. India Council bills were allotted to-day at 13 9-16d per rupee, an advance of 1-16d on previous price.

Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 102f 20c for the account.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—Clark, Dodge & Co. announce in another column that they will buy and sell stock and bond rights of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company.

—Coupons of the Omaha & Grant Smelting Company's 6 per cent bonds, due Sept. 1, will be paid at the office of Clark, Dodge & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co	190	200
United States Trust	955	980
Valley Railroad pf Ohio 6 p. c. (Central Trust Co.) ctfs.		
Wagner Car Company	43	
Western Gas Company	157	160
‡Western Gas Company bonds	64½	67
Western National Bank	110	112½
Worcester Traction	17½	19
*Worcester Traction pf	84½	87
Winona & Southwestern 1st	10	15
Worthington Pump	24	27
Worthington Pump pf	87	90
Washington Trust Company	180	190

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1895.	1894.	1893.
B. & O. S. W.—			
Mileage			
4th week Aug.	$197,140	$206,722	$197,435
Month	576,082	594,877	594,226
From July 1	1,091,190	1,081,745	1,123,491
From Jan. 1	4,083,702	3,991,672	4,487,916
Brooklyn Elevated—			
Mileage	20	20	18
Week Sept. 2	$31,518	$27,050	$26,812
From July 1	291,802	250,935	258,538
Jan. 1 to Sept. 2	1,392,246	1,136,387	1,265,127
Canadian Pacific—			
Mileage	6,343	6,327	6,327
4th week Aug.	$538,000	$530,000	$589,000
Month	1,661,000	1,610,000	1,873,626
From July 1	3,292,000	3,119,000	3,711,247
From Jan. 1	10,771,371	11,265,378	13,196,890
Chicago & Erie—			
Mileage	269	269	268
Month July	$187,148	$158,532	$268,960
From Jan. 1	1,350,384	1,284,123	1,717,170
Denver & Rio G.—			
Mileage	1,657	1,657	1,657
4th week Aug.	$210,200	$204,900	$165,600
Month	625,800	615,500	469,300
From July 1	1,249,900	1,084,200	938,100
From Jan. 1	4,452,129	4,106,930	5,266,626
Electric Traction—			
Month August	250,053	160,053	
Iowa Central—			
Mileage	497	497	497
4th week Aug.	$42,784	$39,485	$44,210
Month	141,712	148,644	146,433
From July 1	265,315	263,724	281,602
From Jan. 1	999,512	1,089,301	1,185,466
Mexican Central—			
Mileage	1,860	1,847	1,825
4th week Aug.	$257,595	$216,381	$216,381
Month	768,947	643,446	620,387
From July 1	1,501,936	1,278,570	1,199,996
From Jan. 1	6,041,163	5,573,209	5,260,078
Mobile & Ohio—			
Mileage	687	687	687
Month	$249,383	$233,320	$207,134
From Jan. 1	2,096,217	2,034,462	2,124,814
New-Haven Street—			
Month	23,983	16,494	
From Jan. 1	131,057	78,218	
People's Traction—			
August	1895. $203,921	1894. $128,724	Changes. Inc. $75,197
Rock Island—	1895.	1894.	1893.
Mileage	3,570	3,570	3,610
Month Aug.	$1,455,700	$1,546,765	$1,802,712
From April 1	6,071,083	6,539,101	
From Jan. 1	9,404,333	10,598,009	12,339,380
St. Paul—			
Mileage	6,167	6,167	6,147
4th week Aug.	$1,027,363	$887,697	$806,184
Month	2,662,986	2,493,078	2,407,843
From July 1	4,952,226	4,272,308	5,001,398
From Jan. 1	17,492,505	17,950,577	21,211,562
Wheel. & L. E.—			
Mileage	280	280	246
4th week Aug.	$43,493	$42,966	$43,154
Month	125,719	130,810	131,779
From July 1	256,885	230,467	268,414
From Jan. 1	844,374	758,854	1,011,700
Wisconsin Central—			
4th week Aug.	144,257	132,061	
Month	447,375	401,740	
From July 1	881,654	672,195	
Mex. Int. for July—			
Mileage	573	573	573
Gross earnings	$199,406	$177,690	$147,320
Op. expenses	128,680	104,926	94,028
Net earnings	70,726

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
North C. City R. R. 1st 6s.	*106	*106
North Chi. City R. R. 4½s.	*101	*101
North C. St. R. R. 1st 5s.	*103¾	*103¾
W. C. St. Railroad 1st 5s.	*102¾	*102¾
W. C. St. R. R. deb. 6s.	*101¾	*101¾

*Bid.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.12	.12
Belcher	.55	*.55
Best & Belcher	1.00	1.00
Bodie Consolidated	.14	*.16
Bulwer	.07	.07
Challar	.60	.60
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.05	2.05
Crown Point	.50	.52
Gould & Curry	.53	.53
Hale & Norcross	1.80	1.85
Mexican	.64	.65
Mount Diablo	.12	...
Ophir	1.55	1.55
Potosi	.60	.60
Savage	.40	.40
Sierra Nevada	.75	.73
Union Consolidated	.55	.53
Utah	*.08	*.07
Yellow Jacket	.49	.40

*Asked.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 4.—Gardner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Gibson	.63	.68
Anaconda	.70	.70
Portland	1.80	1.80
Argentum	.76½	.77½
Isabella	.27	.26
Union	.21	.20½
Consolidated	.16½	.17

TO LIGHTEN COL. WARING'S WORK

GARBAGE AND OTHER REFUSE TO BE REMOVED BY CONTRACTORS.

The Commissioner in Favor of the Change—A Reply to Controller Fitch.

At yesterday's meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apporptionment Mayor Strong offered a resolution which is regarded as a partial revolution of the system now employed in the Street-Cleaning Department, in that it permits the making of contracts for the final disposition of garbage and other refuse. It reads:

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Street-Cleaning be and he is hereby instructed to prepare a form of advertisement and contract inviting proposals for the receiving at the various dumps in this city, and finally disposing of all ashes, garbage, and other refuse material that may be collected and delivered at the said dumps by the carts of the city, or by private carts authorized to collect such material, each proposal to be accompanied with a specification stating the manner of the proposed final disposition of such material. All clean ashes may, under the inspection of the city, be deposited by the contractor within the cribwork of Riker's Island, sweepings, garbage, and other refuse material to be disposed of in such manner only that will render it unobjectionable in every respect; such advertisement and form of contract to be first approved by the Counsel to the Corporation, and after such approval said advertisement to be inserted in The City Record and other papers for thirty days, and when the proposals are received and tabulated, that they be submitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for such action as may be determined upon.

This resolution was adopted unanimously. It was reported afterward that Commissioner Waring was very much opposed to it. Col. Waring hurried over to the Mayor's office and had a long talk with him. Mayor Strong said afterward that Col. Waring was in full accord with the Board of Estimate's policy.

An interesting incident of the day, so far as the Street-Cleaning Department is concerned, was the answer which Col. Waring made to the remarks of Controller Fitch. Col. Waring's answer was as follows:

Department of Street Cleaning,
City of New-York.

The Controller, just out of the woods, issues a statement concerning me, in which he says I have "from time to time a little personal difficulty with the rules of arithemetic, and the provisions of the Consolidation Act." He also says he has been insisting on my "obeying the letter of the law."

This is gammon, and Fitch knows it. There has never been a case in the eight months' intercourse between this department and mine where the rules of arithmetic have come in question; but there was a little slate and pencil work done about the first of last March, which showed that the rules of both prudence and accuracy had been grossly violated by the Controller in his official utterances, as to the removal of snow under my direction, and in one instance can be adduced in which I have acted in contravention to the Consolidation act, or have not obeyed the letter of the law. In that case, I acted ignorantly. Fitch, who paid the salary, acted knowingly, until he found that the matter would be noticed by the public; then he became virtuous.

The Controller's office does not "simply say 'yes' or 'no' to requests for money, as the law seems to us to read." It says a very quick "yes" to its friends, and very dilatory and repeated "no" to some of those whose bills were contracted trough the Department of Street Cleaning—always ending, however, by paying the bills. It favors Fitch's friends—as though they were brewers—and it delays others as long as it can.

I have simply refuted Mr. Fitch's implications that I am bad at figures and that I disregard the laws. Anything further had better be left until the Commissioners of Accounts report on the two departments.

GEORGE WARING, Jr., Commissioner.
Sept. 4, 1895.

Controller Fitch and Col. Waring met at yesterday's meeting of the Sinking Fund Commission. They shook hands, and each inquired how the other enjoyed his vacation. Each replied that he had enjoyed it very well.

Commissioner Waring was met yesterday in City Hall Park by James Gleason, the street sweeper in whose case the residents of Lexington Avenue took such an interest. He was removed for "raising the dust." Commissioner Waring said: "I always see that justice is done to the employes of the department. Report for work to-morrow."

Gleason, with tears streaming down his cheeks, thanked the Commissioner.

DETECTIVE DELEHANTY'S PUNISHMENT

For Letting Ball Escape He Loses Pay and Is Transferred.

Detective Sergeant Lawrence Delehanty of Brooklyn, who allowed E. Warren Ball, a prisoner, to escape from the Fall River steamer Puritan, at Newport, Aug. 13, was fined thirty days' pay yesterday by Police Commissioner Welles, and transferred from the Central Office to the Ninth Precinct.

Delehanty said yesterday, in answer to questions, that he took Ball and Rells on the boat because he thought it safer than a train.

"Your instructions were to hold the men for identification?" asked Commissioner Welles.

"Yes, Sir."

"As a matter of fact, had you any power to retain them if they chose to walk away from you?"

"No, Sir, I don't think I had."

"You took an old warrant and used it as a bluff?"

"Yes, Sir."

"And you had no authority or legal right to move them one foot, had you?"

"No, Sir."

"Don't you think it was a bad move to leave Boston along with those two men, against the instructions of your superiors?"

"Yes, Sir. I see my mistake now."

"Those men could have stepped off the train at any point between Boston and Fall River, and you hadn't any earthly right to detain them, had you?"

"No, Sir."

Commissioner Welles, in fixing the punishment, took into consideration the fact that Delehanty had done good work on the Henry murder case, and that he had had domestic troubles.

Delegates to the Farmers' Congress.

ALBANY, Sept. 4.—The Farmers' National Congress, a parliament of agriculturists, will meet at Atlanta, Ga., for a six days' session next October. It is composed of representatives from every State in the Union, each State being entitled to as many delegates as it has Congressmen and Senators. In addition to the ten "holdovers" from last year, thirty persons have been designated by Gov. Morton as new delegates to complete the quota representing the State of New-York.

New Bank for Omaha, Neb.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 4.—The East Omaha Bank has been organized here with a capital of $100,000. It will have its place of business in East Omaha, the new manufacturing suburb. Its officers are composed of leading manufacturers, among whom are Daniel Farrell, Jr., C. H. Wilson, and F. S. Knapp. H. B. Mulford is the cashier.

Quarantine Commission Examinations.

ALBANY, Sept. 4.—Chief Examiner Thomas Carmody of the State Civil Service Commission left to-day for New-York City, to conduct to-morrow a number of non-competitive examinations to fill vacancies in the State Quarantine Commission. The examinations will be conducted at the Quarantine Commission's quarters.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J.S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.,
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

Savannah & Western R. R. Co.

FIRST CONSOLIDATED MTGE BONDS.

At a meeting of the holders of certificates issued by the Central Trust Company on deposit of Savannah & Western First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds held on the 26th day of August, 1895, at which more than seventy per cent. of the certificate holders were represented, it was unanimously resolved to adopt the plan of settlement heretofore offered to the bondholders under the terms of the plan. Bondholders desiring to have their proportion of the new consolidated bonds of the Central of Georgia Railway Company cashed by the syndicate at 85 and interest from September 1st, 1895, as provided by the plan, must give written notice of such fact to the committee, and such election must also be indorsed on the certificate issued by the Central Trust Company on or before September 10th, 1895. Should any certificate holder desire to syndicate his allotment of the new Consolidated Bonds, or fail to notify the committee of his desire to accept cash for his proportion of such bonds, or fail after such notice to have his certificate stamped with such assent on or before the 10th day of September, 1895, he will be deemed to have elected to become a member of the Consolidated Bond Syndicate on the terms provided in "Modified Plan of Purchase."

Bonds can be deposited with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York on payment of $25 per bond until further notice.

SIMON BORG, Chairman.
R. C. MARTIN, EMANUEL LEHMAN,
H. E. GARTH, F. M. COLSTON,
SIDNEY F. TYLER, EDWIN S. HOOLEY,
SIGMUND NEUSTADT,
Committee.

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.
DEPOSITS OF THE

Seconds, Thirds and Consols

should be promptly made with

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,

in exchange for its negotiable certificates.

UNITED ACTION by these THREE CLASSES OF MAIN-LINE BONDHOLDERS results in such a control of the property as secures to them the best attainable results, DUE REGARD BEING GIVEN TO THEIR RESPECTIVE LEGAL POSITIONS AND PRIORITIES.

Under the agreement for deposit the committee may, in its discretion, terminate the period for deposits without notice, and impose exceptional terms for deposits thereafter.

EDWARD D. ADAMS, Chairman,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JOHN C. BULLITT,
CHARLES H. GODFREY,
J. D. PROBST,
JAMES STILLMAN,
ERNST THALMANN,
Reorganization Committee.
A. MARCUS, Secretary.
Mills Building, New-York City, March 1, 1895.

CHICAGO & WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Trustees' Office, Room 83, Drexel Building, New-York, August 21st, 1895.

The Trustees have this day designated, by lot, the following:

9	1397	1697	1810	2127	2343	2631	2927
33	1439	1698	1881	2129	2410	2638	2949
93	1485	1705	1887	2144	2419	2643	2986
134	1488	1718	1901	2151	2421	2704	3066
181	1513	1725	1924	2172	2479	2709	3088
292	1534	1783	1957	2180	2488	2815	3218
415	1571	1786	1960	2216	2524	2841	3254
1308	1590	1770	1978	2227	2544	2864	3293
1334	1682	1778	2031	2252	2572	2880	
1362	1696	1807	2064	2273	2660	2915	

as the numbers of the seventy-eight bonds, issued under the trust deed of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated November 1st, 1879, to be redeemed, by the operation of the Sinking Fund, on Nov. 1st next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York, at 105.

ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
of and for the Trustees.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
TO HOLDERS OF

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.

7 3-10 % Coupon Bonds,

LOAN $4,000,000,
MATURING MARCH 1ST, 1896.

Until October 1, 1895, these bonds will

BE REDEEMED AT $1,030 EACH,

with unmatured coupons of January 1 and March 1, 1896, attached, at this office, or at the Treasurer's office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia.

THOMAS R. ROBINSON, Treasurer,
Allegheny Valley Railway Co.
Pittsburg, August 30, 1895.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE EQUIPMENT five per cent. mortgage bonds, dated September 3d, 1889.

The Central Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, gives notice that, in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above railway company, dated September 3, 1889, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Forty-two thousand and fifty-two dollars, ($42,052.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, in New-York City, at twelve o'clock noon on the 17th day of September, 1895.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.
By E. FRANCIS HYDE, 2d Vice President.

Commercial Cable Co.
Valley R. R. (Ohio) 6s.
Standard Gas Co. Com. Stock.
Union Railway Stock.
BOUGHT BY
TOBEY & KIRK,
NO. 2 BROAD ST.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,360 Broadway. 42d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

THE

St Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company's

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 7 Per Cent. Land Grant Gold Bonds.

In conformity with the provisions of the Mortgage Deed of Trust securing the above bonds, we, the undersigned trustees, hereby give notice that 200 bonds of $100 each, 36 bonds of $500 each, 687 bonds of $1,000 each of the numbers specified below, were this day, in our presence, fairly and without preference or discrimination, designated by lot for redemption at 105 per cent. and accrued interest, payable out of the moneys pledged to us from proceeds of sales of land, and now available for that purpose. The bonds so drawn will be paid by us on presentation at the office of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine Street, New-York; and the holders thereof are hereby notified that they should be presented on or before 1st day of November next, as from that date interest will cease to accrue thereon:

200 BONDS AT $100 EACH.

34	277	463	656	984	1146	1389	1589	1832	1987
35	290	480	668	989	1147	1390	1605	1833	1990
41	302	482	730	1000	1160	1395	1618	1848	1992
45	317	508	749	1009	1163	1407	1626	1847	2000
48	320	504	766	1013	1171	1413	1635	1849	2007
56	324	526	777	1020	1175	1434	1641	1861	2025
58	327	533	780	1022	1202	1438	1642	1868	2039
83	334	544	785	1028	1212	1464	1652	1869	2041
86	335	554	788	1029	1228	1475	1653	1883	2051
88	342	557	795	1030	1241	1482	1656	1888	2072
95	362	568	798	1039	1269	1496	1657	1889	2073
111	371	598	820	1050	1275	1501	1679	1894	2113
122	373	600	840	1051	1278	1503	1718	1902	2124
175	397	606	842	1071	1325	1519	1722	1917	2139
178	401	611	857	1085	1332	1526	1729	1944	2162
179	413	620	887	1092	1336	1535	1754	1949	2163
188	423	637	889	1096	1337	1546	1763	1969	2167
223	430	640	894	1113	1369	1561	1776	1976	2168
239	447	644	917	1121	1371	1581	1814	1977	2177
272	454	653	952	1132	1386	1582	1824	1980	2187

36 BONDS AT $500 EACH.

9	18	101	144	177	228	272	276	323	339
12	43	103	160	182	254	273	288	324	347
15	59	119	168	188	266	275	318	336	364
16	72	136	172	190	271				

687 BONDS AT $1,000 EACH.

12	953	1806	2506	3327	4095	4723	5322	6042	6816
32	964	1809	2508	3339	4096	4740	5328	6043	6842
41	976	1810	2516	3360	4107	4705	5330	6046	6843
57	985	1817	2533	3380	4122	4771	5331	6053	6855
90	988	1821	2534	3382	4124	4789	5342	6077	6856
101	1005	1831	2544	3393	4131	4799	5344	6080	6868
133	1039	1853	2549	3411	4135	4805	5347	6084	6875
139	1040	1862	2553	3418	4141	4806	5355	6098	6896
145	1044	1869	2565	3415	4178	4821	5378	6099	6900
152	1054	1872	2580	3432	4177	4825	5379	6130	6914
164	1067	1874	2621	3435	4185	4832	5384	6167	6916
168	1069	1875	2624	3472	4192	4845	5392	6178	6928
183	1070	1877	2626	3476	4231	4850	5405	6187	6933
199	1089	1879	2632	3479	4232	4889	5409	6192	6937
214	1108	1888	2653	3502	4273	4890	5422	6200	6940
227	1110	1895	2676	3504	4283	4912	5424	6241	6942
233	1127	1915	2683	3508	4284	4913	5434	6265	6969
250	1137	1920	2698	3512	4287	4921	5439	6288	6977
251	1156	1962	2706	3514	4296	4939	5449	6290	6978
274	1157	1968	2779	3529	4300	4947	5457	6317	7000
277	1182	1932	2803	3531	4314	4948	5470	6332	7006
278	1188	1936	2874	3547	4332	4949	5488	6346	7010
279	1200	1990	2881	3551	4343	4958	5497	6371	7012
280	1205	1997	2900	3605	4362	4956	5526	6387	7029
299	1211	2001	2901	3610	4364	4964	5579	6392	7081
308	1224	2011	2903	3622	4373	4966	5593	6409	7050
314	1282	2012	2924	3630	4382	4973	5614	6411	7056
317	1247	2016	2925	3634	4392	4977	5621	6416	7058
321	1308	2022	2930	3640	4406	4978	5624	6446	7069
323	1309	2037	2933	3651	4431	5000	5651	6449	7076
337	1310	2051	2941	3668	4444	5025	5663	6455	7077
355	1339	2060	2946	3673	4457	5027	5665	6487	7105
364	1345	2079	2949	3696	4465	5033	5673	6488	7116
369	1348	2089	2952	3703	4469	5038	5675	6497	7149
371	1351	2093	2970	3727	4471	5039	5685	6514	7159
384	1361	2109	2971	3743	4472	5049	5696	6516	7168
429	1362	2110	2988	3769	4478	5052	5702	6524	7182
471	1377	2118	2990	3770	4479	5076	5704	6527	7187
480	1389	2128	2994	3777	4481	5082	5711	6545	7189
484	1414	2125	3005	3778	4483	5118	5722	6548	7209
487	1425	2133	3008	3784	4489	5123	5726	6549	7211
509	1458	2159	3008	3800	4497	5139	5729	6558	7218
511	1470	2169	3026	3824	4508	5140	5734	6557	7228
534	1481	2182	3030	3826	4515	5144	5739	6564	7232
560	1484	2207	3037	3834	4521	5159	5759	6582	7233
570	1502	2212	3052	3836	4522	5161	5766	6591	7254
582	1518	2217	3063	3848	4527	5167	5816	6596	7308
651	1520	2233	3084	3846	4588	5175	5822	6609	7325
666	1535	2234	3111	3848	4553	5176	5826	6625	7333
683	1548	2251	3115	3854	4560	5178	5830	6630	7338
707	1558	2270	3145	3884	4567	5181	5838	6645	7354
719	1559	2288	3150	3885	4579	5190	5864	6651	7361
764	1572	2335	3151	3887	4580	5193	5874	6658	7373
767	1573	2338	3160	3911	4584	5228	5882	6660	7376
769	1575	2372	3161	3938	4606	5231	5888	6662	7407
797	1608	2374	3209	3947	4630	5239	5897	6680	7411
800	1625	2376	3210	3953	4636	5245	5904	6701	7435
805	1658	2387	3214	4004	4641	5249	5926	6707	7439
818	1668	2392	3232	4022	4654	5255	5928	6731	7452
849	1672	2401	3234	4026	4655	5259	5936	6733	7463
854	1675	2419	3249	4031	4659	5268	5956	6771	7488
864	1676	2421	3258	4052	4661	5274	5959	6777	7494
886	1695	2429	3260	4053	4679	5279	5963	6778	7497
891	1700	2431	3261	4055	4682	5287	5966	6780	7499
903	1724	2439	3285	4077	4684	5299	5976	6785	7505
904	1736	2442	3297	4082	4689	5306	6011	6797	7508
913	1744	2444	3307	4086	4691	5308	6014	6805	7510
939	1746	2455	3314	4087	4695	5312	6036	6814	7575
944	1768	2488	3318	4090	4708	5317			

DRAWING NO. 18.

New-York, August 19, 1895.
JOHN S. KENNEDY, } Trustees.
J. A. ROOSEVELT, }

Note.—Bond No. 2451, of the denomination of $1,000, redeemable July 1, 1892, under the call of April 7, 1892, has not been presented for payment.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF

Washington and Idaho Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds and Oregon Railway Extensions Company First Mortgage Bonds.

Whereas, The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company has made default in the payment of interest upon its collateral trust bonds dated 2d September, 1889, and secured by its collateral trust mortgage bearing the same date.

Now, therefore, under and in pursuance of the powers conferred upon it by the said mortgage, and for breach of the conditions thereof, the American Loan and Trust Company, as trustee under the said mortgage, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder or bidders, on Thursday, the 27th day of June, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at the auction stand of James Bleecker & Son, auctioneers, the following trust securities held by it under the said mortgage, to wit:

Lot 1.—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Washington and Idaho Railroad Company, to the amount of $4,260,000, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest payable on the first days of March and September of each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

Lot 2.—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Oregon Railway Extensions Company to the amount of $1,511,880, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest payable on the first days of March and September of each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

The terms of sale may be examined on and after 11th June, 1895, at the office of the undersigned trustee, in the City of Boston, or at the office of the State Trust Company, No. 36 Wall Street, New-York City.

Dated New-York, May 27, 1895.
THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities is hereby adjourned to Thursday, the 25th day of July, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, June 27, 1895.
THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities is hereby further adjourned to Thursday, the 29th day of August, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, July 25, 1895.
THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities is hereby further adjourned to Thursday, the 26th day of September, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, Aug. 29, 1895.
THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit of the United States Trust Company of New-York for

COLLATERAL TRUST MTGE. BONDS

OF THE

Oregon Railway & Navigation Co.

Pursuant to the provisions of Article First of the Bondholders' Agreement, dated the 12th day of July, 1894, under which agreement Collateral Trust Mortgage Bonds of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company have been deposited with the United States Trust Company of New-York, which has issued its Certificates of Deposit therefor, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the holders of such Certificates of Deposit will be held on Monday, September 16th, 1895, at 2 P. M., at the office of the United States Trust Company, 45 Wall Street, New-York, for the purpose of considering the adoption of a plan and agreement for the reorganization of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's system, which has been approved by the undersigned Committee, and which will then be submitted to such certificate holders.

Copies of the proposed plan and agreement for reorganization may be obtained at the office of said Trust Company, No. 45 Wall Street, New-York City, or from the Secretary for the Committee.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit who desire the undersigned Committee to represent and act for them at such meeting, in favor of the adoption of such plan, may send their proxies therefor to any member of the Committee or to the Secretary at any time before the day appointed for such meeting.

Dated New-York, August 22, 1895.

JOHN CROSBY BROWN,
Chairman.
JAMES JACKSON,
ROBERT FLEMING,
Committee.

HOWARD C. TRACY, Secretary,
43 Wall Street, New-York City.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT OF THE NEW-YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY FOR

CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Oregon Railway & Navigation Co.

Pursuant to the provisions of Article First of the Bondholders' Agreement, dated the 30th day of April, 1894, under which agreement Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company have been deposited with the New-York Security and Trust Company, which has issued its Certificates of Deposit therefor, notice is hereby given that a meeting of the holders of such Certificates of Deposit will be held on FRIDAY, the SIXTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1895, at ELEVEN o'clock A. M., at the office of the New-York Security and Trust Company, 46 Wall Street, New-York City, for the purpose of considering the adoption of a plan and agreement for the reorganization of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's System, which has been prepared by the undersigned Committee, and which will then be submitted to such certificate holders.

Copies of the proposed plan and agreement for reorganization may be obtained at the office of said Trust Company, No. 46 Wall Street, New-York City; at the Deutsche Bank, Berlin, Germany, or from the Secretary of the Committee.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit who desire the undersigned Committee to represent and act for them at such meeting, in favor of the adoption of such plan, may send their proxies therefor to any member of the Committee, or to the Secretary, at any time before the day appointed for such meeting.—Dated New-York, August 22, 1895.

ALFRED S. HEIDELBACH,
CHAIRMAN,
W. L. BULL,
GEORGE COPPELL,
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,
A. MARCUS,
Committee.
HOWARD C. TRACY,
SECRETARY,
43 WALL ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

$250,000

Rapid Transit Ferry Co.

Running between New-York City and Staten Island,

5 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds.

Interest Payable May and November.
$50,000 Payable January, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901.

CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000
BONDED DEBT, 650,000
ANNUAL INTEREST CHARGES, 32,500

	1892.	1893.	1894.
Net earnings	$102,088.28	$91,247.51	$128,072.20

Price to net 4 3-4 per cent.
Special Circular on Application.

C. H. White & Co.,

BANKERS,
72 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

New-York, New-Haven & Hartford R. R. Co

Stock & Bond Rights

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,

51 WALL STREET.

WANTED—Loan of $20,000 at 4 per cent. on house on west side, occupied by owner, being less than 60 per cent. of actual cost; amount wanted to pay off present mortgage of $25,000; security first-class. Address W., Room 157, Boreel Building.

Meetings and Elections.

THE MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.

Minneapolis, Minn., August 22nd, 1895.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the By-laws of the Company the annual meeting of Stockholders of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company of Minnesota and Iowa will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota, on Tuesday, October first, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

The books of the company for the issuance and transfer of stock will be closed from August 31st, 1895, to October 2nd, 1895.

JOS. GASKELL, Secretary. WILLIAM L. BULL, President.

NEW-YORK, SUSQUEHANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 26 Cortlandt St.
New-York, August 5th, 1895.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New-York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, New-Jersey, on Thursday, September 5th, 1895. The polls will open at 11 o'clock A. M. and continue open for one hour. The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. August 15th, and reopen at 10 A. M. September 6th.

W. G. McCORMICK,
Assistant Secretary.

Dividends.

BUFFALO RAILWAY COMPANY,
Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 1st, 1895.

NOTICE.—A quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on the 10th day of September next, at the office of the Company's Financial Agents, Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Co., 44 Pine St., New-York, to stockholders of record at the closing of the books.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business hours on the 24th inst., and reopened on the 11th day of September next.

H. M. WATSON,
President.

THE COUPONS OF THE OMAHA AND GRANT SMELTING CO. 6 Per Cent. bonds, due Sept. 1, will be paid by us on and after that date.

CLARK, DODGE & CO.
New-York, Sept. 2, 1895. 51 Wall St.

THIRTEEN MORE DAYS OF ABELL

In That Time the Assemblyman Thinks Investigations Can Be Completed.

ALBANY, Sept. 4.—Assemblyman Abell, who is the head, heart, and lungs of the legislative committee which is examining into the civil service and the Regents of the university departments, says the committee has thirteen of the thirty days

MANY WOMEN SCIENTISTS

Hold Their Own With Men in Many Departments of Research.

HIGH HONORS HAVE COME TO THEM

Some of the Most Clever of Them Were in Attendance at the Meeting of the American Association.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 4.—The forty-fourth annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which opened in the "City of Homes" Thursday, filled Springfield not only with an army of clever men, but a large number of clever women as well—women who have done and are doing valuable scientific work along most of the different lines represented in the association.

There has been a generous sprinkling of women at all the meetings. There are young women, old women, and middle-aged women—pretty women and plain women of all the classes to be found at less scientific gatherings. Possibly, not all of them are drawn by the real business of the occasion.

The association meetings are general Summer outings of a very pleasant character, with numerous excursions from the place of meeting, and usually, as in Springfield this year, many charming receptions and entertainments in town. Unscientific feminine relatives of scientific professors take advantage of these, and there are, possibly, members who join for a not more serious purpose. Any one may become a member of the association upon the payment of the initiation fee. It is only to be elected a fellow that one must have accomplished valuable scientific work.

Many familiar faces from New-York and Brooklyn were seen at the meetings. One of the earliest arrivals was Mrs. Esther Hermann of West Fifty-sixth Street, New-York. Mrs. Hermann is one of the two living patrons of the association. Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson of Stamford, Conn., is the second, and the late Gen. William Lily was the third. Patrons are interested persons who have contributed $1,000 or more to the association. Mrs. Hermann is an indefatigable club woman, and there is hardly a gathering of women of any importance in New-York City at which her benevolent face, with its crown of white hair, may not be seen. She is as generous as she is interested. One of her latest gifts was $1,000 to the New-York Woman's Press Club, toward a clubhouse for which the members are working. Besides being a member of that club, she belongs to Sorosis, the Professional Woman's League, and the Ladies' Health Protective Association, which held its meetings for a long time at her house. She has given liberally to over half a hundred different organizations, hospitals, benevolent associations, &c.

Friday morning Mrs. Hermann's relatives at home would have been electrified—perhaps it would be better to say gasolinefied—to have seen Mrs. Hermann as she was rapidly transported about the city in a horseless vehicle, accompanied by a nice looking young man. The vehicle was the style of a high box buggy. It is one of the gasoline carriages for the building of which a plant is soon to be started in Springfield. From the expression on Mrs. Hermann's face it was evident that she was enjoying her novel experience.

"I have always interested in all progressive movements," Mrs. Hermann said the other day to a New-York Times reporter. "I remember well when the talk about the Atlantic cable first began. People said it was impious to meddle with the works of God and try to traverse the ocean in that way. I had a birthday recently and received a cable message from my daughter, who is on the other side. It seems like fairyland to think that such things are possible."

Mrs. Hermann attends the anthropological meetings here, and those treating upon sanitation, food questions, &c.

A very charming and very clever New-York woman, a fellow of the association, who was here is Mrs. Elizabeth G. Britton, wife of Prof. N. L. Britton of Columbia College. Mrs. Britton is a botanist, making a specialty of mosses. For the last two years, since her marriage, she has assisted Prof. Britton in his work in the herbarium of the college, taking entire charge of the collection of mosses and ferns, and working often from 9 o'clock in the morning to 9 and 10 o'clock at night. All this was done unofficially and without remuneration. In making collections for her studies she has contributed the results of her labors to the college, keeping no private collection.

When at her Summer home, New-Dorp, S. I., she devotes herself to writing. A systematic botany of North America is in process of compilation by eminent botanists of this country, and Mrs. Britton is editing the department devoted to mosses. She is also at work on a smaller book of her own, which will be out before long. This treats of the mosses of the Eastern States alone. It will be illustrated by microscopical drawings, for which she furnishes accurate material.

Mrs. Britton is head of the department of mosses in the National Science Club of Women, with headquarters at Washington. She is the only woman member of the Botanical Society of America, is associate member of the New-York Microscopical Society, and a bright and shining light in the Torrey Botanical Club, where she is as delightfully interesting to unscientific members, with her knowledge of plant lore, as she is to the deeper students.

Perhaps the best-known scientific woman present was Miss Alice C. Fletcher of the Peabody Museum, Cambridge. She is received with the most distinguished courtesy whenever she appears. Her work among the Indians is well known. Her interest in the tribal relations of the Indians began in a study of American archaeology. She does not like to appear in print as an individual. Her work, she says, has come to her, and she has not taken it up from any prearranged scheme of action.

The life she lived for years as a guest of the Indians would be of great interest if she wished to talk of it.

"There is danger of being misunderstood," she said, "if an attempt is made to explain it. Any one following up a line of work closely expects to do so by self-abnegation. It was necessary to live with the Indians to see their life, not from above, but on a level."

Miss Fletcher has been the means of educating and making self-sustaining several hundred Indians. The Home Building fund for the Indians, started in 1884, and now in charge of the Woman's National Indian Association, of which Mrs. A. S. Quinton is President, was the conception of Miss Fletcher. Her large work on "Indian Civilization and Education" every one interested in the Indian question knows.

"You believe in the Indian, then?" a Times reporter asked Miss Fletcher, at the conclusion of some remarks of hers upon the subject.

"Certainly," she answered with decision.

The progress of the red man, Miss Fletcher says, is not a question of the possibilities of the Indian himself, but of his escaping the mischief done him by the white men who are determined to get rid of him by one means if not by another.

The history and legends of the wonderful "Sacred Pole of the Omahas" and the "Indian Songs and Music," read by Miss Fletcher at the Association meeting, will be eventually embodied in monographs and published by the Peabody Museum. Miss Fletcher is a member of the Council of the American Folk Lore Society.

One honor which has been bestowed upon Miss Fletcher causes her friends not a little genuine amusement whenever it is mentioned, from the uniqueness of the way in which it was thrust upon her and upon Harvard University at the same time. This is the Thaw Fellowship of American Archaeology of Peabody Museum of Harvard. This was left with the condition that Miss Alice Fletcher occupy it during her lifetime. This was agreed to, and now a woman is a member of the Faculty of a college which denies to women any of its privileges. It is when they relate this, which they are never tired of doing, that Miss Fletcher's friends smile.

Another delightful woman attending the meeting is Mrs. Henrietta L. T. Wolcott of Dedham, Mass. Mrs. Wolcott is a botanist, a philanthropist, an interested worker for the advancement of woman, and a grandmother. She has been a member of the association for a number of years, and was a friend of the late Prof. Maria Mitchell.

One of Mrs. Wolcott's claims to distinction is that of having set out in Massachusetts 10,000 trees which she purchased, and which survived the journey from Wisconsin in a champagne basket. These little trees were only eight inches high at that time. Finding her supply greater than she cared to manage, Mrs. Wolcott endeavored unsuccessfully to get rid of some of them. The people to whom she offered them said the trees were too small, and that she would not live to see them reach any respectable size. That was on her husband's farm at Milton, Mass, where there is now quite a forest of trees as the result of her labors. Mrs. Wolcott planted 400 trees at Roxbury. Some of them, no larger than bean poles at first, are now 14 inches in diameter.

It was through her love of flowers that Mrs. Wolcott commenced the study of botany.

"They said when I was a child that the only things I cared for were church and flowers. I always wanted a garden myself, and to help every one else to get one."

Mrs. Wolcott's special interest in trees came from a paper read by Charles S. Sargent upon restoring the forests. She has been studying botany for the last twenty-five years, part of the time with the New-England Woman's Club, which has a botanical department.

Mrs. Wolcott has had an honor bestowed upon her by the botanical department of Washington, and she earned it. What she did to earn this honor was to work for a couple of years testing seeds for the department. This work was the result of hearing another paper upon the need of just such individual effort.

"Wolcottiana" is now masquerading in some places as the Heavenly Blue. Mrs. Wolcott thinks it is a heavenly blue, this child of her labors, if it is not always known by its right name. The practice of giving potted plants to children at Easter to encourage their love and care for them, a work which has spread all over the country, was started in Boston by Mrs. Wolcott. An interesting little incident was the special cause of her interest in the correct nomenclature of plants.

"It was at the time of the war," she says. "My husband wrote me from Baltimore that he wished I would send him some flowers. It was a long distance in those days, but the flowers made the trip and reached their destination in good condition. People there were delighted, and my husband wrote to ask me to send him some plants. I did, and they were given to a great many persons, who only knew them as 'Mrs. Wolcott's plants.'

"A number of years after the war I visited Baltimore, and the places where these plants had been sent. The original people were gone, and sometimes two or three families had occupied the house since. I saw the plants, but all the persons knew about them then was that they had something to do with Mrs. Wolcott. I have been particular ever since to have plants given their correct botanical names."

Miss M. A. Booth is a bright woman living at Long Meadow, just out of Springfield, who is well known as a microscopist. She was an invalid a number of years ago. When at the seashore a stranger, a Miss Mary Halliday of Brooklyn, took her some seaweed to interest her. The good Samaritan of this seaweed then without a thought, but Miss Booth developed from that time an interest in all natural objects. Now she has a wonderful little den at her country home from which come marvelous lantern slides of the wonders revealed by the microscope. Miss Booth, as her work grows, has found her forte to be that of a lecturer, and she enjoys the work thoroughly. She is the only woman fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society of London, England, a member of any number of other scientific societies, and editor of a journal of microscopy.

"The American Association for the Advancement of Science has done more than any other body for the encouragement of women in scientific work and placing them upon a par with men," says Prof. Putnam of the Peabody Museum, the permanent Secretary of the association. "It asks them to read papers at its meetings, and places them upon committees, and in holding its meetings in different cities arouses a widespread enthusiasm."

The headquarters of the association, at Springfield have the appearance of being run by women. Miss C. O. Watson is the regular Assistant Secretary of the association. Miss Watson has been in this work since Prof. Putnam, whose assistant she is, has been in office, twenty-one years. She has a friend, Miss H. A. Kitfield, who assists her at all the meetings, and Miss Bessie L. Adams is at the registration table. Miss Frances H. Mead, Prof. Putnam's private secretary, is another important young woman, who knows all the incomings and outgoings of the association, and is an indefatigable worker at tiresome proof sheets and other necessary but unpleasant duties.

A pleasant little courtesy shown the women of the association by the women of Springfield was in throwing open to them their pretty clubhouse during their stay in the city. The clubhouse is situated back of the art museum, and is very cozy and comfortable.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Koster & Bial's.—The regular season of the Fall and Winter will open at Koster & Bial's next Monday night, when a complete change of programme will be made. An entirely new series of living pictures will be exhibited; Clara Wieland from Vienna, Florence Levy from the London Alhambra, the Valdis sisters, "queens of the air," from the Nouveau Cirque, Paris, and Samuel Lockhart's five trained elephants will make their first appearance in America on this occasion. Among the other artists in the bill will be M. Walton and his trained dogs, M. Granto and Mlle. Maud in an eccentric wire act, and Senorita Clotilde Antonio, equilibrist, from the Eldorado, Paris. The private boxes of the great music hall have been repainted and regilded, and new draperies have been put in the orchestra chairs have been newly upholstered, and two new drop curtains have been painted during the Summer.

—Proctor's Pleasure Palace.—The coming international yacht races will be reproduced by electricity at Proctor's Pleasure Palace, Fifty-eighth Street, on each day of sailing. A huge diagram of the course will be displayed every few minutes, and miniature yachts will sail over it, showing every stage of the progress of Defender and Valkyrie III. from start to finish. John W. Kelly, the "rolling-mill man," makes his first appearance in continuous vaudeville at the Pleasure Palace next week, with Sisters Hawthorne, Adele Purvis-Onri, Sisters De Van, and other new people. Lockhart's comic elephants, Billie Barlow, and other foreign novelties remain.

—Grand Opera House.—Lewis Morrison comes to the Grand Opera House next Monday night in an entirely new and elaborate scenic production of "Faust," in which he will be seen as Mephistopheles, assisted by Florence Roberts Morrison as Marguerite and Edward Elsner as Faust. Some remarkable electric effects are promised. A double quartet will sing in the cathedral scene, 400 electric lights will be used in the sensational Brocken scene. Mr. Morrison's engagement is for one week only.

—Agnes Miller Coming Home.—Mr. E. S. Willard sent a second cable dispatch to Charles Frohman, after the second performance of "Alabama" in London, indicating that the play is good for a run. Mr. Willard also secured the provincial rights for the play. Agnes Miller, a member of the Empire stock company, who went to London to create her original part of Carey in "Alabama," will return and rejoin the Empire company in Boston in early October.

—Busy Augustus Thomas.—Augustus Thomas will begin a new play unler contract to Charles Frohman, as soon as "The Capitol" is presented at the Standard Theatre next Monday night. All the rehearsals at the Standard are entirely under his supervision, and he has been kept very busy with them for weeks. The sale of seats for the first performances of "The Capitol" will begin at the Standard to-day.

—Fireworks at Manhattan Beach.—The last of the special fireworks displays arranged for the closing nights of the fireworks season in Pain's Outdoor Theatre at Manhattan Beach will be given to-night, after the Japanese and Chinese war spectacle. No finer display has been prepared during the season than that announced for to-night.

—Empire Theatre.—Charles Frohman agrees with the New-York Times that the last act of "The City of Pleasure" is a weakness to the play, and three authors are now at work building a new act to take its place. The work will probably be ready for rehearsal to-morrow, and will be presented next Monday night.

—Bought Mrs. Langtry's Car.—Mme. Herrmann has purchased Mrs. Langtry's private car, called the La-La, paying for it $28,000, the original cost having been $42,000. The car will be rechristened Herrmann, and will be used by the magician and his wife in their trips through the country.

—Irving Place Theatre.—Manager Conried of the Irving Place Theatre has engaged Hubert Reusch, his leading man during the season of 1893-4, to fill the same position this season, which will open Oct. 1. Last season he acted as leading man of the Berlin Residenz Theatre.

—Madison Square Roof.—The Madison Square Roof Garden will close for the season on Sunday night. The extraordinarily strong bill provided for the last week by Manager Sanger is attracting large audiences to this popular resort.

—Abbey's Theatre.—The sale of seats for the opening nights of Francis Wilson and his company in the new comic opera "The Chieftain" will begin at Abbey's Theatre this morning. The first performance will be given Monday evening.

Poultry Rearing in France.

From The Westminster Gazette.

It gives an English reader always something of a pang to hear of the abundant success of poultry rearing in France. Not that one is not delighted to hear the last Consular report on the trade of Cherbourg (which has just been issued by the Foreign Office) say "poultry rearing as practiced in this Consular district is a source of much wealth." But the fact that part of this great wealth is derived from the exportation of poultry and eggs to England, and that England herself ought to supply her markets with these things, is not pleasant, especially if one remembers that, according to many experts, there is no reason whatever why poultry farming should not be carried on very successfully in this country to a much larger extent than is the case at present. As the report says:

"The importance of this subject is, unhappily, not yet realized by our farmers, as it has been by their thrifty and canny neighbors on this side of the Channel, who are glad to find our markets open to their praiseworthy enterprise and industry.

"Why should so many millions of pounds be annually sent abroad instead of going into the pockets of the depressed British farmer?"

Why, indeed. But, as we suggested in our leading article yesterday, our farmers are being encouraged by their friends to look to the State to aid them, instead of trusting to their own resourcefulness.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Acts of the Northern Pacific Receivers Are Valid.

The impression conveyed by the dispatch from Seattle last Monday night, that the United States court Judges had rendered an opinion that the appointment of the Northern Pacific receivers was illegal, and that the issue of $5,000,000 of receivers' certificates was invalid, is now completely dissipated. Mr. Alfred Jaretski of Sullivan & Cromwell, counsel for the receivers, received yesterday the following extract from Judge Gilbert's decision:

"It is strongly urged against the assumption of jurisdiction by this court to entertain the motion that during the receivership, receivers' certificates have been issued to a large amount, and that the same are now held by innocent purchasers, and that to deny the primary jurisdiction of the court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin is to hold that these certificates were unlawfully issued.

"We find no ground for such contention. If the receivers' certificates have been authorized by the courts of the various districts in which the property in receivership is situated they are valid liens upon that property, irrespective of the question whether the court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin had jurisdiction to order their issuance. If they have not been so authorized it is not perceived how the action of this court can in any way affect the question of their validity.

"It must be conceded in any view of the case that the receivers are at the present time, and have been since their appointment, the lawful appointees of all the courts in the jurisdiction of which the property of the Northern Pacific Railroad is situated. They are the receivers of the railroad, and none of their acts, done within the scope of their authority and under the orders of the courts which have control over said property, are invalid."

The order for the issuance of the receivers' certificates was signed by all the United States court Judges having jurisdiction in Northern Pacific territory as follows: In Minnesota, April 15; in North Dakota, April 26; in Montana, April 26; in Idaho, May 8; in Washington, May 2, and in Oregon, May 2.

Turner, McClure & Rolston, counsel for the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, yesterday issued a formal statement regarding the decision in the Northern Pacific litigation rendered by the United States courts at Seattle. In this statement the lawyers say:

The decision has been wholly misunderstood. There was absolutely no decision affecting the standing of the receivers, or the validity of the receivers' certificates. The only question which came before the Court and which was determined was as to the jurisdiction of the court at Seattle to entertain a petition filed by the President of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company asking to have the order appointing the receivers vacated. The merits of the case were not touched upon.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company is trustee of the Northern Pacific mortgages.

SEATTLE, Washington, Sept. 4.—Prominent Eastern lawyers who have been here nearly a month participating in the celebrated Northern Pacific Railroad receiver case, are now on their way home. Col. Silas Pettit, general counsel of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, left yesterday for New-York to report to the home office. ex-United States Senator John M. Spooner, counsel for the receivers, departed for Milwaukee last evening. These and other distinguished lawyers will return here to participate in the great battle to be fought Oct. 2, in which Brayton Ives will be called upon to defend his sensational charges of corruption, mismanagement, and misconduct on the part of Receivers Oakes, Payne, and Rouse.

Coal Road Rumors.

There was an unusually active demand in the Stock Exchange yesterday for the stocks of the coal-carrying roads, and as a result there was an advance of four points in Lackawanna, three points in Delaware and Hudson, two points in Reading, and two points in New Jersey Central. At the close of the market Lackawanna had jumped to 167 bid and 172 asked; Delaware and Hudson had advanced to 135½, New Jersey Central was 115¾ bid and 116½ asked, and Reading was 22½ bid and 22¾ asked.

The increased demand for these stocks was undoubtedly caused by rumors that the Presidents of the coal roads will hold a meeting in the near future at which an agreement will be reached to advance the price of coal for the Fall and Winter.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The importance to railroads of the movements of theatrical companies is well illustrated in the business done by a single firm of managers with one railroad system alone. It illustrates, too, the astonishing vastness of the Pennsylvania system. Managers Davis & Keogh, who conduct twelve theatrical attractions, send this season every one of them to its opening point over the Pennsylvania Railroad system. The places of operation are near and far, east, south, west, and northwest. That these places, so widely apart, can all be reached from New-York by one railroad system is a fact that would, a few years ago, have been regarded as marvelous. Last season, with eight attractions, Davis & Keogh paid the Pennsylvania Railroad Company about $12,000 for transportation. This season, with twelve attractions, these managers will pay the same company about $20,000.

—The Waco and Northwestern Railway, extending from Bremond to Ross, Texas, fifty-four miles, was sold Tuesday under foreclosure proceedings. W. F. Boyle of St. Louis was the purchaser for $1,500,000. He is understood to represent the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad in the purchase.

—The stockholders of the proposed Columbus, Huntington and Guyandotte River Railroad, at a meeting in Huntington, West Va., Tuesday night, authorized the Board of Directors, who met in New-York on Sept. 11, to issue $25,000 in first mortgage bonds per mile.

ONLY TWO DESERTERS FROM THE ARMY

They Falsely Claimed to be Students of Dartmouth College.

From The Concord (N. H.) People and Patriot.

The arrest in Baltimore, on a charge of swindling, of George L. Daly and Henry Balch, the alleged Dartmouth College students, has brought to light an interesting story of a visit the men paid to this city before starting out on a career which has finally brought them to the doors of the penitentiary.

May 25 the two young men, dressed in the fatigue uniforms of privates in the United States Army, registered at the Eagle Hotel, and during the afternoon and evening cut quite a figure on the streets. They left in the morning without settling their board bill. They had no money and were only enabled to get breakfast by appealing to the sympathies of acquaintances made on the street the previous afternoon.

During the forenoon of the 26th, the men called at the ticket agency of W. H. Drew, saying that they were privates in the regular army, and attached to Battery D, Fort Warren, Boston Harbor; that they had been absent on leave, had spent all their money, and had to report at the fort that day or be liable to be marked on the rolls as deserters.

After considering the case, and on the promise of the men to remit the price immediately on reaching quarters, Mr. Drew supplied them with the tickets needed and they departed.

A week or more passed, and hearing nothing from them, Mr. Drew wrote to Daly at the fort demanding a settlement. This letter was apparently opened by the commanding officer of the post, Capt. J. C. Scantling, Second Artillery, United States Army, who wrote to Mr. Drew stating that Daly was a deserter. Later he notified him that Balch, who had been traveling under an assumed name, was also a deserter.

Mr. Drew, learning of their arrest in Baltimore, wired the authorities of that city, giving the facts concerning them, and exploded the claim set up by the deserters that they were students at Dartmouth. Balch is a son of a former prosperous farmer in Hanover. He was well acquainted with the town and college and had but little difficulty in making graduates of the institution residing in Washington believe that he and his companion were students out on a Summer lark. Daly, whose right name is Day, belongs in Haverhill, Mass.

Natural History of Orators.

From The Westminster Gazette.

The natural history of the orators and scribes of France is just as extensive and peculiar as that of some of our own men of the pen and the tongue. Not long ago one of these gentlemen talked of the serpent's cold hand, and to another the hand of the bird of prey was just as cold. And now here is a third orator, who recently delivered himself of the following phrase: "Perhaps M. Sebastian would not care to make known what were his relations with Vaillant, that sheep (mouton) into whose hands a homicidal bomb has been put."

A CHECK TO HER ASSURANCE

Mrs. Henrietta Reinhard Rebuked in Court for Transferring Her Bank Account to Avoid Paying a Debt.

Mrs. Henrietta Reinhard, after establishing a fine reputation as an artful dodger of court decrees and edicts, ran plump against a snag yesterday in the person of Judge Giegerich of the Court of Common Pleas.

Mrs. Reinhard is the wife of Dr. Herman Reinhard of 436 Lexington Avenue. She practices as a midwife at 727 Third Avenue, and has had some trouble with the criminal authorities because of alleged improper practices. Something over a year ago she and her husband purchased some furniture from William Bogle. They did not pay the bill, and the furniture man has been trying to get his money ever since. He has obtained judgments and orders for commitment for contempt of court without number, but Dr. and Mrs. Reinhard evaded them all.

Whenever Mrs. Reinhard got into a particularly tight place she had recourse to a mixture that A. H. Sarasohn, counsel for Bogle, said "threw her into fits," and no Judge could be found who would deal harshly with her when she fell into one of these "fits" before him.

Finally, however, Judge Giegerich ordered her arrest for contempt unless she would pay the judgment, with costs, and last Monday Mrs. Reinhard sent Mr. Sarasohn a bank check for $120. The check was signed "Henrietta Schlieman." Mr. Sarasohn was happy for just twenty-four hours. When he presented his check Tuesday morning at the bank on which the check was drawn, the paying teller said:

"That check is not good."

"Why?" demanded the lawyer.

"Account closed. Henrietta Schlieman called at the bank a few minutes before you came and drew out all her money."

Mr. Sarasohn was angry, but he drew some consolation from the information that Dr. Reinhard had $1,800 on deposit in the Union Dime Savings Bank. He promptly attached this deposit, and yesterday he asked Judge Giegerich for an order directing the bank to pay him $149 from the sum on deposit, being the original claim, with costs.

Mrs. Reinhard was in court, accompanied by her husband. Mrs. Reinhard is a slight, elderly little woman, but she makes up in self-confidence what she lacks in inches. She marched up to the Judge's bench as jauntily as if she had been used to that sort of thing all her life.

"I hope," she said, "your Honor will adjourn this matter until I can secure counsel to look after my interests."

Judge Giegerich looked at her in undisguised amazement, not unmixed with anger.

"How can you have the assurance," he demanded, "to come here at all with such a request, after the manner in which you have trifled with this Court? Did not you give this check?"

"I did," answered the woman, cheerfully.

"And then withdrew your deposit?"

"Yes; but—"

"I'll hear no explanations. You have been permitted to go on with this sort of thing entirely too long. You have turned this proceedings taken against you into a farce. I will grant no adjournment, but will make the order."

Mrs. Reinhard and her husband left the court, talking together with much earnestness, and Mr. Sarasohn remained behind, wondering if they would succeed in putting up some new dodge to keep him out of his money. He intends to get his order served this morning as soon as the bank doors open.

SUIT FOR RENT OF HOTEL ROOMS.

The Savoy's Claim for $1,894 Against Mrs. Cornelia F. Coster's Estate.

William D. Peck was appointed yesterday by Surrogate Fitzgerald as referee to pass upon the claim of the Hotel Savoy against Frederick Seymour, as executor of the estate of Cornelia Frances Coster, for $1,894.30, for rent of rooms in the hotel from April 1, 1894, to June 1, 1894.

Mrs. Coster, who died in the hotel on April 1, 1894, left an estate valued at $400,000. It is claimed that the rooms were retained after her death.

Mrs. Coster lived at 152 West Seventy-second Street for many years. Her will, which was executed two days before her death, made Frederick Seymour of the law firm of Dill, Chandler & Seymour, her sole executor, and gave him $20,000. She provided that the rest of the estate should go to Woodlawn Cemetery Association to erect a mausoleum for herself, her husband, and her parents. Her husband, John Gerard Coster, died in 1888.

Mrs. Coster was declared insane by a Sheriff's jury on Nov. 22, 1892. On her own application she was discharged from this finding, on July 13, 1893, after a hearing before a Sheriff's jury, which declared her sane.

After her death, Mrs. Coster's surviving relatives instituted a contest over her will. They alleged that the giving of her great fortune for the building of a mausoleum was the freak of an insane woman. The contest was compromised by the executor, who agreed to devote only $100,000 to the building of the mausoleum.

PROPOSED BANK SETTLEMENT.

The Madison Square Offers to Pay the St. Nicholas $165,000.

The basis of a settlement between the receivers of the St. Nicholas and Madison Square Banks was yesterday submitted to the Supreme Court by William G. Choate, as referee.

The St. Nicholas Bank was the Clearing House agent of the Madison Square Bank, and as such held collateral to the value of $350,000. After the failure of the banks Hugh J. Grant, as receiver of the St. Nicholas Bank, claimed that the Madison Square Bank owed the St. Nicholas Bank $501,000.47.

Referee Choate holds that, after the sale of the collateral held by the St. Nicholas Bank, the Madison Square Bank's indebtedness still amounts to $198,095.45. Of the sold collateral, the St. Nicholas Bank still holds $9,000, reducing the indebtedness to $189,095.45.

Receivers Cannon and O'Brien are willing to pay $165,000 on this claim out of the funds in their possession. Mr. Choate advises that this sum be fixed in settlement of the accounts, and that Smith & White, counsel for the St. Nicholas Bank, be allowed $8,700 for their services in prosecuting the claims.

Divorce Sought by C. C. Smith.

Clarence C. Smith of this city has begun a suit for absolute divorce from his wife, Mrs. Louise Smith, said to be living at 710 Fifteenth Street, Denver, Col., with C. E. De Forest, who is named as corespondent.

Carter, Hughes & Dwight, counsel for Mr. Smith, received from Judge Dugro, in the Superior Court, yesterday an order permitting the service of the summons and complaint on Mrs. Smith by publication.

F. A. Rothstein Sued for Divorce.

Frederick A. Rothstein, an orchestra leader, has been sued by his wife, Sarah, for an absolute divorce. Dottie Neville, a chorus girl, and Minnie Bridges, an actress, are named as co-respondents.

Mrs. Rothstein is an actress, her stage name being Sadie Spencer. Her counsel, Howe & Hummel, yesterday applied to Judge Beekman, in the Supreme Court, for alimony and counsel fees.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class IV.—1—White vs. Young.

Class VII.—2—Tooker vs. Fitzsimmons.

Class VIII.—3—Lawson vs. Sullivan. 4—Ridgway vs. Symons. 5—Costello vs. Lieb. 6—Hickey vs. Hickey. 7—West Side Bank vs. Livingston. 8—Hass vs. Swirk. 9—Ehrich vs. Vichl. 10—Finley vs. Neff. 11—Pelton Wazer Wheel Company vs. Crawford. 12—Klerman News Agency vs. Union Telegraph and News Company. 13—Thompson vs. Gordon. 14—Jones vs. Jones. 15—Tradesmen's National Bank vs. Strenfeld. 16—Rubenstein vs. Klein. 17—Smith vs. Samuel. 18—Matter of Reiley. 19—Ettehi vs. Basch. 20—Seligman vs. Molinari. 21—Guirard vs. Hollins. 22—Continental Trust Company vs. Tucker. 23—Mogulesco vs. Heine. 24—Rothstein vs. Rothstein. 25—Jemker vs. Collins.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.—Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 12 M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Catharine J. Cole, Edward McGraw, Arthur M. Sander, Henry F. Fischer, Margaret Sullivan, Mary E. Hagan, Margaret Hanlon. At 2 P. M.—Mary Ann Woolsey, Thomas Rooney, William Cassidy, Emmet Near.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Botty, J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Adjourned to Sept. 24.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Weeks for The People.

1—Tony Bruno. 2—Robert Christie. 3—Levi Hart. 4—Cornelius Kennedy and Thomas O'Brien. 5—Charles E. T. Gammage. 6—Frank Welsh. 7—Henry Stewart. 8—Frederick Rohter. 9—George Anderson. 10—James Hepper. 11—James Little and William Jones. 12—William A. Corr. 14—William Baechle. 15—James Little, Sandy Jones, and William Jones. 16—Elias Frank. 17—John Cleary.

Pleadings.—1—Paul Haber. 2—John Brown. 3—James Barnett. 4—John Doherty. 5—Dennis Calaher. 6—Maurice O'Connor. 7—John O'Brien. 8—Michael O'Connor. 9—John Stephenson. 10—Edith Palmer. 11—Vincent Day. 12—Franz Klein. 13—John Edwards. 14—Raffael Iaria. 15—William B. Joyce. 16—Nathan Tefel. 17—James McCormack. 18—Mary Mulholland. 19—Neilsen Forholdt.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Part II.—Allison, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for The People.

1—John M. Finkbone. 2—Charles Pleizer. 3—Wilmer E. Booth. 4—Henry Schiebel, William M. Swartout, and George W. Schiebel. 5—Patrick Morgan. 6—Nicholas Sanias. 7—Ludwig Wirth. 8—Domenico Esposito. 9—Antonio Frighetto. 10—Jacob Goldstein. 11—John Scarbo. 12—Michael Scollard. 13—John O'Neill. 14—Ann Bauman, Ernest W. Sachs, Max Kestenbaum, and Daniel Diamond. 15—Nicholas McCool and Lloyd Perry.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for The People.

1—John Schoonover and Archie Bell. 2—Michael Fallon and Orrin A. Fogg. 3—Joseph Webber. 4—William Carey and John Ryan. 5—William Reynold and Thomas Mahoney. 6—Harry Cunningham. 7—Francesco Petrone. 8—Nellie Hagan. 9—Abraham Bick and Louis Bick. 10—Michael Breen. 11—William Buerg. 12—Moses Goldstein. 13—Alter Lewenthal.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.

Watson vs. Finch—Edmond Kelly. Hamilton Bank vs. Judson—James J. Nealis.

SUPERIOR COURT—Dugro, J.

Gornall vs. Gornall—Louis C. Raegener.

Receiver Appointed—New-York.

COMMON PLEAS—Giegerich, J.

Rody McDermott vs. Edwin F. Fennell—William M. Bennett.

THE HARTFORD POSTMASTERSHIP

Ex-Sheriff Preston and Frank P. Furlong Are Candidates—United States District Attorney to be Named.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 4.—The principal offices now remaining to be filled in Connecticut by the Democratic Administration are the United States District Attorneyship, at present held by George P. McLean, and the local Postmastership. The latter, by a curious bit of legerdemain, has been kept in the hands of the Republicans during the last six years, the present incumbent, Judge E. B. Bennett, taking a full term instead of filling out a vacancy for two years, which was generally expected would be the length of his occupancy of the place. He was appointed to succeed Major John C. Kinney, who died toward the close of President Harrison's term.

Postmaster Bennett's commission was made for four years, thereby giving the place to the Republicans for six years instead of four, the period during which Major Kinney would have held it had he survived.

There are only two candidates for the position, the contestants being ex-County Sheriff Miles B. Preston and Frank P. Furlong, who has served in the Hartford Board of Aldermen. Mr. Furlong has secured a considerable list of Democratic names in the city favoring his canvass. He is one of the young business men of the city, but without the experience and training that should be required of the occupant of so important a place as the Hartford Post Office.

The competitor of Mr. Furlong for the President's favor in the appointment has not attempted to secure many names, but at the State election here last November he carried the city by the largest popular vote that was ever polled in Hartford for Sheriff of the county. Every Republican ward in the city voted for him, swelling his majority to 1,600. It was a phenomenal leadership, and from that time till now Mr. Preston has been regarded as the logical candidate for the Post Office nomination. He was Deputy United States Marshal for four years, serving under President Cleveland eight years ago. He is also an influential business man in Hartford, and experienced in public affairs.

The United States District Attorneyship has been held here since the last year of President Arthur's Administration. The incumbents of the office have been Lewis E. Stanton, George G. Sill, and George P. McLean. Prior to that it was held by Calvin G. Childs of Fairfield County, and Daniel Chadwick of New-London. Four of the five occupants of the office have been Yale men. Mr. McLean, the present District Attorney, has met with unusual success in the office.

It is not likely that his successor will be selected from Hartford County, New-Haven, which has not had the position for twenty-five years, would stand a good chance were it not for the fact that Judge Townsend of the United States Court, is from that city. As it is, a Fairfield County Democrat will be awarded the place.

Holiday Ground of Public Men.

From The Westminster Gazette.

If any prominent personage—King, pretender, diplomatist, or whatever other part he may play in the world's drama—should be missing at this time of the year, Switzerland is the most likely spot in which to find him. The world has discovered other playgrounds and places of refuge of late years, but its leading public characters are faithful to the traditional holiday ground. The Duke of Madrid (Don Carlos) has been staying for four weeks in the palatial Schweizerhof at Luzerne. As became a Bourbon, he had been sedulous in his visits to the chapel near the famous Lion Monument, and had made his grateful offerings to the memory of the brave Swiss Guards who were slaughtered 103 years ago in the garden of the Tuileries of Paris in defense of King Louis XVI. It is one of the odd ironies of history that the only soldiers who fought against the new republic and fought for the rejected monarchy should one and all have been republicans, and that the most self-sacrificing company of men in Paris that day should have been foreign mercenaries. Every soldier in that heroic and devoted band knew that he had nothing to gain—not even his wages—by remaining faithful to his luckless royal paymaster.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Schilling Company of Albany, to manufacture and sell monuments and interior building work in stone, bronze, tile, &c.; capital, $10,000. Directors—Fredolin Schilling and Adolph Schilling of Albany and Frederick Getchell of Buffalo.

The Sprague-Schuyler Company of New-York City, to manufacture sterilizing and disinfecting mechanical appliances and surgical appliances and furniture; capital, $80,000. Directors—Benjamin F. Schuyler of Rochester, A. V. M. Sprague, H. E. Reed, Alfred Van Horn, and Guy R. P. Ellison of New-York City.

The Southern New-York Railway Company, to operate a street surface railroad for a distance of one mile in the village of New-Rochelle, Westchester County; capital, $10,000. Directors—Alanson T. Emes of Englewood, N. J.; Joseph S. Tracy of Larchmont, Charles F. Tracy of Fordham, Edward F. Thayson, A. Phillip Stanford, Franklin Paddock, and Robert B. Wade of New-York City; George P. Morgan of New-Rochel

CHURCH 175 YEARS OLD

Celebration of the Founding of the One at Octorara, Penn.

GREAT DAY FOR PRESBYTERIANS

Present Structure Was Erected in 1840—First Building in Use Was a Log Cabin in the Wilderness.

OXFORD, Penn., Sept 4.—The one hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Upper Octorara Presbyterian Church was celebrated to-day. The Rev. T. R. McDowell, the pastor, presided. The Rev. J. L. Withrow, D. D., pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church of Chicago, Ill., made an address on "Some of the Relations of Religion to a Vigorous Vitality."

The history of the Church for the past twenty-five years, prepared by A. L. Parke and A. P. Reid, members of the Chester County bar, was read. The Rev. Nathan Grier Park, D. D., of Pittston, Penn., spoke on "Our Scotch-Irish Ancestry."

Among the former pastors who spoke were the Rev. J. M. Crowell, D. D., and the Rev. James A. Marshall.

Originally the congregation was known as Sadsbury, taking the name of the township in which the church is situated. The pioneer preacher to those who worshipped in the rude log church was the Rev. David Evans, who came from Delaware, the congregation at that early period being included in missionary settlements. Mr. Evans supplied the church until March, 1723, when the Rev. David Magill was ap-

Upper Octorara Presbyterian Church.
Present Home of the Religious Organization Founded 175 Years Ago.

pointed. He served until his death, Feb. 10, 1724. About a month later the Presbytery directed Mr. Evans to "supply ye people of Octorara with preaching every fourth Sabbath." He did so until July, 1724, in which month he ceased to act for them.

The name Octorara first appears upon the minutes of New-Castle Presbytery in 1721. The prefix "upper" was given about 1727 to distinguish it from Middle Octorara Church, in Lancaster County, which is divided from Chester County by Octorara Creek, and Lower West Nottingham Church, in Cecil County, Maryland, originally called "Mouth of Octorara," and afterward "Lower Octorara."

The first regular pastor of the church was the Rev. Adam Boyd, a native of Ballymena, County Antrim, Ireland. He was born in 1692, and appeared in New-England as a probationer a ut 1722. He was received under the care of New-Castle Presbytery in 1724, and Oct. 13 of that year he was ordained and installed pastor of Upper Octorara Church. Ten days later he was married to a daughter of the Rev. Thomas Craighead.

His church was divided into two parties in 1741 by the "Old Side" and "New Side" controversy. The New Side portion, which was the larger, withdrew and organized the "Second Congregation of Upper Octorara." They erected a church on the David Parke farm, over which the Rev. Andrew Sterling was pastor from 1747 to 1765. Throughout the division Mr. Boyd continued his relations with the old church, and also ministered to the "Old Side" portion of the Brandywine Manor Church.

The divisions were healed in 1768, and the two churches of Octorara became one. Mr. Boyd died, Nov. 22, 1768, closing a useful pastorate of forty-four years. On his tombstone it may be read that he was "Eminent through life for modest piety, diligence in his office, prudence, equanimity, and peace." A son, Col. Andrew Boyd, was Lieutenant of Chester County during the Revolution.

The Rev. William Foster on Oct. 19, 1768, was ordained and installed pastor of the "United Congregation of Upper Octorara." Soon after the reunion the congregation enlarged the church—the second one. It was of stone and was built during Mr. Boyd's ministry. Mr. Foster continued to be pastor until his death, Sept. 30, 1780. He was a zealous patriot, and during the Revolution the British found him so obnoxious that they planned an expedition to capture him, but failed. Mrs. Foster was a daughter of the celebrated pulpit orator and classical scholar, the Rev. Samuel Blair of Fogg's Manor.

The Rev. Alexander Mitchell was the next pastor, serving from 1785 to 1796. The congregation was supplied by the Presbytery from 1796 to 1810. The Rev. James Latta was installed pastor of the church in 1810 and he served forty years. During his office the present church building was erected, in 1840. The house in which he died had been the residence of ministers of the Gospel for 120 years.

His successors were the Rev. James M. Crowell, 1851-7, who was released to accept a call from the Seventh Church, Philadelphia; the Rev. Alexander Reed, 1857-64, who accepted a call to the Central Church, Philadelphia; the Rev. John J. Pomeroy, 1865-75; the Rev. William B. Reed, 1875-8; the Rev. James A. Marshall, and the Rev. Matthew C. Woods.

The Rev. Thomas R. McDowell, the present pastor, has officiated since May 22, 1889. He was born in New-London, a few miles east of Oxford. He was graduated from Princeton Seminary in 1884.

The church has a chapel in Parkesburg and one at Sadsburyville. The present number of communicants is 450, and 600 pupils compose the Sunday schools. The Elders of the church are George Richmond, who has been in office for forty years; John A. Parke, Samuel W. Scott, Daniel L. Pogart, John W. Brook, Charles C. Owens, J. Albert Cowan, and James R. Maxwell.

The present church building has been improved and remodeled. The graveyard has been enlarged by the purchase of additional land. The oldest tombstone carries the date 1734. There are eighty-seven graves in the old yard of soldiers of the Revolution, war of 1812, Mexican war, and civil war.

POLICE CAPTAIN STRAUSS UPHELD

The Cherokee Club Had No License to Parade in His Precinct.

Acting Chief Conlin, who is investigating the trouble Monday night between the police of the Twenty-fifth Precinct and the Cherokee Club, over the club's parade, said yesterday that some one was going to suffer on account of it. He had not learned all the facts in the case, but he was satisfied that the story of the trouble was somewhat exaggerated.

"In the first place," he said, "the club did not have a permit to allow the members to parade in Captain Strauss's precinct, and he acted properly in barring them from it. The Roundsman and policemen were detailed by Captain Strauss, at my suggestion, to see that a repetition of the trouble at the Welling parade did not occur.

"One bad feature of the business is that Roundsman Buckley went out of his precinct. Whether he did this out of ignorance, or on his own account, or was directed to do so by a superior officer, is the wrong part of it, and some one will have to suffer when the responsibility is placed."

An Old Engraving of Luther Bradish.

In rumaging among some old papers in the Sub-Treasury Building, Deputy Assistant Treasurer Muhleman recently found an old steel engraving of Luther Bradish, who was Assistant Treasurer in this city from April 27, 1852, to April, 1853. He was succeeded by Gen. John A. Dix. Previous to his appointment as Assistant Treasurer he had been Lieutenant Governor of this State from 1838 to 1842.

The portrait is in a good State of preservation and will be framed and hung in Assistant Treasurer Jordan's office.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

MATTERS OF INTEREST REPORTED BY THE BROKERS.

Two Corner Flats and Some Lots Sold —Details of the Various Offerings at Auction.

Mr. Peter F. Meyer has sold for Catharine d'Anglemont to Herbert B. Turner, at about $36,000, the two lots, 50 by 98.9, at 136 and 138 West Twenty-eighth Street. It is understood that flats will be built on the lots.

Mr. Eugene C. Potter has sold, at $67,000, the five-story brick flat, with stores, at the southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street, 80 by 89.

Mr. Thomas Donlon has sold, at about $70,000, the five-story brick flat, with stores, at the northwest corner of Second Avenue and Seventy-eighth Street, 42.2 by 82.2.

The contracts have been let for the tearing down of the Ireland Building at West Broadway and West Third Street. After the demolition is completed another building from new plans will be erected on the site.

At auction, in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday, Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold, under foreclosure of first mortgages, the two five-story brick flats, 111 and 113 West Ninety-sixth Street, north side, beginning 200 feet west of Columbus Avenue, each 31.3 by 100.11. The buyer was the plaintiff, the Germania Life Insurance Company, at $34,000 each. The similar buildings, 115 and 117 West Ninety-sixth Street, were also to be offered, but at the intercession of the second mortgagee, the sale of them was adjourned to to-morrow. The prices obtained yesterday were regarded as very inadequate.

Mr. William C. Lalor sold, under foreclosure, at $19,500, to the plaintiff, Timothy Donovan, the plot at the northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Amsterdam Avenue, 24.11 by 113.6% by 27.1% on Bloomingdale Road line, by 102.11 9-16.

Mr. James L. Wells sold, by order of executors, the McKesson cottage property at Monmouth Beach, N. J., with fronts on Ocean Avenue and the ocean. The buyer, James Gaunt, who obtained the property at $14,000, bought it on behalf of one of the interested parties.

The auction sales set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Peter Zucker, referee, 258 West Eighty-eighth Street, south side, 175 feet east of West End Avenue, 18 by 100.8½, three-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,528.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., partition sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 245 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 100 feet west of Second Avenue, 30 by 99.11, two-story and basement frame dwelling; also, 133 East Broadway, south side, between Pike and Rutgers Streets, 25 by 75, with old frame and brick buildings.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, William B. Ellison, referee, 15 Pitt Street, west side, 81.6 feet south of Broome Street, 20 by 100, six-story front and rear brick factories. Due on judgment, $4,400; on prior mortgage, $19,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Franklyn Paddock, referee, northwest corner of Park Avenue and Forty-first Street, 20.8 by 105 by 98.9 by about 105.6, with four five-story brick buildings on avenue and three-story brick stable on street. Due on judgment, $42,550.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, Frederick P. Forster, referee, northwest corner of Kelly and One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Streets, 25.49 by 80.29 by 29.61 by 82.21, two-story frame building, with store. Due on judgment, $7,820.

By Bernard Smyth, foreclosure sale, R. M. S. Putnam, referee, lot on East One Hundred and Ninth Street, north side, 200 feet west of First Avenue, extending to the south side of East One Hundred and Tenth Street, 25 by 201.10, with frame buildings on One Hundred and Ninth Street. Due on judgment, $4,750.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Woodruff Street, 250 feet east of Boston Road, two three-story frame tenements, by Mrs. M. Kay of 190 Columbus Avenue; cost, $6,000.

One Hundred and Forty-second Street, south side, 75 feet east of Lenox Avenue, two five-story brick flats, by Thomas J. Kelly of 132 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street; cost, $40,000.

Hoe Street, east side, 150 feet south of Freeman Street, two-story and attic frame dwelling, by Lizzie McCone of 1,232 Freeman Street; cost, $5,000.

Same property, (rear,) one-story and attic frame carriage house, by same; cost, $500.

Prospect Avenue and Elsmere Place, southeast corner, two-story frame dwelling, by Thomas J. Fell of 424 Central Avenue, Brooklyn; cost, $2,500.

No. 660 West End Avenue, by E. F. Baldwin, alterations to a three-story and attic brick dwelling; cost, $2,000.

No. 2,293 Eighth Avenue, by Andrew H. Sand, alterations to a five-story brick store and flat; cost, $400.

No. 18 Renwick Street, by Edgar W. Youmans, alterations to a three-story brick stable; cost, $900.

Fourth Avenue and One Hundred and Ninth Street, southwest corner, by Catharine Taylor, alterations to a four-story and basement brick flat; cost, $1,000.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Messrs. Johnson & Son have sold, for Fire Commissioner F. W. Wurster, to Louisa Lynar, at $5,000, the two-and-one-half-story dwelling 1,136 Lafayette Avenue, 20 by 40 by 100.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings:

Fiftieth Street, north side, 188 feet east of Fifth Avenue, twelve two-story brick dwellings, 17.8 by 48 each, $48,000; James Burk, owner.

Seventh Avenue, east side, 20 feet north of Sixth Street, three four-story brick flats, 20 by 60 each, $27,500; Rose P. Buckley, owner.

Fifty-first Street, south side, 220 feet east of Fifth Avenue, six three-story brick flats, 20 by 42, $21,000; William L. Wells, owner.

Grant Avenue, east side, 140 feet south of Adams Avenue, one-story and attic frame dwelling, 18 by 33, $2,000; George A. Forbell, owner.

Fifty-seventh Street, south side, 240 feet east of Twelfth Avenue, two-story-and-attic frame dwelling, 26 by 30, $3,600; Henry C. Buell, owner.

Diamond Street, west side, 150 feet south of Nassau Avenue, two three-story frame dwellings, 25 by 55, $8,400; D. Quinlan, owner.

Jersey Street, west side, 157 feet north of Fulton Street, two-story and attic frame dwelling, 21 by 33½, $3,000; Mrs. A. Rose, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Sept. 4.

RIVINGTON ST, s s, 148.2 ft e of Bowery, 28x99.11; William Abeles and wife to Rose Hyman $1

CLINTON ST, e s, 200 ft s of Houston St, 50x102.2; William Dannenberg to Betty Dannenberg, all title 1

SAME PROPERTY; Betty Dannenberg to David Breker, exchange and 1

11TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 3d Av, 17x108.3; Gertrude Rohe to Alfred W. Dennett 1

3D AV, 519; Margaret Vance to Ella McCormick 24,950

37TH ST, 230 East; Henry Hirsch and wife to Alexander Walker and another. 1

33TH ST, n s, 50 ft w of 9th Av, 20x 49.5; George A. Simpson and wife to George V. N. Baldwin 1

35TH ST, 408 West; George Heinig to George A. Simpson 1

7TH AV, w s, 49.4 ft n of 23d St, 19.8x 90; Royal S. Crane, referee, to Eleanor J. Robinson 22,050

82D ST, n s, 291.8 ft e of Columbus Av, 33.4x102.2; the executors, &c., of Mary M. Williams to Blair S. Williams 89,000

AVENUE A, w s, 51.2 ft s of 73d St, 76.6x100; Rose Hyman to William Abeles 1

MADISON AV, 1,657; Yetta Strauss to Bertha M. Hahn 22,500

123D ST, s s, 165 ft e of Park Av, 25x 100.5; Bertha M. Hahn to Yetta Strauss. 1

LOT 132, map of Jerome, also Lots 770 to 773 and 798 and 799, map of Laconia Park; Emanuel Burlando and wife to Euretta L. Clocke 1

166TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100; William E. Bullings and wife to Charles Fisher 1

VANDERBILT AV, e s, 50 ft n of Talmadge St, 75x100; Frank P. Lockwood to Harriet E. Lockwood 1

BALTHAM AV, w s, 75 ft s of Vreeland Av, 25x100; William F. Garner and wife to Anna A. Cater 405

HILL AV, e s, 250 ft s of Jefferson Av, 50x100; Land Company A of Edenwald to Ada Olinin 700

BAXTER ST, 16; Simon Blaclastosky, executor, &c., of Sophia Williams, to Rachel L. Epstein 35,550

SAME PROPERTY; Rachel L. Epstein to Owen Fallon 37,000

LUDLOW ST, 38; 218 Madison St, 108 Chrystie St, and other property, all title; Solomon D. Alexander and wife to Marcus L. Alexander 1

EAST BROADWAY, s s, 91.8 ft e of Montgomery St, 16.8x75; Owen E. Westlake and wife to Fanny Krakower 9,000

BARROW ST, s s, 175 ft e of Hudson St, 25x100; George Monk and others to Caroline W. Astor 38,250

CLINTON ST, 20; David Brekes to Betty and Meyer Dannenberg 1

ANDREWS PLACE, e s, 200 ft w of Jerome Av, 25x100; Andrew J. Connick and wife to Ann T. Slowey 10

118TH ST, 111 and 113 East; Alexander Walker and Judson Lawson and wives to Henry Hirsch 1

110TH ST, s s, 202 ft e of Lenox Av, 17x 100.11; Edward Schenck, referee, to George V. N. Baldwin 14,350

133D ST, 524 to 452 West; Charlotte E. and Thomas V. Allis to William F. Cronin 1

SAME PROPERTY, William F. Cronin and wife to Eugene C. Potter 1

BOULEVARD, e s, 24.11 ft n of 139th St, 75x100; Charles B. Baskley to Joseph E. Weed 1

145TH ST, n s, 312.6 ft w of Brook Av, 12.6x100; G. D. W. Clocke, referee, to Hannah Lacey 3,600

KING'S BRIDGE to West Farms Road, e s, Lot 142, map of heirs of William Powell, &c., 31x140; John H. Rogan, receiver of John Bussing, to Solomon Oberfelder, release tax sales .. 125

PROSPECT AV, s e s, Lot 94, map of East Tremont, 66x150; John F. Hanlon and wife to Katherine P. Hooks 2,200

166TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 10th Av, 25x 100; William Daly and wife to Charles Fisher 1

ARTHUR ST, s s, Lots 1,024 to 1,028, map of Laconia Park, x—, to Briggs St; Levi H. Mace to Michael Mans 2,475

BRIGGS AV, n s, Lot 1,015, map of Laconia Park, 126.11x irregular; Levi H. Mace to Michael O'Connell 650

80TH ST, n s, 228 ft w of Avenue B, 75x 102.2; William F. Cunningham to Edward C. and Patrick Sheehy 15,000

BECKER AV, n e s, Lot 125, map of Washingtonville, 25x100; William H. Bard to Matthew Hindhaugh 800

34TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 6th Av, 25x 98.9; Paul M. Herzog to George C. Boldt 5

9TH AV, n w corner of 69th St, 100.5x 25; Adolph Tsheppe and Carl Schur and wives to Ruth Livingston 1

MAPLE AV, e s, Lot 66, map of new village of Jerome, 25x100; Emanuel Burlands and wife to Pit Raben 1

CROTONA AV, w s, 75 ft n of Lebanon St, 50x100; Robert and Peter Chapman to William E. Brooker and Isaac L. Dunn 1

149TH ST, s s, 246 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 18.6x99.11; John J. Mahony to James H. Hyslop 20,000

136TH ST, 251 West; George F. Moore and wife to Nelson Zabriskie 1

106TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 100.11; Charles H. Lubkemann and wife to George C. L. Parbs and another 16,200

SIMPSON ST, w s, 152 ft n of Lyons St, 25x100; Mathilda A. Bengston to Nils L. Malmro 1

Recorded Leases.

OLIVIA, Louis, and another to Bonifacio Colombo; store, 3 Franklin St, 2 11-12 years $480

SCHMUCK, Herman, to Thomas W. Olives; n e corner of 2d Av and 118th St, 5 years 1,200

WOODBURY, Franco E., to Albert Joske; 93 Barclay St, 5 years 2,500

Recorded Mortgages.

Sept. 4.

ADAMS, Margaret S., to William Ehrlich and wife; w s of Madison Av, 200 ft s of Columbia Av, 3 years $500

BLUMENTHAL, Nathan, and wife to Babette Erdman; s s of 61st St, 245 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years 10,000

BACHARACH, Henry, and wife to Charles H. Stone; s s of 80th St, 159 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years 6,000

BROOKER, William E., and Isaac L. Dunn to Robert Chapman and another; w s of Crotona Av, 75 ft n of Lebanon St, 1 year 1,800

BENJAMIN, Henry, and wife to Isidore Monheimer; s s of Jefferson St, 150 ft e of Franklin Av, 3 years 2,500

BREKES, David, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 18 Clinton St, 1 year 8,500

BALDWIN, Ellen C., and husband to North River Savings Bank; 68 West 99th St, 1 year 10,000

BOWERS, Frank K., and wife to Edward V. Burton; Lot 160, map of Arden property, 3 years 150

CUSHMAN, Lucy, and husband to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; s s of 86th St, 233.4 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year 3,500

CRONIN, William F., and wife to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s s of 133d St, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av and adjoining property, (ten mortgages,) 1 year 80,000

DISBECKER, Caroline, and husband, to Michael T. Brophy and others; s s of 60th St, 200 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year 4,000

DENNETT, Alfred W., to Gertrude Rohe; s s of 14th St, 117 ft e of 3d Av, installments 15,000

DAVIS, James E., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; w s of 9th Av, 25.1 ft s of 35th St, (two mortgages,) 1 year 18,000

DANNENBERG, Betty, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 20 Clinton St, 5 years 7,000

FRANKLIN, Morris, and wife to Elizabeth W. Burke; 41 and 43 Jackson St, 5 years 52,000

FLEMING, John, and wife to Anthony W. Miller; s s of 140th St, 200 ft w of 11th Av, 1 year 3,000

FISHER, Charles, and wife to Allen L. Mordecai; n s of 166th St, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 3,000

GATES, Louis, and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 74th St, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year 5,000

HUTSON, Eliza, to Richard E. Johnston; s s of 154th St, 226.10 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 1 year 2,000

HUBER, George H., and wife to Jacob Schilling and wife; s s of 145th St, 500 ft e of Willis Av, 5 years 4,500

HUNTER, Josephine, to Newman Cowen; e s of Mott Av, adjoining lands of Carley, demand 2,000

HINDHAUGH, Matthew, and wife to Harriet E. Bard; n e s of Becker Av, Lot 125, map of Washingtonville, East Chester, 5 years 250

SAME to Robert W. Courtney; same property, 3 years 2,000

KRAKOWER, Fanny, to Owen E. Westlake; s s of East Broadway, 91.8 ft e of Montgomery St, 5 years 7,500

LACEY, Hannah, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 145th St, 313.6 ft w of Brook Av, 1 year 1,800

LICHTENSTEIN, Rebecca, to Flora Cohen; n s of 80th St, 80 ft w of 4th Av, 1 year 25,000

MOORE, Ida E., to Ferdinand Kurzman; n s of 118th St, 166.8 ft w of 7th Av, 1 month 10,691

SAME to Meyer D. Rothschild; n s of 118th St, 150 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years .. 11,500

MOORE, Ida E., to Harriet Overhiser; n s of 113th St, 250 and 233 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years (two mortgages) 23,000

SAME to Mary A. Cooper; n s of 113th St, 183.4 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years 11,500

SAME to Mary A. Astor Woodcock; n s of 113th St, 216.8 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years .. 11,500

SAME to Mary A. Paterson; n s of 113th St, 200 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years 11,500

McCARTHY, William H., and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; e s of Park Av, 118.8 ft s of 125th St, 1 year (two mortgages) 30,000

NOBLE, James, and Frederick Gauss and wives to William Hall's Sons; 80th St, s w corner of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 5,000

SAUNDERS, William, and others to same; n s of 142d St, 375 ft e of 11th Av, 1 year 25,000

PRICE, Mary J., and husband to James McClenahan; s s of 177th st, 360.9 ft e of Jerome Av or Central Av, 1 year 4,500

PIER, Gordon, to William J. Cruger; s s of 56th St, 225 ft e of 9th Av, 3 years .. 12,500

SAME to Eugene G. Cruger; s s of 56th St, 225 ft e of 9th Av, 3 years 7,500

SAME to Eugenie de Traville; s s 56th st, 225 ft e of 9th Av, 3 years 20,000

PARBS, George C. L., and another to Charles H. Lubkemann; n s of 106th st, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year 2,200

SAME to Joseph Coeppicus and another; s s of 106th St, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years .. 10,000

ROBINSON, Eleanor J., to Frederick J. Middlebrook; w s of 7th Av, 49.4 ft n of 23d St, 19.8x80, 1 year 1,000

SAME to same; w s of 7th Av, 49.4 ft n of 23d St, 3 years 16,000

STIMPSON, George A., to Frederick J. Middlebrook; s s of 35th St, 80 ft w of 9th Av, 3 years 7,500

SORENSEN, Elizabeth, to Annie M. Sloane; n s of 27th St, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 1 years 19,000

SEGGMAYER, Charles, and wife to the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company; s s of 85th St, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years 16,000

SCHAFER, Simon, and wife to August Schleck; 221 East 127th St, 1 year 2,000

STRAUSS, Yetta, to Louise Karrass; s s of 123d St, 165 ft e of Park Av, 3 years 2,500

SAME to Bertha M. Hahn; s s of 123d St, 165 ft e of Park Av, 1 year 500

THE CHURCH OF ST. CECILIA OF of the City of New-York to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; s s of 106th St, 214 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years 20,000

WHLLIAMS, Blair S., to Drayton Burrell, executor, &c.; n s of 82d St, 308.4 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years 14,000

SAME to Charles A. Moran, trustee; n s of 82d St, 291.8 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years 5,500

WEBB, Joseph R., to Charles B. Barkley; e s of Boulevard, 24.11 ft n of 139th St, 3 years 18,500

ZABRISKIE, Nelson, to Frederic G. Moore; 251 West 136th St, 2 years 2,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

DAVENPORT, William J., and another to Hannah Morrisey $3,000

HUPFEL, Adolph G., to John Slattery, (two assignments) 1,020

LOCKWOOD, Stephen C., to Thomas M. Jeralds 1

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Peter V. Bussing 7,500

SAME to Charles F. Mattlage 2,588

SAME to the New-York Dispensary 6,000

STORCK, Elizabeth, to Adolph Kruger 2,500

STEWART, James R., to Loura C. Strong and another 1

SEITZ, Julia, to Solon L. and Samuel Frank 2,500

SORENSEN, Elisabeth, to Minnie D. Gescheidt 11,000

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Schuyler S. Wheeler, guardian 20,342

SAME to same 18,227

TITTLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to the Metropolitan Museum of Art 25,000

ZINSER, Fredericke, to Mary Zinser 1,700

Lis Pendens.

35TH ST, 222 East; Annie W. Gould against Mary Duggan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Real Estate at Auction. | **Real Estate at Auction.**

GO THERE SOME DAY THIS WEEK ON A FREE PASS.

White Plains Park AT Auction.

PHILIP J. SMYTH, AUCTIONEER.
SMYTH & RYAN WILL SELL ON THE GROUNDS, AT WHITE PLAINS, 305 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS AND 60 BEAUTIFUL VILLA PLOTS, SATURDAY, SEPT. 7TH, AT 2 P. M. TITLES GUARANTEED. MAPS AND FREE PASSES, GOOD ON ANY TRAIN UNTIL AFTER SALE, OF SMYTH & RYAN, AUCTIONEERS, 111 BROADWAY; NEW-NETHERLAND REALTY CO., 256 BROADWAY; WM. H. HOYT & CO., 5 VANDERBILT AV., OPPOSITE GRAND CENTRAL STATION; BARNETT & CO., 9 EAST 125TH ST., AND 4,361 THIRD AV.

60 BEAUTIFUL (1-2 ACRE AND 1 ACRE) VILLA PLOTS.

City Real Estate for Sale.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.

59 CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.
CAPITAL.....$2,000,000.
SURPLUS.....900,000.

Real-Estate Department:

Careful attention given to the leasing of property, collection of rents, payment of taxes, supervision of repairs, and all other details connected with efficient management, securing the best possible return to the owner.

All rents collected are held in trust to owner's credit and interest allowed on same from date of collection to withdrawal.

Mortgages, Building Loans, and Loans on Leasehold Property negotiated.

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INSURE YOUR TITLE.

Why carry the risk yourself? Why rely on any protection but the best?

FOR A POLICY HOLDER, THIS COMPANY

1. Defends at its own expense any suit brought against a title guaranteed by it.
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No other system does any of these things, but leaves all the risk and loss to be borne by the owner.

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CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000.

PRIVATE STABLES,

204 AND 206 WEST 68TH ST.
Two-story, 25x90x100. Nine stalls; ample carriage room; large coachman's apartments above; cannot be duplicated on the west side; open for inspection.
ARTHUR R. PARSONS, 177, 179 Broadway.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

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REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

MONEY TO LOAN

On New-York City property at 4, 4½, and 5 per cent.; any amounts; reasonable expenses.
R. F. SHROPSHIRE,
44 WALL ST.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.—A plot of about 65 acres, suitable for subdivision, about 1,000 feet from Oradell Station, New-Jersey, in borough limits, on New-Jersey and New-York R. R., 18 miles from New-York City; 30 trains per day; surrounding land sells for $400 and upward per lot; price, $200 per acre; terms easy if desired. For particulars apply to
FAIRCHILD & YORAN,
171 Broadway.

Apartments To Let—Furnished.

THE WESTMINSTER,

East 16th St., adjoining Westminster Hotel. New-York's only apartment house connecting with a hotel. Meals served in apartments or in hotel dining room. The quiet and privacy of home, conveniences, and independence of a hotel.

Two Handsomely Furnished Suites.

Parlor, four bedrooms, bath; absolutely fire-proof.
TO LEASE FROM OCTOBER TO JUNE.

FURNISHED, cozy, comfortable, convenient, 50 WEST 98TH ST.
Six rooms and bath; hard wood; enamel baths; wood trim; enamel baths; sanitary plumbing; prettily decorated; ideal homes for small families; rent, $36. JAMES R. HAY, on premises, or 7 Wall St.

Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

Central Park Apartments.

Madrid, Grenada, Barcelona, Lisbon, Salamanca, Valencia, Cordova, Toloso, 59th St., 58th St., and 7th Av. Company's office in buildings.

For information as to rates and service apply to TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO., Trustee, 58th St. and 7th Av., 55 Liberty St., 167 WEST 81ST ST., 2 WEST 103D ST., NEW-YORK.
26 COURT ST., BROOKLYN.

MAGNIFICENT APARTMENTS—NEW.

CASTLETON, 110 West 57th St.

Electric lighting; Roman baths; most perfect exposed plumbing; very handsome decorations; rents, $2,000 and $3,000, according to size of apartment.
HENRY D. WINANS & MAY, Agts.,
Fifth ETAOIN SHRDLUU HT
5th Av., corner 52d St.

SANITARY APARTMENTS.

50 WEST 98TH STREET.

Six rooms and bath; hard wood; enamel baths; sanitary plumbing; nicely decorated; delightful open grates; attractive for small families.

MOUNT MORRIS APARTMENT HOUSE; 10 and 12 East 130th St.—Ten large rooms, all light; modern improvements; rent, $1,000; steam heat; hot and cold water; elevator service all night. Superintendent, on premises, or D. VOSSLER, Jr., Murray Hill Bank.

NEW AND EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE Apartments.—Six rooms and bath; tastefully decorated; hardwood finish; sanitary plumbing; enamel baths; rents, $25 to $30. JAMES R. HAY, 50 West 98th St. or 7 Wall St.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

A.—For immediate occupancy or Oct. 1.
LORING,
entrance, 202 West 74th St.,
fronting Boulevard, West 74th St., Amsterdam Av. Six and seven large light rooms and bath; first-class service.

NEUFVILLE, 253 to 259 West 84th St.
Seven rooms and bath;
large, light, well-ventilated, decorated, steam-heated.
CARLOS, 230 West 76th St.,
southwest corner Boulevard.
Seven rooms and bath.
Apply on premises or
J. E. WHITAKER, 278 Boulevard, near West 74th St.

THE CLEVELAND,

126-130 EAST 24TH ST.
Unfurnished flats to rent; all rooms light and open to outside air; owner resident.

THE DALHOUSIE, 40 TO 48 WEST 59TH ST.—Absolutely fire-proof and fronting Central Park; a choice apartment to rent in this first-class family apartment house. Please apply to the janitor.

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

Two in West 85th St.

Fine 18-foot houses, built by day's work for an estate; four-story; will rent at sight; three years' estate leases. POWER, Columbus Av., corner 85th St.; office open Sundays and evenings.

A.—440 MADISON AV., NEAR 50TH ST.—Attractive four-story brownstone dwelling; rent low; private family only; immediate possession. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

City Houses To Let—Furnished.

DESIRABLE HOUSES, FURNISHED AND UNfurnished. Choice locations.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON & CO.,
55 Liberty St.
500 Madison Avenue. 314 Columbus Avenue.

Unfurnished Rooms.

HOTEL BERESFORD, CORNER 81ST ST. AND Central Park West.—One very choice corner suite of rooms and bath from Oct. 1; also, one suite of four rooms and bath; all rooms outside and fronting both Central Park and Manhattan Square; the very best location on Manhattan Island.

Stables to Let.

PRIVATE STABLE, 159 WEST 118TH ST.—Five stalls; ample carriage room; coachman's apartments. Apply E. N. TAILER, 99 Franklin St.

WANT HELP?

Employers in search of competent help naturally turn to the advertising columns of The New-York Times. It has come to be generally understood that men and women who seek employment through The Times are trustworthy and are the sort of help most desirable.

HIS CHILDREN WERE STARVING

A Desperate Waiter and a Merciful Magistrate.

William Palette, who lives with his wife and five children at 235 West Twenty-fourth Street, attempted suicide yesterday morning by cutting his throat.

Palette is a waiter, but has been for a long time without work. He had saved a little money, which was gradually spent in supporting his family. His effects then went to the pawn shop, and finally he was ordered out of his poor tenement.

After a fruitless tramp to Coney Island, he returned to his home yesterday morning, and found his children crying for food. In a fit of desperation he tried to end his life. He was taken to the New-York Hospital, where his wound was dressed, and then to the Jefferson Market Police Court, and arraigned before Magistrate Cornell.

As soon as the Magistrate learned Palette's story he discharged him and gave him letters to several people who can find work for him. He also made him a present of money to tide him over his difficulty. When he was set at liberty Palette rushed off to buy food for his wife and little ones.

Three Months for Druggist Hughes.

Thomas B. Hughes, druggist at Twenty-sixth Street and Tenth Avenue, was sentenced in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday to three months in the penitentiary for duplicating the trade mark of Carter's little liver pills. Justice Jerome scored him for trying to implicate Druggist Seidenborn, who lives across the way, by accusing him in an anonymous letter to United States Commissioner Shields of the offense of which he himself was convicted.

Excise Inspectors Appointed.

The Excise Board yesterday appointed Charles H. Hackett and Robert E. Norris Excise Inspectors. The dismissal of James Delancy was reconsidered, as it was found that he is a war veteran, and he was reinstated.

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

59TH ST, 338 West; Peter

CAPT. SUMNER ON TRIAL

To Three Charges the Columbia's Captain Pleads Not Guilty.

EVIDENCE OF INJURY TO HIS SHIP

Two Commodores and Nine Captains in the Court-Martial—Judge Advocate General Lemly Criticised.

Two Commodores and nine Captains of the United States Navy assembled in the court-martial room in the New-York Navy Yard yesterday to sit in judgement on a brother officer, Capt. George W. Sumner, who is being tried on three charges. They relate to the injuries received by the commerce-destroyer Columbia when that vessel was recently docked at Southampton.

The court is composed of the following officers: Commodore Montgomery Sicard, Commodore Rush R. Wallace, Capt. Allen V. Reed, Capt. Alfred Mahan, Capt. Norman H. Farquhar, Capt. James O'Kane, Capt. Henry B. Robeson, Capt. Winfield S. Schley, Capt. John W. Philip, Capt. Silas Casey, Capt. Louis Kempff. The Judge Advocate of the court is First Lieut. Herbert L. Draper of the United States Marine Corps.

The three charges which have been brought against Capt. Sumner are, culpable inefficiency in the performance of duty; suffering a vessel of the navy to be hazarded, in violation of the eleventh clause of the eighth article of the Articles for the Government of the Navy, and neglect of duty.

In the specification of the first charge it is alleged that Capt. Sumner, being in command of the Columbia at Southampton, and, having arranged with a representative of the London and Southwestern Railway Company for the docking of his vessel, and, having delivered to the representative of the company the docking plan, neglected and failed to see that the necessary preparations for such docking were made by the company, and that the supporting blocks were put in proper condition for receiving and sustaining her weight; in consequence of which neglect and failure on the part of Capt. Sumner, the vessel was subjected to severe strains, which resulted in damage to her hull, and necessitated repairs costing in the aggregate about $1,000.

Lieut. Commander Adolph Marix, the executive officer of the training ship Minnesota, appeared as counsel for the accused officer. The latter surrendered his sword to Commodore Sicard before the court assembled, and made his appearance before the court yesterday minus that useless badge of office.

Contrary to the belief of many who are familiar with the ways of courts-martial, bodies, which, once assembled, rarely fail to convict, the accused did not plead guilty as some who had heard the frank admission made in the statement read before the court of inquiry believed that he would.

It is not thought that he would have cut this trial short by again admitting that he had been wrong in not assuring himself that the blocks in the dock had been properly laid, had not the charges been so formed as to have made it impossible for him to have entered a plea of guilty.

S. C. Lemly, a Lieutenant in the Marine Corps, is the present Judge Advocate General. Recommendations for courts-martial come from the office of that official. A reporter for The New-York Times yesterday had his attention called to the number of court-martial cases that have been had since Mr. Lemly's accession to the office. The officers who spoke about the matter yesterday thought Mr. Lemly very zealous. One went so far as to say that the navy would not suffer very much if his zeal was directed into some other channel.

Lieut. Commander Allibone, the Columbia's executive officer, was the first witness called. He testified as to the damage the Columbia had sustained and said he attributed it to a false adjustment of keel blocks. Asked as to when the injury was first discovered, he said that between the hours of 5 and 6 o'clock P. M. the carpenter had reported to him that the vessel was being strained. He made an examination and immediately reported to Capt. Sumner, who hastened out of his cabin to inspect the injury.

After a consultation with the Dockmaster Capt. Sumner, the witness said, had issued instructions for an examination to be made at daylight the next morning. Shores in the meantime had been driven under the forefoot and bilge shores and extra blocks put in place.

"In your opinion, was that sufficient to stop the strain?" the Judge Advocate asked.

"No."

"Was Capt. Sumner's attention called to this fact by you?"

"It was; and I went up to the dockmaster's office to make preparations for getting the ship out. That was on the following day."

"Was there any reason why the gates should not have been opened at once?"

"None that I know of."

Witness said he had advised Capt. Sumner to have the gates opened at once. Lieut. Commander Marix asked:

"You understand that your advice to the commanding officer, if it had been bad, would not have relieved him from responsibility had he followed it?"

"Not in the least," was the reply.

"Then he alone is to be the judge of advice?"

"Most certainly."

Continuing, the witness said that fireroom stanchions had "buckled" when the ship was in dock, and had sprung back in place when she had been floated. In reply to another question, he stated that the Columbia had been docked at the New-York yard immediately after her return. He had heard it said that the same stanchions had "buckled" there. In the latter case there had been no question of improper docking. All the injuries sustained by the vessel had been repaired.

The testimony of Lieut. J. O. Dougherty, who had been sent to make arrangements for the docking of the ship, was unimportant. Paymaster Read, the next witness, said he had been present when Capt. Sumner contracted with the Dockmaster. "I heard the Dockmaster ask Sumner if there was anything abnormal about the ship," witness added. Capt. Sumner replied that she had bilge keels, and at the same time handed his plans of the ship. When the company sent in its bill, Capt. Sumner had caused a protest to be written across the face of the paper. The company had refused to accept money paid under protest, and a new bill was made out, and that was paid.

The court will reconvene at 10 o'clock this morning.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—The changes in the station officers of the Ordnance Department are: Major John G. Butler, relieved from command of the Augusta Arsenal, Georgia, and will report to Watervliet Arsenal, New-York, for duty; Capt. Daniel M. Taylor, relieved from the Springfield Armory, Massachusetts, and will proceed to the Augusta Arsenal, Georgia; Capt. Charles W. Whipple, relieved from duty in the office of the Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D C., and will report to the Springfield Armory, Massachusetts, for duty; Capt. Charles H. Clark, relieved from the Frankford Arsenal, Pennsylvania, will report to the Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C., for duty; Lieut. Beverly W. Dunn, relieved from temporary command of the Fort Monroe Arsenal, Virginia, will report to the Frankford Arsenal, Pennsylvania, for duty.

—Capt. James C. Ayres, Ordnance Department, will make two visits to the works at West Point Foundry Company, New-York, on business pertaining to the inspection of ten-inch disappearing gun carriages.

—Lieut. Alfred S. Frost, Twenty-fifth Infantry, has been relieved from duty at the State Agricultural College of South Dakota, Brookings, S. D., and will join his company.

—Capt. Frank Baker, Ordnance Department, will visit during September Quonset Point, Short Island, on business pertaining to the construction of a battery at that place.

—Leave of absence: Lieut. James E. Nolan, Fourth Cavalry, one month.

Navy.

—Assstant Paymaster A. T. Jewett has been detached from the Yantic, and, on the reporting of his relief, ordered home and granted three months' leave.

—Naval Constructor A. W. Stahl has been detached from the Bureau of Construction and Repair Oct. 1 and ordered to the Norfolk Navy Yard.

—Assistant Paymaster A. T. Jewett has been detached from the Minnesota and ordered to the Yantic.

—Lieut. Lucien Flynne has been ordered to the Cramps' Shipyards in Philadelphia.

—Chaplain W. O. Holway has been ordered to the Washington Navy Yard.

MISS GOULD'S SCHOLARSHIPS

She Founds Two in the New-York University in Memory of Her Father—Open to Western Residents.

According to a circular published in several newspapers along the Missouri Pacific system of railroads, Miss Helen Miller Gould has established two scholarships in the New-York University, in memory of her father, Jay Gould.

Each scholarship has an endowment of $5,000, and is expected to yield $250 annually. One is a scholarship in the college proper, and is open to residents on the line of the Missouri Pacific system of railroads. The other is for the School of Pedagogy, and is open to a teacher, either man or woman, resident on the line of the same railroad system.

The circular is as follows:

To Young Men and to Teachers upon the Line of the Missouri Pacific System:

The New-York University has received the gift of two perpetual scholarships, in memory of the late Mr. Jay Gould, from his daughter, Miss Helen Miller Gould, ech scholarship having an endowment of $5,000, intended to yield $250 of yearly income, and to be known as follows:

First—The Western Scholarship in the New-York University College.

Second—The Western Scholarship in the New-York University School of Pedagogy.

First—The income of the college scholarship will be paid semi-annually for four years to a student residing upon the line of the Missouri Pacific Railway system, including the Iron Mountain Railway and leased lines, under the following rules:

1. The candidate shall forward testimonials as to his character, circumstances of life, and attainments, addressed, "Chancellor of New-York University, New-York City," whereupon notice of his eligibility as a candidate will be sent to him.

2. He shall pass an entrance examination such as is prescribed in the college catalogue, which will be sent on application.

3. Where two or more candidates are eligible, the appointment will be governed in part by the results of the entrance examination.

4. A certain preference among candidates will be shown to sons of persons connected with the railways above named.

5. The scholarship may be withdrawn by the college faculty from the appointee upon his proving unfaithful to his duties as a member of New-York University College.

6. Testimonials for the year 1895-6 shall be forwarded by Sept. 10, and the entrance examinations taken the following week. These examinations will be appointed at some point upon the railway system convenient to candidates.

Second—The income of the School of Pedagogy Scholarship will be paid semi-annually, for one or two years, to a teacher, either man or woman, residing upon the line of the railway above named, under the following rules:

1. The candidate shall forward testimonials addressed to "The Chancellor of New-York University, New-York City," showing (a) character, (b) circumstances of life, (c) attainments in scholarship, (d) success in teaching. Also any printed production that may have been written by candidate. These should reach New-York by Sept. 15.

2. A certain preference in the appointment will be shown such as are children of persons connected with the railway above named.

3. When candidates seem equally deserving of appointment, the university will govern its award, in part, by the result of special inquiries which it may make concerning the ability of candidates to pursue, profitably, the advanced course in pedagogy.

4. The Faculty of Pedagogy, with the Chancellor, may withdraw an appointment upon the appointee proving seriously unfaithful to the duties of a student of the University School of Pedagogy.

The circular closes with the statement that further particulars can be had by addressing "Chancellor's Office, New-York University, New-York City."

FISHING BEYOND SANDY HOOK

IT IS NOT ANGLING, BUT IT AFFORDS PLEASURE.

The Cholera and Fishing Banks the Favorite Grounds for Amateurs—Many Steamboats for Excursionists.

Salt-water fishing outside of Sandy Hook aptly illustrates that it is not all of fishing to fish. It is not, and cannot be, angling, but it compares favorably with the position of the street urchin sitting on a New-York dock over a sewer to lure any kind of small water quarry, as fly casting for trout in their dainty slyvan realm with yanking in mushy pond fish from a mud hole.

The catching of salt-water fish in the Atlantic means that the fisherman shall have made a trip which, if he possesses sentiment and can entertain himself with incidents and scenes that are aquatic and novel, will be vastly pleasant, more or less exciting, according to the weather, invigorating and instructive, just as an outing after the queen of water witches, trout, guarantees that the angler shall have entered a region of delight if he be not of the class that gauge the success of an angling excursion by measurement, scales, or count.

The sea fisherman should be as ready to note with comfort and for reminiscence the varying conditions of the air, sky, and water, the shore and coast panoramas seen near and afar, the many differences in rig, size, speed, use, and destination of steam and sailing craft, the characteristics of his fellow-holiday folk, and all the minutiae of the art of casting on the water a line and finding reward in, after a period of keen uncertainty and great and lesser excitement, a creature of the depths, at once a tribute to skill and a contribution to the larder.

While at every season of the year, except when the waters are ice burdened, all kinds of craft, from the steam yacht to the catboat, pass the Narrows to afford amateur fishermen recreation—the cold weather trips being devoted to fishing for the palatable cod, very acceptable when properly cooked—the steamers which ply regularly at fixed excursion rates to and from well-known feeding resorts of fishes that live in or visit our waters have more interest for the public, and with them and their trips the writer will deal.

Two lines drawn east by south from Sandy Hook and Ocean Grove, a distance of twenty miles, would include the northern, southern, and eastern boundaries of the waters usually visited by the steamers that make daily trips to what are generally known as the fishing grounds. They are probably called grounds because at the favorite points the water is less deep than where there are neither bars or flats or rock ledges, on which the fauna of the ocean find food.

There are fish in almost every part of the parallelogram made by the boundaries just given, and in a dory, catboat, or lugger the market fishermen might, once a couple of miles from shore, sail at hazard, and anchor almost anywhere to be sure of reward for a day's toil. But the main secret of success in taking the public a-fishing is to see to it that no patron has cause of complaint when the return trip is made because of ill-luck, so the fishing excursions go only to points where it is almost certain that there are lively appetites beneath the waves. And these two points are what is known as the Cholera Bank, sometimes called banks, and the Fishing Banks.

The Cholera Bank is, as the crow flies, twenty-five miles from the Battery, and is reached in a straight east-southeast course of about twelve miles from the point of Sandy Hook, past the Sandy Hook Lightship. Here there is a protuberance of the bed of the Atlantic, consisting of rocks and ledges, so that the water shoals to ten fathoms. This fishing ground is the favorite one because as a rule the fish taken are larger, but the excursion boats do not risk discomfort or disaster by going to it when it is windy or hazy, or when there is a heavy sea on.

The other anchorage, the Fishing Banks, is a stretch of feeding bottom of eleven and one-half to nine fathoms of water some four miles off shore, between Seabright and Asbury Park, and about twenty-two miles in a direct line from the Battery. In going here the course is to Sandy Hook and down the coast. Owing to the necessity of threading the channels in the Upper and Lower Bay, the trip to this point is a water ride from the Battery of about fifty-five miles, while the distance afloat to the Cholera Bank is about sixty-five miles. In doubtful weather the fishing point is the Fishing Banks, but when there is danger the boats make no trip, and sometimes, when on the way out foul weather or a fog is encountered, either a return is ordered or anchor cast and the excursionists have to be content with a sea jaunt without casting a line.

Generally four steamboats run to the fishing "grounds" daily, or on every day except Saturday. At times the chief trip of the week is on Sunday, and for this the start is made at midnight on Saturday.

The social character of the excursionists is graded by the charge for the excursion. On the best boats, which charge $1 for the trip, the vulgar and quarreling element is conspicuous by its absence. On some of the other boats a trip is usually as lively as a pugilistic carnival.

Convention of Factory Inspectors.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 4.—At to-day's session of the convention of Factory Inspectors papers were read by James Cunningham of New-York on "The Sweating System"; by Robert Barber of Ontario on "The Ontario Factory Act," and by Mrs. Fanny Purdy Palmer of Rhode Island on the subject, "Does the Modern Extension of Woman's Industrial Activities Benefit Mankind Generally?"

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...5:31 | Sun sets...6:26 | Moon rises..6:54 | P. M.

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	8:13	8:28	2:00	2:24
Governors Island	8:36	8:47	2:37	2:55
Hell Gate	10:29	10:29	4:05	4:23

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) SEPT. 5.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
France	London	Aug. 20
Olympia	Gibraltar	Aug. 22
Peninsular	Lisbon	Aug. 18
Thingvalla	Christiansand	Aug. 31

FRIDAY, SEPT. 6.

Britannic	Liverpool	Aug. 28
Buffalo	Hull	Aug. 23
Indian Prince	St. Lucia	Aug. 29
Lucania	Liverpool	Aug. 31
Manitou	Gibraltar	Aug. 23
New-York	Southampton	Aug. 31
Normannia	Hamburg	Aug. 31
Prins F. Hendrik	Port au Prince	Aug. 31
Venezuela	La Guayra	Aug. 31

SATURDAY, SEPT. 7.

Alamo	Galveston	Sept. 1
La Touraine	Havre	Aug. 31
Niagara	Nassau	Sept. 3

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Edam	Sept. 5	Amst'dam	39 Broadway.
Saller	Sept. 5	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Orinoco	Sept. 5	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Aug. Victoria	Sept. 5	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
South Cambria	Sept. 5	Puerto Rico	130 Pearl St.
Cherokee	Sept. 6	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Terrier	Sept. 6	Demarara	100 Wall St.
Rio Grande	Sept. 6	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Manitoba	Sept. 7	London	4 Broadway.
Umbria	Sept. 7	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Trave	Sept. 7	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Veendam	Sept. 7	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Creole Prince	Sept. 7	Bahia	2 Stone St.
Werra	Sept. 7	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Phoenicia	Sept. 7	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
City of Rome	Sept. 7	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Cevenum	Sept. 7	Lisbon	102 Broad St.
New-Orleans	Sept. 7	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Alleghany	Sept. 7	Kingston	24 State St.
Seguranca	Sept. 7	Havana	113 Wall St.
Georgia	Sept. 7	Hamburg	37 Broadw'y.
Rialto	Sept. 7	London	21-23 State St.
Bourgogne	Sept. 7	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Pascal	Sept. 7	Santos	Busk&Jevons.
Peconic	Sept. 7	Genoa	29 Broadway.
Menemsha	Sept. 7	Bremen	29 Broadway.
Iroquois	Sept. 9	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Aurania	Sept. 10	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Lahn	Sept. 10	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Finance	Sept. 10	Colon	Pier 43 N. R.
Columbia	Sept. 10	Colon	Pier 34 N. R.
Bovic	Sept. 10	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Peninsular	Sept. 10	Azores	148 Pearl St.
Llandaff City	Sept. 10	Bristol	25 Whit'al St.
Milton	Sept. 10	Pernambuco	Busk&Jevons.
Bea Bellida	Sept. 11	Manzanas	21 Old Slip.
Ardanmhor	Sept. 11	Matanzas	80 Wall St.
Britannic	Sept. 11	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
New-York	Sept. 11	S'uthmpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Friesland	Sept. 11	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Algonquin	Sept. 11	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Antilla	Sept. 11	Nassau	63 Pine St.
Niagara	Sept. 12	Cienf'gos	21 Old Slip.
Niagara	Sept. 12	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Normannia	Sept. 12	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Seminole	Sept. 11	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Newport	Sept. 13	Colon	Pier 34 N. R.
State of Texas	Sept. 13	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Fluminense	Sept. 13	Barbadoes	83 Wall St.
Lucania	Sept. 14	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
State of Neb.	Sept. 14	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Sirius	Sept. 14	Manch'ter	Busk&Jevons.
Dalton	Sept. 14	Glasgow	Busk&Jevons.
Amalfi	Sept. 14	Hamburg	Pch. Edye Co.
Persia	Sept. 14	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Coleridge	Sept. 14	Bahia	19 Whith'l St.
P. F. Hend'k.	Sept. 14	Haiti	32 Beaver St.
Ethiopia	Sept. 14	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Venezuela	Sept. 14	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Fulda	Sept. 14	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Amsterdam	Sept. 14	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Touraine	Sept. 14	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Strathisla	Sept. 14	Cape Town	90 Wall St.
Indian Prince	Sept. 14	Montevideo	2-4 Stone St.
Mississippi	Sept. 14	London	4 Broadway.
Buffalo	Sept. 14	Hull	21-23 State St.
Berlin	Sept. 14	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Panama	Sept. 15	Bordeaux	Pch. Edye Co.
Catalina	Sept. 15	Cadiz	2-4 Stone St.
Cherokee	Sept. 17	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Wells City	Sept. 17	Bristol	25 Whit'al St.
Cevic	Sept. 17	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Spree	Sept. 17	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Sept. 18	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Paris	Sept. 18	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Southwark	Sept. 18	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Ardandhu	Sept. 18	Calbarlen	80 Wall St.
Gulf of Alaba	Sept. 18	Brenda	29 Broadway.
Rotterdam	Sept. 19	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
F. Bismarck	Sept. 19	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Iroquois	Sept. 20	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Allianca	Sept. 20	Colon	Pier 43 N. R.
Etruria	Sept. 21	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Maasdam	Sept. 21	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Mohawk	Sept. 21	London	4 Broadway.
Palatia	Sept. 21	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Ems	Sept. 21	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Ohio	Sept. 21	Hull	21-23 State St.
Ontario	Sept. 21	London	21-23 State St.
Sicilia	Sept. 21	Gothenb'g	37 Broadway.
Endeavour	Sept. 21	Montevideo	90 Wall St.
Furnessia	Sept. 21	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Algonquin	Sept. 23	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Clement	Sept. 23	Para	88-90 Gold St.
Hubert	Sept. 23	Para	88-90 Gold St.
Spero	Sept. 24	Greytown	24 State St.
Tauric	Sept. 24	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Servia	Sept. 24	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Havel	Sept. 24	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Chicago City	Sept. 24	Bristol	25 Whit'al St.
Seminole	Sept. 25	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Sept. 25	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Westernland	Sept. 25	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Philadelphia	Sept. 25	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Fort William	Sept. 25	Port to Rico	130 Pearl St.
Columbia	Sept. 26	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Werkendam	Sept. 26	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Cherokee	Sept. 27	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Kaiser W. II.	Sept. 28	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Dania	Sept. 28	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Obdam	Sept. 28	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Francisco	Sept. 28	Hull	21-23 State St.
Campania	Sept. 28	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
State of Cal.	Sept. 28	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Galileo	Sept. 28	Fern'buco	Busk&Jevons.
Alvanley	Sept. 28	Colon	Pier 43 N. R.
Chateau Lafite	Sept. 30	Bordeaux	Pch. Edye Co.
Nomadic	Oct. 1	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Jersey City	Oct. 1	Bristol	25 Whit'al St.

Arrived—New-York, Thursday, Sept. 4.

SS Leona, Wilder, Galveston Aug. 28, via Key West, with mdse and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Bea Bellido, (Br.,) Young, Matanzas Aug. 22, via Havana 30, with mdse to Epuig & Co.—vessel to Wade & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 P. M. Sd. 3d.

SS New-York, Rockwell, Santo Domingo Aug. 25, via Turk's Island, with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:40 A. M.

SS Fallodon Hall, (Br.,) Kilvert, Sourabaya June 30, via Algiers Aug. 17, with sugar to Mosle Brothers—vessel to J. W. Parker & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:45 A. M.

SS El Sud, Higgins, New-Orleans Aug. 30, with mdse to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Willehad, (Ger.,) Richter, Bremen Aug. 22, with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:10 A. M.

SS Osborn, (Br.,) Rettic, Samarang July 5, via Gibraltar Aug. 17, with sugar to American Sugar Refining Company. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS Mackay-Bennett, Schenck, Halifax Aug. 28, in ballast to Commercial Cable Company.

SS Yemassee, Robinson, Charleston Sept. 1, with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Seguranca, Hoffmann, Vera Cruz Aug. 21, via Havana, with mdse and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:35 A. M.

SS Neptuno, (Br.,) Birkham, Montego Bay Aug. 27, via Kingston, with mdse and passengers to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 P. M. 3d.

SS Christine, (Dan.,) Larsen, Copenhagen Aug. 17, via Shields, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

SS Aurania, (Br.,) McKay, Liverpool Aug. 27, via Queenstown, with mdse and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:43 P. M.

SS Guyandottee, Walker, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) Hunter, Bristol Aug. 19, via Swansea, with mdse to J. Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:45 P. M.

SS Burgundia, (Fr.,) Dulac, Marseilles Aug. 14, via Denia, with mdse and passengers to J. W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M.

SS Benefactor, Simmons, Philadelphia, with mdse to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Hellmers, Bremen Aug. 27, via Southampton, with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. South of Fire Island at 8:30 P. M.

Bark Cynosure, (of Ayr,) Falconer, Port Spain, Trinidad 22 ds, with sugar to James Lee & Co.—vessel to master.

Brig Moss Glen, (of Port Medway, N. S.,) Iverson, St. Martens 18 ds, with salt to A. D. Strauss & Co.—vessel to master.

Sailed.

SS Franklin, for Baracoa; St. Louis, for Southampton; Kensington, for Antwerp; Caracas, for La Guayra, Puerto Cabello, and Curarao; El Sol, for New-Orleans; American, for Amsterdam; Teutonic, for Liverpool; Bolivia, for Glasgow; Spain, for London; Lizzie Henderson, for Philadelphia.

Spoken.

Ship Forrest Hall, (Br.,) Thurber, from New-York May 17 for Portland, Oregon, was spoken July 12 in lat 55 S, lon 64 W.

Ship John R. Kelley, (Amer.,) Chapman, from New-York July 2 for Hongkong, was spoken July 31, in lat 13 N, lon 20 W.

Notice to Mariners.

York River Post Lights, Virginia.—Notice is hereby given that on Aug. 26, 1895, the following-described post lights were established in York River:

Gloucester Point Wharf Post Light No. 2.—A fixed white lens-lantern light, 23½ feet above the water, on a pole at Gloucester Point Wharf, north side of the river opposite Yorktown. Bearings of prominent objects, as taken from Charts 898 and 899 of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, are: Tue Marshes Lighthouse, E, 11-16 S; Yorktown, west wharf, S S W, ½ W; Pages Rock Lighthouse, N W, 5-16 N.

Purtan Bay Post Light No. 1.—A fixed white lens-lantern light 14½ feet above the water, on the top of a pyramidal cluster of four black piles, carrying a black day mark bearing the number "1," standing in 12 feet of water on the southwesterly side of the channel, opposite Purtan Bay. Bearings of prominent objects, as taken from Chart No. 899 of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, are: Outer end of wharf south east side of Purtan Bay, N N E by E; outer end of Capahosic wharf, S E; outer end of Moody's wharf, N W by W, ½ W.

Purtan Island Post Light No. 4.—A fixed white lens-lantern light, 14½ feet above the water, on the top of a pyramidal cluster of four red piles, carrying a red day mark bearing the number "4," standing in 11 feet of water on the northeast side of the channel off Purtan Island, and marking the lower entrance to the Cutoff Channel. Bearings of prominent objects, as taken from Chart No. 899 of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, are: Outer end of wharf southeast side of Purtan Bay, S E, ¾ E; outer edge of Moody's wharf, W S W, ½ W; tangent Mount Folly Point, N W by W, ⅝ W.

Potopotank Creek Post Light No. 6.—A fixed white lens-lantern light, 14½ feet above the water, on the top of a pyramidal cluster of four red piles, carrying a red day mark bearing the number "6," standing in 14 feet of water on Roanes Flat, off the mouth of Potopotank Creek, and marking the upper end of the Cutoff Channel. Bearings of prominent objects, as taken from Chart No. 899 of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, are: Outer end of Moody's wharf, S by E, ½ E; outer end of wharf opposite mouth of Potopotank Creek, S W by W, ¾ W; Bells Rock Lighthouse, N N W, 11-16 W.

Each of the lights will illuminate the entire horizon. Bearings are magnetic. Heights are referred to mean high water, depths to mean low water. This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1895," Page 86, after Nos. 460 and 461, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Fifth Lighthouse District, 1894," Pages 77 and 78.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—SS Hindoo, (Br.,) Capt. Wing, from New-York Aug. 22 for London, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS California, (Br.,) Capt. Mitchell, from Naples Aug. 30 for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Mobile, (Br.,) Capt. Layland, from New-York Aug. 24 for London, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Washington, (Ger.,) Capt. Dinklage, from New-York Aug. 22 for Flushing, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Springfield, (Br.,) from Huelva, sld. from St. Michaels for New-York Aug. 29.

SS Sirius, (Br.,) Capt. Ford, from Santos, sld. from St. Lucia for New-York yesterday.

SS Leibnitz, (Belg.,) Capt. Graham, from New-York Aug. 18 for Bahia and Rio Janeiro, arr. at Pernambuco yesterday.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) Capt. McKinstry, from New-York for Queenstown and Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 3:35 P. M. to-day.

SS Obdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Pousen, from New-York for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard at 1 P. M. to-day.

SS Jersey City, (Br.,) Capt. Lewis, from New-York Aug. 20, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Paris, Capt. Watkins, from New-York Aug. 28, arr. at Southampton at 9:30 P. M. to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 4.—SS Spree, (Ger.,) Capt. Willigerod, from Bremen, sld. hence for New-York at 4 P. M. to-day.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—The schedules of the C. F. Guyon Company, which deals in hardware and bicycles at 97 Chambers and 79 Reade Street, on commission, show total liabilities of $292,868, of which $200,226 is direct and $92,642 contingent; nominal assets of $145,371, and actual assets of $49,381. The principal creditors are: Lockwood Manufacturing Company of South Norwalk, Conn., $98,980, and $27,000 contingent; F. & N. Manufacturing Company of Richmond, Ind., $19,137 and $9,320 contingent; Monarch Cycle Company of Chicago, $17,929; Foster Manufacturing Company, $6,500. Included in the liabilities is $16,500 to the Hosack estate for the rent of the store for the next three years under a lease. There are consigned goods valued at $75,327 on hand.

—Judgment for $3,232 was entered here yesterday against John Y. McKane, now in Sing Sing Prison, in favor of Thomas P. Wickes as receiver of the firm of Coffin & Stanton, bankers, on a note made by McKane on Jan. 14, 1894, for $3,000, to the order of the firm, payable on July 1, 1894. He was served with the summons in the prison on Aug. 14, and judgment was taken by default.

—Deputy Sheriff Dunphy, who is in charge of the Bartholdi Hotel, at Broadway and Twenty-third Street, has postponed the sale of the furniture, fixtures, crockery, wines, &c., until Sept. 10. Dispossess proceedings have been commenced against the Bartholdi Hotel Company by the owners of the building, but it was said yesterday that some arrangement would probably be made to stop the suit.

—The Sheriff yesterday sold out the stock of the William Loft Company, which manufactured candy at 54 Barclay Street; also the stock of Joseph Goldin, fur manufacturer at 320 Mott Street, and of the American Pearl Works, at 206 Centre Street.

—The Sheriff has received two writs of replevin against Ignatz Kohn, fur manufacturer at 15 Bond Street, who failed on Aug. 31, one for $1,053 in favor of Joseph Steiner & Co., and the other for $1,040 in favor of Edward Querch.

—W. M. Bennett has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Edwin F. Fennell, liquor dealer of 239 West Tenth Street, on the application of Rody McDermott, a judgment creditor.

—Blumenstiel & Hirsch have obtained an attachment against H. H. Wolfe & Co., dealers in clothing at Louisville, Ky., for $683 in favor of Hugo Meyer & Co. of this city.

—John Caldwell of Union City, Tenn., made an assignment yesterday. Liabilities, $10,000; assets, $15,000. Most of the creditors are Eastern firms.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Sept. 7 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

THURSDAY.—At 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Augusta Victoria, via Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg; at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Edam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Edam.")

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne, via Havre; at 5 AM for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown, (letters for Germany must be directed "per Umbria";) at 6 AM for Germany, per steamship Trave, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe via Southampton and Bremen must be directed "per Trave";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 11 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship City of Rome, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per City of Rome.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

THURSDAY.—At 10:30 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Leeward and Windward Islands, per steamship Perrier, via St. Kitts and Barbadoes; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

SATURDAY.—At 7:30 AM for Santos direct, per steamship Pascal; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortuna del Sud, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Alleghany; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Seguranca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seguranca";) at 1 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship South Cambria; at *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamer from New-Orleans.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless spec